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RUSH COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Centennial History

of

Rush County, Indiana

Edited by

A. L. Gary and E. B. Thomas

Rushville, Ind.

In Two Volumes

Illustrated

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Vol. 1

VOLUME I

1921

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS

"Remember the days of old,
Consider the years of many generations."

DEDICATION

This Work is Respectfully Dedicated to

THE PIONEERS

Long Since Departed

MAY THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LAID DOWN THEIR BURDENS BY THE WAYSIDE EVER BE FRAGRANT AS THE BREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS, FOR THEIR TOILS AND SACRIFICES HAVE MADE RUSH COUNTY A GARDEN OF SUNSHINE AND DELIGHT

1435529

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

History is a systematic record of past events; especially the record of events in which man has taken part. "The perfect historian," says Macaulay, "is he in whose work the character and spirit of the age is exhibited in miniature." A glance at the Table of Contents of this "Centennial History of Rush County" will disclose a design on the part of the publishers of this work to set out here a systematic record of the events which have led up to the present state of development of this favored region, beginning with the time when white men first set foot on this territory, and in carrying out this design the historians have sincerely sought to preserve something of "the character and spirit of the age," so that there shall here be preserved a faithful chronicle of the aspirations and the achievements of the pioneers, at the same time tracing and recording the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its inception. The context will reveal the sincerity of purpose upon which the motive for the present publication is based; a purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation for the information of coming generations and which shall serve as links uniting the present to the past. To those who have so faithfully labored to this end, the publishers desire to extend their thanks. An expression of obligation also is due to the people of Rush county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in behalf of the historiographers. It is believed that it will be found that this unselfish collaboration has secured to Rush

county a history that will stand as a standard in this field for the next generation and as an authentic guide to future generations.

In passing, it is thought that it will not be regarded as out of place for the publishers conscientiously to claim that in placing this work before the people of Rush county they faithfully have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus upon which the work is based. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is due solely to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will meet the approbation of the public, we are, Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I

Geology and Topography

Rush county (Indiana) lies west of Fayette and Franklin, north of Decatur, east of Shelby and Hancock, and south of Henry and Hancock counties. A study of the outcropping rocks of the county shows that this region has passed through three geological ages, the Upper Silurian, the Devonian, and the Quarternary or Drift period. To the first of these groups belong the Laurel limestone and the Waldron clay which outcrop in the Big Flatrock creek near Moscow and in the Little Flatrock creek near Milroy. Going upstream from Moscow, the Laurel limestone passes below drainage and the Devonian limestone appears in the bed of the creek. The drift, which belongs to the third and last age, covers the entire county to an average depth of 100 feet, and belongs to the earlier and later invasions of the Wisconsin ice sheet. The drift is so deep in Rush county that only in a few cases is it noted that the streams have cut their way down into the rock of the first two ages.

Work of countless centuries

The Niagara limestone is found in thicknesses of forty feet or more, never less, and its major chemical content is carbonate of calcium and magnesium. The occasional reddish color which it presents to the eye is due to the oxidization of the iron which is present in small quantities. But little of this limestone can be used for the best construction purposes, although it is a hard and durable rock which may be used effectively in many ways,

such as making stone fences, posts and the like, as well as for the foundation of gravel roads. This Niagara limestone was formed in the bottom of the sea, free from sediment countless centuries ago, and through an upheaval in the earth's crust became part of the land. The Waldron limestone, or shale, belongs also to the Niagara group but is found to be much less extensive. It seems to differ from all other shales, even those found in other parts of Indiana, and in this county is found to outcrop in stream beds in the region of Moscow and Milroy. It makes its appearance in comparatively small areas, breaks down quickly when exposed to the weather, and is of little or no economic value. It is frequently called soapstone, but the name Waldron shale is preferable, because the outcrop in Shelby county contains a great number of exceptionally fine fossils that have given that locality distinction among geologists.

In general, the sub-surface rock of the western half of the county belongs to the second, or Devonian age. This rock is a buff colored limestone, with a high magnesium content, and ranges in thickness from two to three feet. It is a coarse rock which can readily be burned to lime, but in its original condition gives the appearance of being composed principally of silicon compounds or sand rock. It is of value as rough building stone, but is used principally for building the foundation of macadamized roads. There are several quarries throughout the county, which make the easy construction of good roads possible.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE RECOGNIZED

The drift, which belongs to the last geological age, is perhaps of the most economic importance to the people of Rush county, for it is composed of a generous amount of very good gravel, having about the right size, durability and cementing properties to make good roads. The northern tier of townships, Ripley, Center and Washington, with the exception of the southeast corner, the

northeast boundary and a few square miles in the central part, is very well supplied with gravel for road purposes. The principal deposits are located in the flood plains, terraces and bluffs of the larger streams, and in some glacial kames in the northern part of Center township. Particularly are there to be found some good gravel deposits in the bluffs and terraces of Six Mile creek in Sections 10, 11 and 15, and in the bars formed by deposits along the Little Blue river. In Union township, the largest deposits of gravel occur in the flood plains, terraces and bluffs of Little Blue and Big Flatrock rivers, and in a glacial ridge in the central part of the township. Workable deposits also occur along Mud and Beaver Meadow creeks. In a morainic ridge, which runs a little northeast and southwest from the south central part of Section 14 to the central part of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Posey township, several hundred thousand cubic yards of a good quality of gravel are probably available. Frequent gradations of the gravel into fine sand and hardpan are very noticeable. Several thousand cubic yards of gravel are annually deposited by the floods in the northeast quarter of Section 28. In Walker township there are no deposits of much importance aside from those in some morainic ridges in the east central part of the township. In the southern tier of townships, Richland, Anderson and Orange, the main gravel deposits are found in the terraces and flood plains of Big Flatrock river, although there are some smaller deposits along Little Flatrock creek. In the east central part of Section 25 in Richland, a little gravel may be scraped from the bed of Clifty creek, but it is too thin to warrant the erection of a lifting machine to take it out. This is the only gravel of any practicable importance in the township. The average gravel of the county is composed of about seventy per cent. of limestone, and as the Niagara limestone is good for the building of roads, it will be seen that Rush county has foundation rock and top dressing

in profusion for the construction of roads. It may be interesting here to note the results of tests of the United States road testing laboratory on a sample of Niagara limestone from Rush county.

Specific gravity	2.60
Weight per cu. ft. (lbs.)	162.20
Water absorbed per cu. ft. (lbs.)	2.32
Per cent. of wear	12.70
French co-efficient of wear	3.10
Hardness	4.00
Toughness	5.00
Cementing value—dry	13.00
wet	24.00

FERTILE SURFACE SOIL

For those regions in the county which have neither limestone nor gravel, the transportation facilities are excellent, and crushed limestone and gravel can be shipped within a few miles of where it will be used.

The fertile surface soil of the county, which responds so favorably to the efforts of the farmer, is formed from the drift deposits which have been acted upon by the decaying plant and animal life. The major portion of the surface soil in the county is black loam, the central and western parts being quite generally covered with it. This part of the county was formerly wet and swampy, and the profuse vegetation which annually came and went into decay before the arrival of the white settlers who tilled the soil, gave to it the dark color. The lighter colored soil in the other parts of the county is not so markedly different from the subsoil, which is a yellow tenacious clay, but having been exposed to the fertilizing agents, rain, air and vegetation, has become extremely fertile. A beneficent influence is exerted by tiling and underdrainage in this locality, because the subsoil is of such tenacious clay that the valuable salts of potash and soda cannot otherwise be liberated.

Valuable mineral and metal deposits are not found in this region. The wealth of the community is based rather on the value of the surface soil for crop production, and so well have four generations of agriculturists applied themselves to their calling, that Rush county need acknowledge the superiority of no other locality in the country in crop and stock raising.

TOPOGRAPHY OF RUSH COUNTY

Taken as a whole the surface of Rush county is a gently undulating plain, broken by the valley of the Big Blue river in the northwestern corner, the rather shallow valley of Big Flatrock traversing the county from the northeastern corner to the southwestern, and a few glacial kames and ridges in the vicinity of Mays, Hamilton Station, Homer and the southeastern corner. The altitude, which is 1,100 feet in the northeastern part of the county, gradually becomes less in a southwesterly direction until it falls below 900 feet in the southwestern part. The glacial topography yet remains very evident throughout the county, but especially in places where the natural surface drainage did not reach large areas, which were swamps a few decades ago. These, today, are occupied by black land that leads all others for raising corn.

Soils. Six types of soil occur in Rush county. Of these, the four of the Miami series are found in the upland, while the Huntington and Wabash loams are bottom-land soils. The following table shows the extent of each of the six types.

Area of Different Soils

Soil	Square Miles	Per Cent.
Miami clay loam	279.0	68.6
Miami silt loam	40.0	9.8
Miami black clay loam	40.0	9.8
Miami loam	7.0	1.8

Huntington loam	35.0	8.6
Wabash loam	5.0	1.3
Oak Forest silt loam	0.3	..
Total	406.3	99.9

ALL VARIETIES OF CLAY LOAM

Miami Clay Loam. In Rush county are found all variations of the Miami clay loam, from the cold, clammy white beech soil to the loose, warm sugar tree variety, but the intermediate phases are by far the more common. The white beech variety has its principal development in the northwestern half of Ripley township, where it is popularly termed "the beech." Here it occurs as a thin, ashy gray land, with a very little organic matter and is underlaid by a tough drab or brown clay. Often following the course of the larger streams or occupying portions of the glacial ridges is the medium brown sugar tree variety, with a sandy or gravelly clay subsoil. This ground is warm and has a fair amount of organic matter.

It is earlier than the lighter colored and is especially well adapted for seed beds. As a rule the Miami clay loam seems to be more silty, as it appears farther south. It averages from seven to ten inches in depth, the white beech variety being the thinner soil.

This type is used more for general farming purposes than any of the others. It is not as good for corn yields as the darker colored ground, but will excel in quality of grain, and for wheat and oats it is superior in both yield and quality. To obtain the best results from this soil, great care must be exercised, and the better class of farmers have learned this. Through tiling, green manuring, rotation of crops, careful cultivation and using commercial fertilizer, they claim to have doubled their production of corn and to have greatly increased the wheat and oats yields. This class of farmers will average

from fifty-five to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, twenty bushels of wheat and forty of oats, while their neighbors, with the same kind of land, average about thirty-five of corn, fourteen of wheat and thirty of oats. Taken as a whole, the Miami clay loam is far from being in a high state of productiveness.

The stock raising industry varies greatly over this type. Where the land is best improved and is most productive, hogs seems to be the leading market product, while on some of the poorer land a good many sheep are raised. It is quite obvious that the best farmers sell scarcely any grain, but feed it to stock, and thus, through the droppings, get considerable of the plant food back into the ground. The less successful farmers are selling their grain and are sorely neglecting the replenishment of the soil.

The following table shows the results of the mechanical analyses of this type.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF MIAMI CLAY LOAM

No.	Locality	Description	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
14	3 miles SW. of Gowdy.	Soil, 0-10 inches	1.1	2.2	4.1	8.7	10.3	57.1	16.2
4	1 mile N. of Arlington.	Soil, 0-11 inches	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	67.7	21.1
15	2½ miles NE. of Moscow.	Soil, 0-12 inches	.8	1.4	2.9	6.7	7.9	61.4	18.3
75	2½ miles NW. of Carthage.	Soil, 0-8 inches	.3	.9	3.2	11.4	13.4	60.2	11.7
78	Subsoil of number 75.	Subsoil, 0-36 inches	.6	1.2	2.5	6.3	7.0	64.2	19.0
60	4 miles S. of Glenwood.	Soil, 0-10 inches	2.6	.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	76.0	18.3

Miami Black Clay Loam. Probably no square mile in Rush county is without some areas of black clay loam. These may not cover more than a quarter of an acre, yet they occupy the sags, have the black color and contain the proper ingredients to produce some of the banner corn crops of the state. As these dark areas will not average over five acres in extent, and seldom exceed thirty

acres, more or less wash from the Miami clay loam, with which they are inclosed, finds its way over the surfaces. This is a great help to the Miami black clay loam, furnishing it with essential food ingredients, giving it more body and enabling it to produce a better class of grain.

A common section of the Miami black clay loam covered by the Miami clay loam wash shows four to six inches of medium to dark brown clay loam of a loose, warm nature at the surface, underlaid by six to ten inches of a black clay loam, running very high in organic matter. Beneath this is a dark brown to black clay or clay loam, grading into a drab clay, which at a depth of two feet is streaked more or less with yellow. At three feet the yellow clay predominates, and below this is a sandy yellow clay. In other cases, such as in the outwash plain in the vicinity of Raleigh, the surface soil may vary from a clay loam to a loam, and this at one foot is underlaid by a sandy clay that becomes more and more sandy and gravelly until it grades into a bed of gravel, which is found from four to six feet beneath the surface. A less frequent occurrence is that of a pure Miami black clay loam at the surface, becoming lighter as the depth increases, until at two feet it grades into a bluish drab or a yellow clay. It seems the drab with the bluish tint is found where the subsoil has recently been beneath the ground water level and the yellow color where it has been above for some time, so that the iron has had a chance to oxidize.

EFFECT OF CAREFUL CULTIVATION

More attention has been given to the Miami black clay loam in the way of underdrainage than any other soil. This fact, together with careful cultivation for some years, has put a large acreage of this land into a splendid condition for farming. The water being drained out, the tendency to puddle and stick to the plow is not so prevalent as in the new soil. Taking an average of a number of estimates from leading farmers of the county

as to the size of the crops raised on this soil when the ground is well improved and cared for, it was learned that one could expect sixty-five bushels of corn, fifteen of wheat, thirty-five of oats, one and a half to two tons of clover and one and a half of timothy. With exception of the wheat, most of the grain raised on this type never leaves the farms, but is fed mostly to hogs. Where farms are composed entirely of Miami black clay loam from seventy-five to one hundred hogs to each 100 acres are turned off annually.

Some farmers experience much difficulty in growing wheat and clover on account of the soil heaving, which exposes the roots and kills the plants. A good underdrainage will remedy the trouble.

The following table shows the results of the mechanical analyses of this type.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MIAMI BLACK CLAY LOAM

No.	Locality	Description	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
8a	1½ miles E. of Gowdy...	Soil, 0-12 inches	.9	1.2	2.2	9.9	5.8	65.5	20.0
8b	First subsoil to 8a..	Subsoil, 12-24 inches	1.3	1.5	3.0	7.0	8.2	58.6	20.7
8c	Second subsoil to 8a..	Subsoil, 24-36 inches	.4	1.4	4.8	16.0	18.8	49.2	10.0

Miami Loam. A large area composed partly of Miami loam and partly of Miami black clay loam is found in the northeastern quarter of the county, with Middle Fork as its eastern boundary, Shankitank as its western, a well marked moraine as its northern, and Big Flatrock, where it runs almost east and west in the northern part of Union township as its southern. Almost the entire area has a natural underdrainage, being underlaid with sand and gravel in from three to seven feet of the surface.

The soil of the Miami loam is a medium to a dark brown loam, averaging from nine to fourteen inches in

depth. It contains more organic matter than a sugar tree variety of the Miami clay loam and less than a Miami black clay loam, but this decreases with depth, and the color becomes correspondingly lighter. Its close association with the Miami black clay loam necessitates considerable variation in texture.

The subsoil is most commonly a light brown sandy clay in the upper portion. With increase in depth the ground becomes lighter, grading into a light medium yellow at about two and one-half feet. At this depth the material is a sandy or gravelly clay, with a dark brown mottling of iron stain or concretions and highly decomposed limestone pebbles, which appear like little pockets of very fine sand. As one goes farther down in the section he finds a rapid increase in sand and gravel.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF RUSH COUNTY

Like in Wayne county, this type seems to occur as outwash plains, the source of supply being from the morainic ridges bordering it on the north and west. The surface is very level, but there is a gentle slope upward toward the ridges, especially the one to the north.

This area is spoken of as the garden spot of Rush county. The gravelly subsoil and light character of the Miami loam, together with its high content of organic matter, makes it a very early and productive land. Only portions of it have to be tiled, and then the tile draws the water nicely for fifteen rods, while the Miami clay loam bordering it will not draw for more than six rods. Corn averages on this type fifty bushels to the acre and wheat fifteen.

Where commercial fertilizer, green manure or barnyard manure is used on the land the results cannot be noted for more than two or three years. The effect of these on the adjacent Miami clay loam is very evident for ten years or more. Notwithstanding this difference, the

farmers of the Miami loam say that it pays them to replenish their soil.

A few very small areas of Miami loam are found covering glacial kames in the vicinity of Homer and Hamilton Station.

The following table gives the results of the mechanical analyses of this type.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MIAMI LOAM

No.	Locality	Description	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
11	5 miles SE. of Rushville	Soil, 0-13 inches	2.5	2.9	4.0	8.2	9.7	59.7	13.7

Miami Silt Loam. This type which occurs in the southeastern corner of the county, is similar in texture, color and general characteristics to that found in northern Union county. The boundary between this type and the Miami clay loam is only an approximate one, based on the mechanical analysis and the silty nature, as noted in the field. The crops and selling price of this land are about the same as for the Miami clay loam of Rush county.

The following table shows the results of the mechanical analyses of this type.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MIAMI SILT LOAM

No.	Locality	Description	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
18	3 miles SE. of Richland	Soil, 0-9 inches	1.2	1.4	1.9	5.0	5.7	71.0	13.6
20	2½ miles S. of Richland	Soil, 0-10 inches	1.0	1.6	2.8	5.2	6.2	72.1	10.8

Oak Forest Silt Loam. The small area of the Oak Forest silt loam in the southeastern corner of the county is an extension of the same type in Franklin county.

Huntington Loam. The principal areas of this type are seen in the terraces and flood plains of Big Flatrock, Little Flatrock and Big Blue rivers. For texture and crops the similarity between these and the Huntington loam is close. A slight difference occurs in that the Wabash loam patches appear very frequently, which necessitates the area of the Huntington loam to average somewhat darker in color and a little higher in organic matter than the ordinary run. The common occurrence is that of a medium to dark brown loam, underlaid by a fine sandy loam, which grades into a sandy loam and this in turn to a fine sand.

The crops of the Huntington loam approach those of the Miami loam and the Miami-black clay loam, forty-five to fifty bushels being common for corn and thirteen or fourteen for wheat.

The following table gives the results of the mechanical analyses of this type.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF THE HUNTINGTON LOAM

No.	Locality	Description	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay
25	1½mile S. of Moscow in the terrace of Big Flatrock River	Soil, 0-15 inches	2.5	4.0	6.3	8.7	10.5	54.2	14.0

Wabash Loam. The bottoms in which appears the Wabash loam contain a predominance of the black loam, but also have areas of silt loam and clay loam. The Huntington loam occurs frequently, too, but comprises only a minor portion of the land.

CHAPTER II

Indian Tribes and Indian Occupancy

Prior to the advent of the white settler to this region, the territory of which Rush county is now a part was the home of the Delaware Indians. Living in the main at peace with each other, the various tribes were contented enough in their aboriginal state, but when the flood of Europeans began to encroach on the preserves of the red men, they banded together in powerful alliances to fight the common enemy, the white man. However, there were at times serious dissensions in the ranks of the Indians, and early in the eighteenth century the Six Nations, a strong confederacy of Eastern tribes, had warred against the Delawares, who were considered by many to be the most advanced of any of the tribes in their civilization. The Delawares were defeated, and when the Six Nations sold the lands of the tribe to white settlers, the Delawares were compelled to move west of the Alleghany mountains. Falling back gradually before the white immigration, they finally came to occupy the western part of Ohio and the eastern portion of Indiana, having taken a particular fancy to the fertile valley of the Whitewater. Although called Delawares by the whites, who had so named the tribe because of its original home along the Delaware river, named after Lord de la Ware, the Indian name of this tribe was Lenni-Lenappes. Their principal village in this vicinity was near what later became known as "Arnold's Home," the farm homestead of Dr. John Arnold, on the banks of Ben Davis creek in Union township. But again the tribe had to move farther to the west when, by the terms of a treaty signed at St. Marys, Ohio, January 15, 1819, they agreed to take up their home west of the Mississippi river.

TREATY OF ST. MARYS

Following are the articles of the treaty with the Delawares at St. Marys in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware Indians.

Art. 1. The Delaware Nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claims to land in the state of Indiana.

Art. 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same.

Art. 3. The United States also agree to pay to the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded, which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States, and to furnish the Delawares with 120 horses not to exceed in value $40 each, and a sufficient of pirogues to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi, and a quantity of provisions proportioned to their numbers and the extent of their journey.

Art. 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements for the term of three years from the date of this treaty if they so long require it.

Art. 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of $4,000, which, together with all annuities which the United States by former treaty agreed to pay them, shall be paid in silver at any place to which the Delawares may remove.

Art. 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

Art. 8. A sum not exceeding $13,312.25, shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware Nation. * * *

Art. 9. This treaty after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

As a result of this treaty a vast tract of virgin lands were made available to settlement by the whites, the Indiana territory was freed of the shiftless, though picturesque, bands of Indians, and another step in the formation of the great commonwealth of Indiana was consummated.

INVALUABLE GLIMPSES OF INDIAN LIFE

Dr. John Arnold, in his "Reminiscences of an Old Settler," which were published in the Rushville *Republican,* has left us an invaluable glimpse of Indian life in its phases directly applying to Rush county. Ben Davis, the fierce old Indian chief, lived with his followers within what are the present confines of the county, and it is fortunate so intimate a review of his violent life and violent death has been preserved.

"At the time they came to this country, Ben Davis, with a considerable band of followers, located himself on the pleasant banks of the creek which now bears his name, but which the Indians, in tender remembrance of their former home, always called the Mahoning. And I must here say that I think it a pity that the euphonious Mahoning has been thrown away, and the harsh and unpoetic 'Ben Davis' used instead. Here, within 200 yards of where I write, stood their wigwams, and here were enacted the various phases of savage life. Here, the braves, to barbaric music, performed their war-dance, chanting their deeds of daring on the battlefield; or, smoking their pipes, recounted their successful hunts of the swift-footed deer, the sturdy bear or the fierce panther. Here the patient squaw nursed her papoose and dreamed

pleasant dreams of the possible future of her offspring. Here the gallant youth wooed and won his dusky bride, and enjoyed the perfect bliss, the satisfying rapture of knowing that the heart of her who is dearer to him than life is all his own. Here, the boys threw the tomahawk, wrestled, ran, and engaged in various athletic sports, to fit them for their future career in life. Hundreds of beech trees near the encampment bear the numerous scars inflicted by the stroke of the tomahawk. On many trees are outlined the figures of men or animals; but the most characteristic memento was the scalp tree. It was a large, tall tree on whose smooth bark was recorded the number of scalps taken. The number was over thirty; the marks were one above another, beginning about two feet from the ground and running up twenty or twenty-five feet. The emblem for a man was a round skullcap; that for a woman, the cap surmounted by a roll (to represent twisted hair); that for a child was a broad, horizontal line. This tree was a great curiosity to strangers, and was calculated to excite great interest, as it was not only the memorial of the hard fought battle, but also of the lonely cabin, surprised at the dead hour of night, and all its inmates ruthlessly butchered. The tree is no longer to be seen; it was prostrated by a violent wind many years since, much to my regret.

CRAFTY AND BOASTFUL INDIAN WARRIOR

"Personally, Ben Davis was a large and powerful Indian warrior, a deadly foe to the whites; and he had frequently led his braves on raids into the dark and bloody ground—the debatable name for Kentucky. In most of the battles for the possession of the present states of Ohio and Indiana, he had taken part. He was true to his friends, implacable to his foes, fond of fire water, and when under its influence, regardless of his surroundings, would boast of his prowess, and the number of scalps he had taken. In short, he was a representative man of his

race, a fair type of the brave, crafty and boastful Indian warrior.

"After the defeat of the Indians at Tippecanoe, they were compelled to sell their lands and again move westward. But old Ben Davis, although well aware that he was looked upon with dislike and suspicion by the white settlers, still occasionally revisited his former hunting grounds. In the year 1820, he had encamped on Blue creek, some three miles from Brookville. He had been there, perhaps, a week, daily visiting the town and drinking too much whisky. One day, in the Widow Adair's tavern, he was boasting of his bloody deeds, unmindful of the angry glances of the crowd around him, and, among other things, related how he, with his band, surprised a lonely settler in Kentucky, killing him with all his family except one boy, who happened to be a short distance from the cabin when attacked, and who, although hotly pursued, eluded his enemies and escaped. Now, in that crowded bar-room there was one intensely interested listener, a stern man, who heard from the lips of the old chieftain the particulars of the story of his family's massacre; for he was that flying boy who had saved his life by fleetness of foot when all his kindred fell. Without a word he left the room. The next day Ben Davis did not make his appearance in Brookville; but it excited but little remark, for he was erratic in his movements. The second day, some one passing his camp, found the old chief cold in death, with a bullet-hole in his forehead and his pipe fallen by his side, for he had been sitting by his fire, smoking, when he received his sudden message to visit the happy hunting-grounds of the Indian's paradise. It was a fitting death for so fierce a spirit, for though he had escaped the whistling shot and trenchant steel in many a battle, he finally fell a victim to private vengeance. Public opinion, while unanimous as to the author of the deed, recognized the terrible provocation and justified the act, the more readily as many had

lost friends by the hands of the red man. No judicial investigation was ever had, and Mr. Young still held a respectable standing in society."

TRACES OF THE MOUND BUILDERS

While not numerically so evident in Rush county as in some other sections of Indiana there are distinct evidences of the presence here in that dim prehistoric period, the date of which archaeologists have not definitely fixed, of the Mound Builders, a mysterious race which preceded the Indian occupancy of this country. Several burial "mounds" formerly were visible in Rush county, particularly in the southern part of the county, but with the clearing of the forests and the cultivation of the soil most of these have been leveled and in some instances are known merely as neighborhood traditions. Years ago there was still quite evident a considerable mound in the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 9, in Posey township, that in the time of the early settlement of the county is said to have been 106 feet in diameter and fifteen feet in height and connected by a sort of a ditch with a smaller mound to the northeast. Many years ago the mound was covered with a heavy growth of beech timber, but with the felling of the timber and the yearly plowing of the ground the monument of a prehistoric people has gradually assumed almost a level with the surrounding land. Back in the '80s Louis J. Offutt, then owner of the land, dug into the larger mound, near the center, and found parts of several skeletons, copper bands encircling the bones of the arms, wrists and ankles, bone beads and two curiously perforated pieces of jawbone with a single tusk-like tooth. The perforations were cut through the bone into the hollow of the tusk and gave it somewhat the appearance of a whistle, but its purpose was not quite evident to those who examined it. Several other such mounds have been explored in this county with somewhat similar results in the way of unearthing relics

of that ancient period. Forty years ago there was such a mound explored on the old Gary farm, also in Posey township, and in that were disclosed numerous bits of pottery, a considerable quantity of beads of a variegated sort and the skeleton of a gigantic man.

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CHAPTER III

Early Settlement

"History has a great office: to make the past intelligible to the present, for the guidance of the future." There is a certain beauty in cold facts. While the full story of the wonderful romance which must be inseparably connected with the remarkable development that has marked the progress of man in the favored region composed of Rush county never adequately can be told, there may be presented in these pages certain details of fact and circumstance that will preserve for the future some narrative of the doings of those hardy and courageous men and women who a century and more ago left behind them the comparative comforts of the established communities of the east and came out here to erect new homes amid conditions that would have appalled all save the stoutest hearts. And it is to such a narrative that this chapter shall be devoted.

From an almost impenetrable forest, apparently inhospitable to all save the savage aboriginals who roamed the fastnesses of those densely wooded stretches, the region comprised within the borders of the county has been converted into one of the choicest garden spots of all the great Midwest country; and all practically within the century of progress which this volume commemorates. No more wonderful romance ever has been written than that which has been wrought into actuality here within these few generations, and to that noble pioneer stock that made possible the full measure of social and civic development now accepted as mere commonplace hereabout, all honor is due; all honor is paid.

"The Lure of the Farther Horizon"

The basic elements of the population of Rush county have had representation here since the days of the begin-

ning of an organic government in this section. The grandfathers and the great-grandfathers of the men and women who are now accounted leaders in the social and civic life of this community were the men who brought the community into being; the men who leveled the forests, who founded the towns and villages and wrought here that wonder of human progress which we call civilization, wresting from an arrested and non-progressive race one of the fairest and most productive spots on the globe. The men who settled this region were men of wide vision, men possessed of the true pioneering spirit, men to whom the lure of the farther horizon was irresistible, and the work that they did here was well done. The foundations they laid were broad and deep and it is gratifying to note that their descendants in the main have seen fit here to remain, erecting on those foundations a superstructure of such proportions as to carry far the name and the fame of Rush county.

ERECTION OF RUSH COUNTY

By the treaty at St. Marys, October 2 to 6, 1818, the land which now comprises Rush county was ceded to the United States by the Delaware Indians. Immediately the government surveyors began their work, and by April 29, 1820, it was completed, and the land was opened to buyers October 1, 1820, at the Brookville land office. But even prior to this time squatters had gone into the new country. Probably the first of these was Enoch Russell. This man lived in Franklin county, where the town of Sommerset (now the town of Laurel) was laid out in 1818. In the fall of that year, a few days after the treaty with the Indians was effected, or as soon, at least, as the news reached him, Russell and a man named Zach Collins went out into the new purchase and put up a cabin in order that they might hunt through the winter. It had been usual for citizens along Whitewater river to go out to hunt in the Indian land, in what is now Rush

county, prior to the signing of the treaty, but this cabin was probably the first permanent structure erected in the county. It was built about one and one-half miles north of the present town of New Salem, and during the first winter was used only as a hunting cabin. In the spring of the year, however, Russell moved his family in, and Collins built himself another cabin not far distant. In the fall of the same year, 1819, Isaac Williams built a cabin near by, as did Isaac Phipps and one Merryman. All this region was then known as "Congress land," and those who moved into it before the land sales did so for hunting purposes. When the Brookville office opened in the fall of 1820, John Smith entered the land on which the Russell cabin stood, and when Smith died, his heirs sold the property to General Robinson.

COMMUNAL DEBT TO DOCTOR ARNOLD

The people of Rush county are indebted in large measure for the information which is available concerning the early settlement of the county to the writings of Dr. John Arnold. In a series of twenty-six papers entitled "Reminiscences of An Old Settler," which were addressed in 1875 and 1876 to F. T. Drebert, editor of *The Republican*, he sketched with a vivid pen the life, habits and customs of the rugged pioneers, and gave invaluable glimpses into the social conditions of the day. His descriptions of the vegetation, wild animals, reptiles, and general appearance of the region in its nearly native state are invaluable, as they make us of this generation pause to consider the immense debt of gratitude which is owing to our forefathers for laying the foundations of the substantial social fabric which constitutes our present communal life. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* bestowed the following compliment upon Doctor Arnold after reviewing a few of his contributions in 1875.

"Many of the newspapers of the state have availed themselves of the personal knowledge of men now living

to publish interesting reminiscences of the olden times during the past year. Among these, a series just begun in the Rushville *Republican* and written by J. Arnold, promises unusual interest. In his first paper Mr. Arnold expresses a tender and true patriotism and home love, which in these migratory days of unrest are refreshing to find. * * * Such sentiments do honor to the man, and such men carry a pure element into the stream of social life. His well written account of the retributive death of the great Indian chief, Ben Davis, constitutes one of those passages in genuine history wherein the truth surpasses fiction."

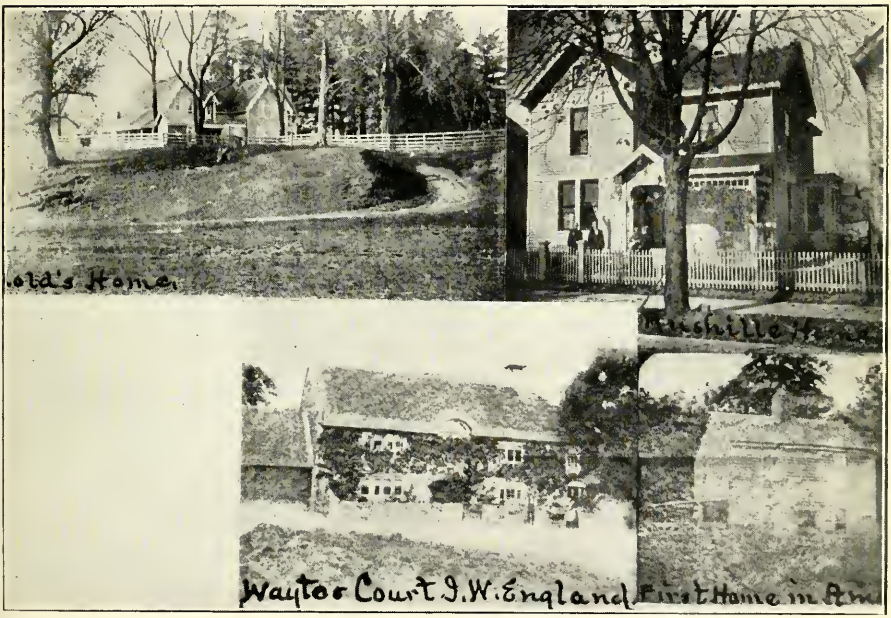
Doctor Arnold came to the family home on Ben Davis creek before the state government had authorized the erection of the county of Rush, and of him it was said in *The Republican* * * * "He is an old resident of the county and possesses a rich fund of information relating to its early history. The scholarly culture and literary taste displayed in his productions render them both instructive and entertaining."

CONCISE VIEW OF EARLY DAYS

There are some parts of Doctor Arnold's reminiscences that, while they provide a few moments of pleasurable reading, do not pertain definitely to the subject in hand, and for this reason, extracts are made to present to the reader a concise view of the early settlement of this locality.

"One important factor in the early development of the material resources and the consequent prosperity of Rush county, was that the land was not bought up by thousands of acres by non-resident speculators, who quietly waited, in their comfortable homes, for their lands to be made valuable by the labor of the actual settlers, who always must suffer loss and inconvenience by these tracts interfering in the establishing of schools, making of roads, and in various other ways. The settlers

were generally men of small or moderate means, who had the courage to invade the grand primeval forest, for the purpose of hewing out a home for themselves and their children. Most of them were young, energetic, industrious, self-reliant, the very best representatives of their several states; for while the timid and the weak remained in the old settlements, these bravely dared the hardships of the western wilds. These men, while showing the general characteristics of their native states, also possessed marked individuality. The consciousness of power enabled each to think, to act and to work, according to the dictates of his own conscience and judgment. The cool and calculating Yankee was found side by side with the impulsive and generous Kentuckian; the proud Virginian beside the plodding Pennsylvania Dutchman; the quiet and peaceable Quaker from the Carolinas by side of the wild and reckless Tennesseean, and there an Englishman or an Irishman. From the gradual amalgamation of all these different and strong elements has resulted the present moral, intelligent and prosperous community. Allow me, just here, to express my firm conviction and opinion, arrived at from considerable travel and observation but more from reading. It is this: That although there are undoubtedly some localities possessed of a richer soil, some of a more salubrious atmosphere, some of a climate far better and in every respect preferable to ours, some that have more and stronger springs, some that have a higher standard of education, but when we come to sum up the several advantages of each, we find that Rush county, with her soil, her timber, her water, her nearness to market, and above all in her high status in religious and intellectual matters, is excelled by no part of the United States or perhaps the wide world. * * * * Having procured board at Claypool's tavern [Connersville] the next thing was to get a backwoodsman to act as guide in the new purchase. Having found an old hunter well skilled in woodcraft and understanding how



VIEWS OF VARIOUS HOMES OF DR. JOHN ARNOLD

to run the section lines, my father, Uncle Richard and John Houghton turned their faces westward and soon crossed the old boundary line, which was just this side of William's creek on the east side of what is now the Washam farm. Beyond this was the wilderness unbroken save by the squatter and hunter's cabin. My father, though eminently domestic and social in his feeling, yet had an exalted love and admiration for the wild beauties of nature, and his heart was filled with pleasurable emotions as he traversed the mazes of the virgin forest. None but those who saw the country in those early days can form an adequate conception of the wild luxuriance of vegetation, covering every foot of the teeming soil, and showing its fertility. In addition to the heavy growth of lofty forest trees, the dense and almost impassable undergrowth of spice brush, pawpaw and other shrubs, was seen a profusion of weeds and flowers, of a hundred varieties, which have now disappeared, trod out by the foot of civilization. These sights produced a still more powerful impression from the fact of his just having come from an old country, where the rich exuberance of nature's products had been toned down by the hand of taste and subdued by cultivation. They spent several days traveling through the pathless woods, though with no uncertain steps, for their guide knew his business well. Generally, at night, they found a hunter's hospitable door open to receive them; when they did not, they built their fire, cooked their supper of game, spread their blankets and slept the sound sleep of wearied men, undisturbed by the hooting of the owls, the shrill scream of the wild cat, the long dismal howl of the solitary wolf or any of the other voices of the nocturnal forest. Passing the headwaters of Ben Davis creek they crossed Flatrock, Little Blue and Big Blue rivers, then turning south twenty or more miles, recrossed these streams and struck Little Flatrock, which they followed until somewhere near the present Flatrock church, when they went north to Ben

Davis creek, where they found two squatters, Samuel Gruell and Weir Cassady. They put up at Gruell's and spent a day or two in looking around in that vicinity. My father was delighted with the appearance of the land; it was rich, well timbered, well watered by good springs and sufficiently rolling for surplus water to run off readily. Near Gruell's cabin, were the numerous though now dilapidated wigwams of an Indian village, once the headquarters of that fierce old Delaware chief, Ben Davis. Near this village were half a dozen springs of the purest water; indeed in selecting a site for their villages, good water seems to be the most important consideration in their location.

CREATION OF A NEW HOME

"My father decided this should be the future home of his family in the new world; he took the numbers of the land so as to enter it, as soon as the sales were opened at Brookville. The lands of the old purchase had been sold at Cincinnati. He also agreed to pay Gruell for his cabin and clearing, about half an acre, enclosed with a brush fence, engaging boarding with him, whenever it suited him to be out here previous to the sales. John Houghton selected a quarter, half a mile south of my father's, eighty acres of which is now owned by G. W. Looney and eighty by Josiah Alger. I may here state that all these arrangements were carried out, and that Gruell entered land west of Flatrock which he afterwards traded to John Parsons for a farm on Flatrock's Fork, in Whitewater, where he resided many years, then sold out and went to the Wabash, where he died. Matthew Parsons now owns the farm of his father, John Parsons. Weir Cassady was on the land entered by Rans Byrd Green, about half a mile from Gruell's. Cassady entered land southwest of Rushville, where his widow still resides with her son, Simon. * * * The sale of lands did not open until the first part of October [1820] and it was

now the latter part of August, so that my father had to wait some time. * * * That fall my father had a story and a half, hewed log house built with two rooms below and one above; the plank for the partition, the floors, doors, etc., were bought on Williams creek and were hauled out by James Alexander. This was the first plank brought on to Ben Davis creek. The common cabin was built without plank and without nails, and the chimney without brick or lime. The cabin was constructed of round logs, notched down at the corners, so as to leave but little space between, and this was partially closed by chunks firmly driven in, and then every crevice was filled and plastered over with the daubing of tough clay: this when dry effectually excluded the air and cold. At one end the logs were cut out so as to make the fireplace. This opening was shut up by building three sides of a rectangle of split timbers, the fourth being the opening into the room; next a solid wall of tempered clay was built inside of and against the timbers; this was carried up four or five feet, constituting the fireplace; above this was the stick chimney, constructed of sticks split square, from one to one and a half inches in diameter and gradually and often gracefully contracting until it reached the proper height. As fast as the sticks were laid in position it was carefully plastered inside and out; this prevented the sticks from being ignited by the roaring, rushing column of flame, usually ascending from the burning logs in the vast fireplace. The roof was made of clapboards, usually four or five feet long; the ends of these rested on logs about three feet apart, gradually ascending like steps. The joints or opening between these boards being covered with other boards, and being kept in place by weight poles, formed a roof that would keep all dry beneath it for many a day. The floors were formed of timbers split and then hewed smooth, and being from three to four inches thick, these puncheons rested on logs, hewed on the upper side. A very strong though not

a very tight floor. The doors were made of the same kind of material but thinner, and held in place by cross pieces fastened on with wooden pins. The hinges and the latch were also of wood, so that there was no iron, plank or brick found in one of these primitive residences. The window was an aperture of about eighteen inches square, sometimes closed by a piece of an old sheet or some other substitute for glass. Now look inside and see the bedsteads, table and stools, manufactured by the pioneer himself, by the aid of ax, saw, augur and drawing knife, and then look at the active, energetic woman, surrounded by half a dozen or more healthy, noisy children, engaged in her multiform domestic labors, and you have a rough picture that may help you to more just conceptions of the actual life of those early settlers in the wilderness, who have hewed out homes for themselves and subdued the forest to the purposes of agriculture.

NOBLE MEMORIAL TO DOCTOR RUSH

"Rushville was laid out by W. B. Laughlin and others, in 1822, and the county was organized in 1822, both being named in honor of the celebrated physician and teacher, Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, through the recommendation of his admiring pupil and devoted friend, Dr. William B. Laughlin. Of the latter gentleman I have many pleasant recollections, for to him I owe my first introduction to the cultivation of the rich, though arid fields of classic literature, and I hope in some future paper to jot down these reminiscences of my early friend and teacher."

A brief sketch of one of these pioneers is given by Doctor Arnold in his seventeenth paper, and is here incorporated to show what manner of men the first settlers were.

"Jacob Dewey, a squatter on the fraction north of the burial ground on Josiah Alger's place, was a rich study. He was as poor a man as could be, but always

happy, always cheerful, always patient under the sharp and often well merited reproaches of his better half, who would expatiate on his indolence, improvidence and recklessness in language more forcible than polite. He came from Fayette county, but what spot claimed the honor of his birth I know not, but presume he was a Yankee, from the consummate skill displayed in the working of a bovine team. A pair of bulls was his most valuable and indeed almost his only worldly property. With these he rolled the logs in the clearings, or with a rude sled hauled the rails for the fences of his neighbors and thus eked out a livelihood mainly obtained by his dog and gun, for he was a skilled hunter. He was a wild looking fellow, scarcely ever wearing anything on his head, except nature's covering of long, tangled, tawny locks; generally barefooted, with his buckskin breeches rolled up to his knees and his shirt sleeves rolled up above his elbows. The furniture of his cabin was scanty and of the rudest description. The walls were ornamented with the skins of wild animals shot or trapped by him, but the crowning ornament was the skin of a tremendous yellow rattlesnake with eighteen or twenty rattles, so well stuffed that it represented the living reptile with startling effect. By the side of it hung the claws and head of a bald eagle. But, whatever might be the poverty of his surroundings, his table was always bountifully supplied with the best of venison, wild turkey, etc. He did considerable work for my father; fenced and cleared one field eighteen inches and under. Perhaps I had better explain the technical term "eighteen inches and under," for fear the young of this generation may not clearly comprehend what it implies. In this kind of clearing the brush is grubbed, all the trees eighteen inches or less in circumference two feet from the ground are cut down, the logs chopped and the whole piled and burned, putting it in a good state for a woods pasture when seeded with bluegrass. Sometimes, however, in addition to the above

work the trees left standing would be deadened, and at the end of two years the ground would be planted in corn, pumpkins, squashes, beans, potatoes, etc. Of course the plowing among the roots would be difficult and imperfect, and the hoe was the main dependence for its cultivation, but so powerful were the productive energies of the virgin soil that an abundant crop was generally secured. I well remember one spring Dewey was hauling and rolling logs in the creek bottom; he had run a handspike under a large log and then passing his arm under it to draw the chain through; he immediately exclaimed that there was ice under the log, and as soon as it was rolled, lo, there lay three large moccasin snakes, whose cold bodies he had mistaken for ice. Fortunately for him, there had not been sufficient heat to arouse them from their winter torpor, and it was this that enabled him to pass his naked arm with impunity on these vicious reptiles. Under his rough, unpolished and sometimes reckless manners was concealed a generous and manly heart. He was ever ready to assist any one in distress from sickness or other cause. He possessed a large share of that friendly, fraternal feeling so common among the early settlers, and the loss of which we often hear bewailed by the hoary-headed patriarchs who enjoyed its pleasant warmth in their youth, and now contrast it with the cold selfishness of the present community. When John Horlock came to his sad end by the fall of a tree, Jacob Dewey was among the first and most earnest to offer his services to do anything that was in his power for the distressed family. Mr. Horlock had a large number of hogs, which, like all others running in the woods, had become almost as wild and savage as the natural denizens of the forest. These Dewey spent several days in hunting up and driving home prior to the sale, and it was about as disagreeable a job as could be imagined, and when asked his charge felt and expressed indignation that any one should think him mean enough to take pay

from a poor widow for a few days' work. In the bosom of this uncultivated backwoodsman, glowed as true a spirit of chivalry as ever animated the lofty paladins of the court of Charlemagne. Dewey lived in this neighborhood some three or four years, when it became too crowded to suit his taste, and he pushed farther west, where the clearings were not so numerous and the game more abundant. He seemed to have no desire to own land and make himself a permanent home, and I have no doubt that he lived and died a very poor but very happy man.

NATIVE DENIZENS OF THE WILD

"In the early settlement of this country there were plenty of gray foxes but no red ones; they, like the Norway rats, follow in the footsteps of improvement and civilization. The fierce wildcat was occasionally treed by the dogs and then shot by the hunter; if after being wounded it fell into their clutches, it fought, as long as life remained, with the savage fury characteristic of the feline race.

"Of the fur-bearing animals found here, at that date, we may mention the beaver, the otter, the mink, the muskrat, the weasel and the raccoon. These were generally trapped in the winter when their fur is valuable. The remains of beaver dams I have seen in several places in Rush and Hancock counties. A spot on a swampy creek, two or three miles west of Burlington, still retains the name of Beaver meadow, because a colony of these animals once occupied it. The otters remained long after the beavers were exterminated; indeed they are occasionally found along Flatrock to the present day. The country had been settled eight or ten years before I ever saw or heard of a polecat or skunk, but of late years they have multiplied rapidly; and one traveling over the country at night, frequently has his nostrils saluted by the peculiar and horribly disgusting odor emanating from this foul animal, when irritated or attacked. It is its

only effective weapon of offense and defense, and well does it understand its power and the unwillingness of all animated nature to encounter its overpowering mephetic stench. Often at night I have seen one coolly trotting along in the road before me, utterly ignoring my presence, and refusing to turn out, seeming to understand that I would not dare provoke a salute from its terrible battery. In these cases I have justified its expectation, and if it would not, I have turned to one side, fully believing that discretion was the better part of valor when you encounter a skunk. Fortunately their fur is valuable and fashionable under another name and color. The skins are sent to France, and after being deodorized, dressed, colored and made up into muffs, boas, collars, etc., are sent back to this country, to be proudly worn by the fair dames whose noses would instinctively turn up at but there is a great deal in a name, and the observer will the very name of skunk. Men may say what they please, see this fact verified almost every day. I will here mention a singular fact in natural history, which I do not recollect to have seen in any work on the subject. It is that the skunk fraternizes with the ground hog, both being found occupying the same den or burrow, excavated by the industry of the latter, but now jointly and sociably used by both. A trap set at the opening will in a few nights often catch both skunks and ground hogs. Whether the ground hog has voluntarily extended the hospitalities of his home to the skunk, or whether the latter presuming on the impunity of power has taken possession and holds it, in an armed neutrality, which the unfortunate ground hog dares not break, I am not prepared to say.

"The mink and weasel still infest our country in greater numbers probably than when it was new, for the abundance of domestic fowls supply a material on which to gratify their insatiable thirst for blood, greater than could be found in the wilderness.

"The muskrats are still plentiful along our creeks and are trapped in great numbers every winter.

"The raccoon still roams through our woods, forages in our corn fields, and occasionally makes a raid on the hen roost and is particularly destructive to the broods of young turkeys and peafowls. Coon hunting in early times was a favorite amusement with the boys, but is not now so attractive, from the fact that the timber has become too valuable to be cut to capture them, and consequently they are not so successful. The young coon is a very amusing pet, full of drollery, cunning and quaint antics, and generally very mischievous, a great favorite with the boys, but a continual annoyance to the careful housewife.

"Thus we see that while the larger wild animals have entirely disappeared, the smaller ones still remain in undiminished if not in augmented numbers, from the greater abundance of food in a settled country.

THE DAYS OF THE WILD TURKEY

"In this paper I shall speak of the birds found in our woods by the pioneers. In this list, we must give the precedence to the wild turkey, for its numbers, richly flavored flesh, graceful carriage and beautiful form, justly entitle it to this post of honor. They roamed through the forests or entered the diminutive cornfields, in vast flocks, and were frequently sought by the hunter, when his larder needed replenishing, for their delicious juicy meat, so far excelling that of the tame turkey, as all game animals excel the domestic, formed a repast that would satisfy the most fastidious epicure. And those who have only participated in the 'turkey dinners' of these later days, capital though they unquestionably are, can have no realizing sense of the exquisite and higher excellences of this most noble bird, when properly brought out by the skillful cook. In the autumn and early winter, when the young birds were grown and were fat from the abundance of mast and berries, many who had neither time nor inclination to seek them with the dog and gun, secured

them by a trap, simple but effective. Having selected a suitable place, a ditch was dug fifteen to eighteen feet long, five or six feet wide and was twenty to twenty-four inches deep, then it gradually sloped to the surface at the other end with, say, eighteen inches; over the deeper end was built a pen of rails or poles some three feet high, covered with the same material, and inside across the ditch close to the side were laid a couple of clapboards or some bark. Some corn was scattered around the pen, and a considerable quantity was strewn in the trench extending to the end within the enclosure. Any flock of turkeys passing by, attracted by the scattered corn would gather round the pen, and seeing plenty in the trench run in pell-mell, those behind crowding those ahead of them, until half a dozen or more have entered the trap, when they immediately begin running round their prison, trying to get through the openings, not having sense enough to leave the sides and re-enter the trench, near the middle of the pen. In hunting with the gun, the dog is of great service, making them take to the trees and while their attention is attracted by the dog, the hunter has a fine opportunity to select and bring down his game. Another method, though only practicable on moonlight nights, in the season when the trees are leafless, is when a roost is discovered, to go out and when the moon is sufficiently high to bring the turkey in the proper range between the hunter and the moon, a good shot is obtained, and he will seldom fail to secure his bird. The turkey is not only powerful of wing and capable of extended flights, but also has swiftness of foot, which renders it difficult to secure, even after a wing is broken.

"The ruffled grouse, pheasant or partridge, as it is variously termed in different sections of our country, were very numerous, harboring in the densest thickets and swamps, when early in the morning or in the evening their peculiar drumming could often be heard. They were very easily shot, which caused their number to de-

crease rapidly; their flesh was delicious. The quail was also common, though not very numerous. In the spring and fall many varieties of wild duck visited our waters, and occasionally a pair remained through the summer, rearing their young. I recollect a pair of beautiful crested ducks made their nests in the hollow of a gigantic sycamore, for two succeeding seasons, and I frequently saw them flying in or out. I once saw the old ones bring their unfledged offspring from the nest, in their bills, carefully placing them in a pool in the creek; there were some six or eight of them. Cranes were numerous and were daily to be seen flying along the creek, standing at the riffles quietly watching for their finny prey, or wading in the ponds ever and anon, impaling with their javelin-like bills an unfortunate frog. The headquarters of the cranes was an extensive swamp, from which originated the main branch of Ben Davis creek; it was in Fayette county, about a mile from the Rush county line; the land now belongs to Richard Nash, Matthew Hastings and others. Here eight or ten pairs usually made their nests, consisting of a large pile of sticks slightly hollowed along for the eggs, and built in the tops of the lofty burr oaks or water elms, the usual growth of such a locality. From this, their home, they foraged the country far and wide, on tireless though leisurely wing, seeking food for their noisy offspring.

"The bald eagle was often seen by the settlers, and was always a tempting mark for their rifles.

"The raven was often seen perched on the topmost branch of some dead tree, near a stream, and its hoarse gutteral cry was heard echoing through the forest. Mr. Horlock once presented me with one whose wing was broken. * * * The raven is no longer found in this country. I do not think I have seen or heard of one being here for the last thirty-five years.

"Crows gave serious offense to the farmers by pulling up their young corn.

"The large hen hawk, two or three varieties of the blue and the sparrow hawk were all native to this country.

"The large and powerful horned owl, the common *cineritious* or gray, and the diminutive screech owls all found happy homes in the hollow trees and often made night vocal with their peculiar, and to those not cognizant of the mysteries of owl language, melancholy cries. These cries no doubt really express the tender pleadings of love, the bold defiance or the joyful triumph.

"In early times a large variety of the woodpecker was very common, which has long since become extinct in this part of the country. It was as large as a small pigeon, with a powerful bill three inches long, a red crested head, its general color black, with a white ring around its neck, some white bars across its wings and some marking of the same across its tail. It would frequently, in the winter, dig through one or two inches of solid green wood to reach a colony of large ants or other insects, hid away securely against everything, except the unerring instinct of this prince of the woodpecker family. All the other varieties that we now have were then found in much greater numbers, such as the common but beautiful red headed and white and black dressed depredator of the cherry orchard, the yellow-hammer or golden winged, the Virginia and the various sap suckers and climbers.

"Thrushes, robins, jays, black birds, cardinals, orioles, doves, flax birds, king-fishers, several varieties of swallows, the martin, for whose hospitable entertainment boxes were placed on poles and over tavern signs, cat birds, wrens and the richly hued and dashing humming birds, with several other kinds of small birds, which I do not now remember. Our list of birds would not be complete if I did not mention the wild pigeon, which though not native to this section, yet in those years when a bountiful yield of mast crowned our beech and oak, visited us in countless thousands. When large flocks

suddenly rose from the ground the noise of their rushing pinions was like the sound of distant thunder and could be heard to a great distance. Of course everyone, men or boys, enjoyed rare sport at these seasons, for everything that could carry shot was in requisition. With an old long-barreled ducking gun given me by my Uncle Isaac, I have killed as many as thirteen at one shot. The most favorable chance for a successful shot was when the ground was for acres and acres covered, to get ahead of them, hide behind a tree or log and wait until the living and fluttering wave was sufficiently near and then just as they rose, to fire into the almost solid mass of birds. When here they select some wild hilly spot as remote as may be from settlements, where they congregate nightly, occupying hundreds of acres of timber to its utmost capacity. At the break of day they begin their flight to their feeding grounds, fifty, seventy-five or one hundred miles away, but with their swift and powerful wings they soon travel the distance. Like an invading army, when they have exhausted the supplies of one district they move to another. At their roosting places they are destroyed by wagon loads, many of the sportsmen coming from a distance, and the heavy firing through the night would make a stranger suppose a fierce battle was in progress. I have often regretted the wanton destruction indulged in on these occasions, the hogs in the neighborhood becoming fat on their flesh.

A COLORFUL SNAKE STORY

"Having spoken of the beasts and birds found by the pioneer in our forests, in this number I will speak of that most repulsive and dangerous class of animated beings, the reptiles, for I wish to give as clear an idea as possible of all the surroundings, for good as for evil, that gave coloring to the every-day life of the early settlers.

"The rattlesnake, both the brilliantly hued and his more modestly colored brother, the black, were quite

numerous. The coloring of the yellow is beautiful, especially when he has just cast his old skin and his glossy back of alternate gold and black squares casts a shimmering light as he glides with gentle, undulating motion over the ground, or throws himself into the coil, with head erect and quickly vibrating tail producing the rattle, giving fair warning that he is prepared for the deadly spring. We must confess that this sounding of his battle note before beginning the work of death, is an honorable trait in his character, as it gives the intruder an opportunity to retreat ere the venomous fangs enter his flesh. The peculiar sharp, metalic rattle when once heard can never be forgotten, and even when heard, for the first time, by one ignorant of its origin, strikes a chill and an instinctive terror to the heart. Thus it is that kind nature, not only in this, but in very many other instances, implants an intuitive recognition of danger in the bosom of her children. The rattle differs in size according to the age of the snake; the first year it has no rattle, but simply a horny protuberance at the extremity of its tail called a button. Every subsequent year gives it one section of the rattle, so that its age is always apparent. They are, when unmolested, long lived, frequently being found with twelve, twenty and thirty or more sections. Their size is in proportion to their age, they are large in proportion to their length; five feet is a very large one, and its circumference at its greatest girth would be about nine inches. In the uninhabited regions they have no natural enemies that ever seek their destruction, though occasionally the deer attack and destroy them. They do this by running some distance at the top of their speed, springing high in the air and alighting with all their feet together on their victim, then quick as the lightning's flash bounding away to return again and again, until the serpent is cut all to pieces by their sharp hoofs. But in a level, fertile county like this, the stroke of the woodsman's ax is the death knell of the rattlesnake, not merely

because he will receive no quarters at his hands, but because he is accompanied by an animal, an insatiate destroyer of the race, and one peculiarly fitted for the task by possessing a complete immunity from all ill effects from the bite of the terrible reptile. I mean the hog. The bite of the rattlesnake, so fatal to all other animals, has no effect whatever on the hog.

"The rattlesnake was not the only venomous snake to be feared; the copperhead was equally poisonous and really more dangerous, because it gave no warning, but the stroke of the terrible fangs was the first indication of its presence. Its color was a dirty brown, slightly marked with spots of a darker color. It was smaller than the rattlesnake, seldom being over thirty inches in length. It had the same peculiar flat head common to all the poisonous reptiles.

"The water snakes were very numerous, finding safe homes in the numerous drifts that obstructed our creeks. I have seen ten or fifteen big fellows in one pile, twisting and writhing around each other in a way anything but pleasant to look at, and enjoying the grateful warmth of the noonday's sun.

"The agile and glossy blacksnake or racer, as they are sometimes termed, were frequently seen gracefully and rapidly gliding through the woods, their heads elevated from eight to ten inches and their bright eyes glancing in every direction. They were frequently from four and one-half to six feet in length, though occasionally one was killed still larger. They are not poisonous, but belong to the constrictor family, destroying their enemy by crushing it in their powerful folds. They will not attack a man unless terribly enraged by injuries. * * * They generally go in pairs and are apparently very strongly attached to each other. They climb trees readily and hunt for the nests of birds, eating the young and they also destroy the young squirrels. Sometimes fierce war is waged by the parent birds in the defence of their off-

spring, but the contest invariably ends in favor of the invader.

HARMLESS AND USEFUL SNAKE

"There was one beautiful, perfectly harmless and really useful snake, which was quite numerous, and in its energetic effort to benefit man, at the same time that it secured its own dinner, it frequently made its appearance in a manner calculated to startle weak nerves. This was the house snake, the milk snake or the wampum snake. It was usually between four and five feet long, very slender; indeed the smallest in diameter in proportion to its length of any that I am acquainted with. Its marking was small alternated diamond-shaped spots of milk white and black shaded with brown. The glossy shining coat, with its bright colors and delicate shading, I presume won for it one of its synonyms—that of wampum snake, from the richly ornamented wampum belts made by the Indians from bright hued beads. The pioneers were all familiar with the appearance of these and borrowed the term to characterize their humble friend, the house snake. This graceful reptile was the unrelenting enemy of rats and mice, and as these vermin soon accumulated about the homes of the settlers, they were vigorously hunted by their persevering foes, who easily followed them through all the labyrinths of their hiding places, destroying great numbers and creating such a panic in the remainder that they would incontinently leave the premises, so that in a few days after the advent of a pair of these snakes, not a rat or mouse could be found. The humane and considerate never killed these industrious and innocent creatures, recognizing their undisputed right to enjoy the boon of life, bestowed by the beneficent Creator of all, and that no man has a right wantonly and uselessly to take this life, unless for the profit or protection of himself and family. But there are others who possess such an undiscriminating hatred of all this reptile race, that they never

fail to gratify their destructiveness though it be at the expense of these most beautiful and harmless of creatures.

"The first homes of those olden times were simple and rude, making no pretensions to the conveniences and graces that adorn our modern mansions; the rough log cabin, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, loose clapboards on the joist overhead, and perhaps some of the same nailed over the chunk and daubing on the inside. These, of course, were very accessible to the house snake and afforded it grand hunting grounds. Sometimes a pair would in succession visit a dozen houses in a neighborhood, clearing out the rats, but causing some annoyance to the household.

"The garter, was then as now, the most common as well as numerous variety of the snake family and might be seen of a summer day, rapidly pursuing the leaping frog through the waving grass, with indefatigable tenacity, until it captured its unfortunate prey, when it would begin the tremendous but always successful performance of swallowing alive, a creature greater in diameter than itself. Frequently I have witnessed the chase, the seizure and the commencement of the labored deglutition, but I must confess, that in these cases, my sympathies were with the unhappy batrachian, and that by the time the snake had swallowed the hind legs, the frog uttering pitiful cries during the process, I have invariably come to the rescue and by a blow across the back forced the snake to disgorge its living victim, which would then hop away at its best speed toward some pool or creek, where it might cool its lacerated haunches and rest after the fatigue of its terrible adventure, for to be swallowed alive is a terrible fate for any living creature.

"The snake has its especial enemy also. How often have I seen the hawk suddenly pause in its circling flight over the meadow, swoop down, and with its squirming prey in the grasp of its strong talons, soar to etherial heights, and then seek the dead top of some lofty tree, where it could discuss its meal at leisure!

THE FOREST PRIMEVAL

"Having devoted sufficient space to the description of the animals found here by the early settlers, I propose in this to give a brief sketch of the sylva or forest trees. In doing this I shall speak of them by their common names and shall not load my pages with a scientific nomenclature and classification. This country was very heavily timbered; indeed I have no recollection of ever having seen in my travels, anywhere, so many large, tall trees standing on an acre as could here be found. Not only the number and size of the trees, but also the kinds of timber found here proved the strength and richness of the virgin soil which they shaded. The growth and kinds of timber indicate with infallible certainty to the observant traveler, the quality of land over which he may be rushing at railroad speed. This is essentially a beechen country, for this variety largely predominates over any other, and where it grows, as it does here, large and lofty, with but few horizontal branches and dividing into large wide spreading limbs to form the top, it shows a strong and fertile soil; but where it grows small with roots widely spreading over the surface, and a multitude of side branches, the top running to a point, and it perhaps dead, you may conclude that the land is cold and wet and poor, and by no means desirable for agricultural purposes.

"On our uplands the sugar maple, the black walnut, the blue and gray ash, the red elm, the poplar, wild cherry and buckeye were very abundant, the white and black oaks, the pig-nut hickory, linden, coffee nut, honey locust and mulberry were also found in varying quantities; in the bottom and low lands were abundance of burr-oak, butternut, white elm, sycamore, the shellbark and thick shellbark hickories, swamp ash, soft maple, hackberry and alder.

"The wild grape was common everywhere, climbing to the top of the loftiest trees; it was in the rich bottom

land that it grew most luxuriously and abundantly, frequently canopying the top of isolated trees, thus forming a natural arbor, whose umbrageous covering was impervious to the noonday's sun, and which stood out a beautiful object in the sylvan landscape.

"Rush county was particularly rich in black walnut timber, which for quality and quantity cannot be equaled by any other county in this or any other state. Perhaps it may not be generally known that Indiana walnut is superior to all others in beauty of color and susceptibility of a fine finish, and it consequently is the most sought after and commands the highest price in the eastern markets. Within the last few years [written in the '70's] the trade in walnut timber has attained gigantic proportions and an amount almost incalculable has been shipped and still a very large amount remains. The finest groves of walnut were on the east side of the county, along the waters of Ben Davis and Little Flatrock. There were also in the same parts a great deal of superior poplar. Commencing at my house and going westward through the lands of George Gray, the Hinchman farm, the Blacklidges, Alfred Wilson's, Doctor Helm's lands, and in fact, all the way to the valley of Flatrock, we find an abundance of the most magnificent yellow poplar. The largest and the most admirable specimen of this noble tree that I ever saw grew on the land west of me, which was entered by old Mr. Virgil, sold by him to Jacob Blacklidge, Sr., and now is owned by George Gray. It stood on high ground and though surrounded by a heavy growth of timber, towered above them all, the monarch of the forest. Its circumference, three feet from the ground, was thirty-six feet, which would give a diameter of twelve feet. Its straight trunk rose over sixty feet without a limb, when it divided into two immense symmetrical branches. It showed no sign of age or decay, but gave every evidence of vigor and luxuriant life."

FIRST SALE OF PUBLIC LAND

As has been previously stated, the first sale of public lands in what is now Rush county could not be made before October, 1820, when the government land office at Brookville was opened, but so choice was the land that before the close of the year 168 entries were made. These varied from forty to 640 acres, but eighty or 160 acres was the usual amount entered by the pioneer. During the ensuing year 278 entries were made, and as time went on the occupation of the land went on at a faster rate. In a day when every bit of progress and success depended upon the unremitting toil of the individual, men found it advantageous to settle near each other, that they might assist and be assisted by their neighbors in many of the arduous tasks that confront settlers in a new and virgin country. Thus small settlements made their appearance at a very early date in the development of the county. The places which seemed to attract the earliest comers were what is now Noble township, Union township, Richland township, Ripley township and Rushville township. All these settlements were commenced in either 1820 or 1821. The first men to locate in Rushville township were Judge W. B. Laughlin, Stephen Simms, Christian Clymer, Houston Morris, Elijah Lewark, Wesley Moffett, George Mull, John Parson, Cuthbert Webb, Andrew Gilson, Samuel Jackson, John Hale, Sampson Thomas, Simeon Cassady, James McManus, Presley Moore, John Phillips, Thomas McCarty, John Oliver and many others.

As in the case in almost all new countries, the first industries of the county were gristmills. The first of these was erected by the Hon. W. B. Laughlin in 1821. It was south of the present site of the city of Rushville, and the power was obtained from a dam across Flatrock. This mill saved the pioneers many a weary mile of difficult travel, for prior to this time the nearest mill was at Connersville, and to take the grain over the roads that

existed at that time was an operation attended with severe tribulations. However, after the mill had been in use for some two years, the young town of Rushville was almost wiped out by an extraordinary epidemic of malarial fever which left in its wake an unusually large percentage of dead. The citizens promptly destroyed the dam, thinking thus to rid themselves of the nuisance, but little realizing that it could have but slight influence on the prevalence of the disease. Hand in hand with the gristmill came the distillery, usually the old-fashioned copper still, and as early as 1821 Jehu Perkins had erected one in addition to a horsepower mill with which the corn was ground. The first steam mill was built by William Robinson in Noble township, and at Moscow there were two distilleries and a gristmill. Every community had its gristmills, distilleries, and there were also some few sawmills, although these last made their appearance slightly later than the first two. In fact, the entire county was well supplied within a short time with mills of all description, and the county became almost from the start self-supporting in nearly every respect.

The clearing of the land went forward steadily, but inasmuch as it was practically all hand labor, it was naturally slow. In the beginning, commodities were exchanged by the settlers either for a certain amount of labor or for some needed article possessed by a neighbor, but as time went on and the lands became more easy to cultivate, a surplus of crops and stock was produced, and then money came into more common use as the medium of exchange. The nearest market to Rush county was Cincinnati, and it was no mean task to haul grain or drive stock through what was to all purposes a wilderness. The prevailing prices a hundred years ago were indeed small when compared to those of today, and would hardly seem to have repaid the backwoods farmer for his labor. Wheat sold for from forty to fifty cents a bushel, corn for from ten to fifteen cents, and hogs for from $1.00 to $1.50 net weight, with a good drove averaging 125 pounds.

SOME OF RUSH COUNTY'S ORIGINAL LANDOWNERS

The register of sales of government land in Rush county is an exceedingly interesting old book, the real roster of the "fathers" of the community. From it have been culled the names of those whose land here was purchased from the land agent at the land office at Brookville during the years 1820 and 1821, as follows:

In the Southern Tier of Townships—John Innis, Thomas Bradley, Allison C. Lockhart, Ivory H. Legate, James Shaw, William McCarter, Charles Fuller, Henry H. Evans, David Mourning, John Wright, James W. Stuart, Hugh Stuart, David Overleese, Jacob Whiteman, John Trees, John Julian, John Heiser, Richard Shaw, John Ward, George Shepell, Israel Hewit, Richard Hungerford, Matthew Allison, John Wood, David Query, George Julian, Reuben Farlow, Leonard Burton, David Hill, John Shellhorn, Simon Farlow, George Foglesong, William Nelson, William Arnett, Jacob Harlan, George Searight, Andrew Searight, James Bell, John Simmons, Nathan Wright, William Smith, Elijah Thatcher, Joseph Owen, Alexander Van Pelt, Peter Hushaw, Savil Wilson, Nicholas Hedrick, Thomas E. Hall, John Stewart, Abraham Beaver, Samuel Work, Joseph Washburn, Jane McIlwaine, James Fordice, John Haff, Lat Green, Jacob Hackleman, Paterson Heaton, Eli J. Elston, William Osborn, Owen Scott, Hugh Smith, Gabriel Springer, William Bell, Nathaniel McClure, John Miller, John, Thomas and Joseph Harvey, Matthias Beaver, Edward Louson, James Henderson, Phineas Thomas, Thomas Craig, Benjamin Young, Alexander Young, William Holeman, James Garton, Jacob Fisher, Jesse Morgan, Adam Trees, George Brown, Richard Merrill, Jr., Jacob Ryder, Benjamin J. Ricker, Ezekiel Lewis, James Jones, John Hatfield, Ephraim Boring, Joseph Miller, Moses Martin, Mark Ormacost, Jacob Stadler, Smith Stone, Benjamin Craig, John Evick, Jacob Hite, John Scott,

Joseph Lee, Lewis Harrison, Benjamin Goodwin, Nathaniel Patton, Nathaniel Anderson, John Sholts, Stephen Sharp, William Phillips and John Sharp, Cyrus C. Tevis, Jesse D. Conde, John Riger, John Hatfield, Peter Miller, David Crews, Jr., George Craig, John Gwinnup, David Mount, Eliphalet Barber, Henry Misner, John Barber, John Parker, Henry Hildreth, Thompson Simmons, John Murnan, Daniel Wright, Jr., James Gregg, George Murnan, William Murnan, Daniel Cox, J. Lockwood,. C. Ridpath, William I. Posey, Arnold Murray, John Cones, John Riley, James Linville, James Stephens, Jacob Olinger, Nathaniel Smith and John Curry, Fielding Ballard and Jonathan Paul.

In the Central Tiers of Townships—David Mount, Thomas Cassady, William Morris, William B. Laughlin, John Lower, David Looney, Jr., William S. Bussell, Jacob Reed, Joseph Looney, Moses Bussell, Daniel Kellogg, Jacob Mull, Frederick Mull, George Mull, Sr., George Rishling, John Thornburg, Anderson Wilkinson, Thomas Stuart, Garet Darland, James Samons, Joseph Devers, Jr., Peter H. Patterson, John Leffler, Isaac Asher, John Asher, Richard Thornburg, North Parker, James Greer, George Mull, Jr., Stephen O. Brown, James Stallard, William Kitchey, George Grace, David Templeton, John N. Calvert, Solomon Reel, Zachariah Hodges, Reuben Vanzandt, Stephen Jessup, Hezekiah Mount, John Campbell, Israel Brown, Lewis Smith, Henry Myers, Peter Looney, Henry Nicholas, Thomas McCarty, Nathaniel Hodges, William Junkin, James Anderson, Stephen Sims, Gamaliel Garrison, Samson Cassady, William Cassady, Jesse Shortridge, William Currens, George Guffin, Andrew Guffin, Jesse Heizer, John Kippers, Andrew Brown, Abram Hackleman, Enoch McCarty, John P. Thompson, George Craig, John Hawkins, Tyra Gantt, John W. Morford, Thomas Salors, E. and J. Frazee, Nancy Driskill, Thomas F. Lewis, Jacob Goble, Brooks B. Talbott, Joshua Moore, William Low, John P.

Minor, Frederick Miller, George Reno, Edward Stevens, Christian Climer, Huston Morris, John Stephens, Stacy Stephens, John Perkins, Jacob Salors, Amos Wright, John Holsted, David VanGilder, John B. Talbott, John Gwinup, James Robinson, Henry Lyons, Jonathan Justice, Isaac Williams, Stephen Maple, William Arnold, Rice Phipps, William Simmons, Joseph Marsh, Cornelius Cummings, Thomas Jones, Reuben Salors, Israel Brown, Hezekiah Salors, Artemus Moore, William P. Priest, Elias Poston, James Brown, John Harcourt, Jesse Winship, William Osbourn, James Fordyce, Jr., Robert Thompson, Jesse Robinson, James Tyler, John Leforge, Jr., Robert Lyons, Gardiner Moore, Benjamin Sailors, James Logan, Edward Pattison, William Norwood, James Cooper, Robert Kelly, Lewis Sala, G. Klein, John and Reuben Wilson, John Newkirk, Daniel Hall, Peter Fear, Samuel Carr, Robert English, Samuel Downard, William Appleton, John Kiplinger, Abraham Newkirk, James McCormack, John McDaniel, Isaac Hittle, John McMillen, Amaziah Morgan, John Cox, Jr., Samuel Grewell, William Gilson, Wear Cassidy, William Gibson, William Moffatt, Stephen Harrell, John Nash, Moses Harrell, George Zion, Samuel Newhouse, Thomas Duncan, Jeremiah Harrell, Jonathan Bishop, Michael Hittle, George Hittle, Christian Furry, Ransbird Green, Samuel Danner, Thomas Sargent, Richard Blacklidge, Jacob Virgil, John Morris, Frederick Smoyer, Jacob Rutherbaugh, John Blacklidge, Dyer Woodworth, Reuben Rowland, George Nipp, Thomas Moffatt, William Dill, Shadrach Dill, Solomon Veach, George Vaughn, Thomas Bracken, Nathaniel McComas, John Houghten, Jeremiah Marston, Elisha Clark, Andrew Brown, William Sparks, John Tate, John Hornady, John Willdridge, Isaac Adair, William Currins, Jesse Shortridge, Alexander Reed, Alexander Power, John Gregg, John Heaton, Ephraim Frazee, Robert Lockridge, George Taylor, Jonathan Morris, John Davidson, Conrad Sailor, Samuel Garrison, Jacob Starr,

James Cooper, Sr., Abraham Switzer, David McPearson, John Lefforge, Robert Lochridge, William McNabb, Daniel Jackson, George Taylor, John McKee, Michael Beaver, Timothy Allison, James Abbott, Noah Batman, Alexander Williams, Levi Bracken, William Newell, Gideon Minor, William Swift, William Simonds, Jesse Jinks, John Smith, Robert Groves, James McClellan, John Judy, Isaac Hittle, John Clifford, John Ryburn, Hugh Reed, Hugh Morrison, Isaac Arnold, John Harlock, John Kent, Abraham Voris, Daniel McDonald, Enoch Limpus, James Justice, Jesse Julian, Levi Shoemake, Robert Porter and Edward Vandal.

In the Northern Tier of Townships—Benjamin Hutchins, Samuel Cary, Henry Buckman, Phineas Clawson, John Dille, Jonathan Tullis, Ezekiel Johnson, Amos Higgins, John Maxwell, Samuel Ross, Moses Clifford, George Hepner, Isaac Cooper, John Clarkson, Elisha Schofield, Joseph P. Plummer, David Loudenbach, Joseph Henley, Robert Hill, James Harrison, Peter Cassell, James A. Henry, John M. Huddleson, William David, William Crum, Benjamin Hutchins, Joseph Cox, Benjamin Morgan, Stephen Jones, David Blackburn, Artemus and Timothy Day, George Gates, Edward Pattison, Philemon Plummer, Dayton Holloway, John Hill, Pierson Lacy, Jonathan Hill, Thomas Hill, Jr., Charles J. Low, Benjamin Snyder, Samuel Pearce, Thomas Simons, Onide Pettyjohn, Samuel Hill and Robert Holland. While the most of these original entrants bought their land for the purpose of erecting homes and becoming residents, there are, of course, in the above lists the names of some who were mere speculators and who never became residents, thus accounting for some names that will sound strange in this generation.

CHAPTER IV

Agriculture

In all inland counties where the soil is rich, agriculture must be the paramount interest of the people. Unless manufacturing is extensively carried on, the production of the soil is the basis upon which the prosperity of the community is built. What is drawn from the bosom of the earth is all that adds to the wealth of society. The mechanical, commercial and professional classes are all dependent upon the farmer, and while it is true that this dependence is in some degree mutual, a failure of the crops stagnates at once the business of the country. Whatever, therefore, has a tendency to advance the interests of this, the most numerous class of our citizens, cannot fail to be more or less advantageous to all.

Of Rush county it would be difficult to speak in too strong terms of praise. It contains a body of land of remarkable fertility, and almost every acre within its boundaries is productive. The farming community is one of which much of a very favorable nature truthfully can be said. The people are, as a rule, good and careful farmers—industrious, thrifty, enterprising, intelligent, and, having these qualities, prosperous, of course. They are workers, readers and thinkers. A ride over the county reveals well improved and well stocked farms on every side; comfortable farm homes, many of them elegant and substantial; these, with the well filled barns, the fields of grain, the fine hogs, cattle and horses, and the thousand other things afford gratifying evidences of prosperity.

But this prosperity is not the result of a few years of effort. It has its source in the frontier wilderness of a century ago, and is the fruit of generations of concerted

toil. It is a far cry from the first settler's clearing to the modern farm—from the first Rush County Agricultural Society to the present Farmers' Association, and the story of this progressive development is the indicator of the spirit which has animated successive generations of the agricultural population.

FIRST COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The first concrete effort at organization on the part of the farmers of the county came with the first agricultural society, which had for its primary object the holding of a county fair.

County fairs have been considered valuable agencies in promoting the prosperity of agriculture by the influence they exert in bringing together a large collection of the most intelligent farmers and stock raisers of the community, giving them a better opportunity to compare notes, to impart to each other whatever valuable knowledge or experience they may have acquired, until the joint experience of the whole becomes the individual property of each member of the society. Emulation is also a great incentive to action. When a man attends a fair and sees how far his neighbor has surpassed him in raising stock or grain, his pride becomes aroused and he at once sets to work to remedy his own deficiencies, and these efforts, though individually of little moment, when aggregated cause a vast increase in the productions of the county and, of course, in its wealth. Hence it became the interest of the whole community to support a good county fair.

Sensible to the advantages of an agricultural society, some of the more progressive among the farmers of Rush county formed an association in 1852 for the advancement of the interests of the rural population of the county. This first organization, however, was so imperfect in its mechanical plan, that it soon became apparent to its members that its existence could be but brief unless reor-

ganized upon a firmer foundation. The directors, working upon a plan proposed by the Rushville *Republican*, fostered a subscription of stock for the new society, and on May 23, 1857, these subscriptions reached a total that warranted the secretary of the original body (S. Donaldson) to call a meeting of the stockholders of the new society for the purpose of effecting the organization of a joint stock company. At this meeting the following constitution was adopted:

"Whereas, We, the undersigned citizens of Rush county and state of Indiana, are desirous of promoting the prosperity and encouragement of agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the cultivation of fruits, and ornamental gardening, improvements in all branches of mechanism and arts, the improvement of the races of all useful and domestic animals, and the general advancement of rural and household economy, and domestic manufactures, and the dissemination of useful information upon all the above named subjects; and believing that the present agricultural society of Rush county, as at present organized, is not adequate to carry out the above objects so fully as desired, therefore,

"Be it Known, That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, propose and agree to form a joint-stock company, under the name and style of the 'Rush County Agricultural Society', the capital stock of said company not to be less than $1,200, and to be divided into shares of $10 each, and to be divided as nearly equally as practicable among the several townships of said county, in a ratio to the population of the said several townships respectively. And said company propose to organize in all respects in strict conformity with all laws of the state of Indiana in force, for the encouragement of agriculture, and in entire subordination to all rules and regulations of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture; and that said stock shall be used by said company in aid of all purposes properly connected with the state and county agricultural

societies, and the objects above specified. It is not intended to conflict with the present Rush County Agricultural Society, but to aid the same, and become instituted therefor. And to attain the above named objects, we adopt the following constitution:

"Art. 1. Said company shall be governed by the same number and kind of officers as required for the Rush County Agricultural Society, and the present board of officers elected for the ensuing year, of said society, shall be and are hereby adopted as the officers of the new society for the ensuing year, provided that said officers now elected consent to serve as such, and become stockholders of said company.

"Art. 2. Said new society agrees to take the grounds and all the appurtenances to the same belonging, now owned by the former Rush County Agricultural Society, and assume and pay all liabilities and debts of said old society of every nature. But said new society will require a good and sufficient deed for said ground when all said liabilities shall have been paid off.

"Art. 3. Said new society shall hold an annual fair upon said grounds, and offer premiums for the various products and articles exhibited for each year not less than $600 for each fair.

"Art. 4. The stockholders and their families shall enter the gates free of charge; and a stockholder's family shall consist of all who reside with him under twenty-one years of age, and all females who reside with him of any age whatever.

"Art. 5. All tolls, rents and profits that may arise from said fairs and grounds, and property owned by said company, shall be owned by and under the control of the stockholders; but they shall not divert the said grounds from the purposes above specified, except upon full payment therefor to those who have contributed or may contribute for the payment of the purchase-money therefor.

"Art. 6. That Isaac B. Loder, Hugh B. Cowan and

Stephen Donaldson are hereby selected as a committee to draft by-laws for the government of said society, and report the same at the next meeting of the board.

"Art. 7. The annual members shall have a right to one vote each in the election of officers, provided they become members of the society prior to said election, and one stockholder shall have ten votes.

"Art. 8. The stock of said society shall be transferable, but no person shall hold more than one share, except by consent of two-thirds of the board of directors."

Article 7 was subsequently changed so that the annual member had no vote, and the stockholder only one.

FAIR OF 1857 A GREAT SUCCESS

Under the new association and constitution the fair of 1857 was a great success. Much interest was manifested throughout the county, many entries were made, and 2,000 people thronged the grounds on opening day—a larger crowd than on any previous first day. Prizes were necessarily small, but they were distributed in such a manner as to create enthusiasm along almost every line of farming and home economics. A summary of the prize list by departments shows that awards of prizes ranging from $1 to $10 were allotted in the following departments: Agriculture, fruits, lady's fancy needlework, domestic manufactures, flowers, designs, miscellaneous, manufactures, farming implements, saddlery, fowls, hogs, sheep, cattle, jacks, mules, geldings, mares, draft horses, all purpose horses, gaited horses, saddle horses and sweepstakes on horses. This was the year in which it is noted that "Bourbon Chief' was the largest horse in the state. Mr. Donaldson also was the owner of "Young Champion," noted as a perfect model of "Champion," which took the first premium at the state fair the year before.

During succeeding years the fair became bigger and better, the grounds were much improved, and a premium

list was offered that "would attract attention from the world." In 1869, Archibald Kennedy, the president of the Agricultural Society, purchased conditionally from James D. Pattison ten acres of land adjoining the fair grounds on the west for the use of the society. The price paid was $250 an acre, which was paid in five years with 10 per cent. interest on deferred payments. The finances of the organization were in good condition, but there was room for improvement in the conduct of the affairs, and at the annual meeting in October, 1870, some changes in the society were made.

Under the old regime, there were twelve directors, one from each township, and this led in some instances to the selection of men who took no interest in the fair; in fact, occasionally to the choosing of one who never made his appearance, either at the fair grounds or at any of the meetings of the board. Under the new arrangement the officers were a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and seven directors, not restricted to townships but allowing the selection of the best men of the body.

STORY OF AN EQUINE PHENOMENON

Rival fairs were now starting up on all sides of the county, and it was deemed advisable to encourage horse racing and to make more liberal and judicious premiums, as well as to add a mechanical department. The result was that the fast horse became one of the principal interests of almost every man in the county—and the fame of Rush county harness horses and breeders spread to the farthest corners of the land. This was in the day of that equine phenomenon, "Blue Bull," still spoken of by Hoosiers as "the fountain head of trotting and pacing speed in Indiana," and of which George W. Campbell wrote that "this wonderful horse, individually and upon his own merits, stands as the greatest representative of his species," and further that "the phenomenal success of this great light-harness family of horses ('Blue

Bull's' get) has had more influence in making a world-wide reputation for Rush county than all other factors combined, and in this broad assertion we do not bar even our great men—lawyers, doctors, writers nor statesmen."

"Blue Bull" had neither lineage, notoriety nor offspring when Jim Wilson, of this county, bought him from Dan Dorrell, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1865, and yet Mr. Wilson, who is remembered as a man of remarkable "horse" sense, possessed of a judgment "so correct and unusual in the recognition of that which was great and superior in horses that it almost amounted to genius," declared of him that "he is the greatest horse of all," and in spite of all his unfortunate environments "Old Blue Bull" vindicated himself as no other great sire ever did, justifying fully his owner's judgment and predictions. It was as late as the fall of 1871 that the first descendant of this plebian wonder obtained a standard trotting record. "Purity," his daughter, dam "Susan Loder" by "Daniel Boone," took a record of 2:30 flat at Cincinnati. It was then that "Wilson's Blue Bull" first became known to the horse world and from that time until the horse's death in July, 1880, the Wilson stable was the Mecca of speed breeders from all over the country. A contemporary newspaper account says that "the history of 'Blue Bull' has been described as a romance in turf literature; it is also a reality of the most interesting character to every intelligent student of the science of breeding. His pedigree was obscure, and he was for a time used as a 'teaser,' the humblest office of the breeding farm. One cannot imagine a horse placed in such unfavorable circumstances, being bred to mares of the commonest quality, and as a rule of no known breeding, to show ability to sire speed; and it all came to him in the latter part of his life. With such a combination of surroundings 'Blue Bull' conquered fate and while the sires of other states, with the aid of the most fashionably bred mares, were slowly achieving fame the unknown hero of Indiana

was producing a family of trotters which later placed him in the very front rank of equine fame. * * * 'Blue Bull' is the sire of sixty in 2:30 and his daughters have produced 173 in 2:30."

This horse has an imposing marble monument erected to his memory where he lies buried on the Wilson farm in this county, with an appropriate inscription recording his achievements and showing the establishment of a great trotting family. Before leaving this subject it is but proper to note that the fastest horse ever bred in Rush county was "Alhambra," 2:08¼, which paced a quarter of a mile in 27 seconds. "Alhambra" was sired by the famous pacer "Legal Tender," 2:27, bred by J. M. Amos, of Noble township, long one of the leaders of that notable group of horsemen which contributed so much to the fame of Rush county in the days when more attention was paid to horses than now.

DELETERIOUS EFFECT ON COUNTY FAIR

But this craze for fancy horses was a mixed blessing. The speed element had a deleterious effect on the fair. Purses that were too large were offered, and an extravagant expenditure of money followed in all departments. In 1879, a Floral hall was built at the grounds. Matters went from bad to worse, and in 1893 there was a financial deficit of $749.97 aside from buildings and a new barn which cost $1,063.63. In 1895, the indebtedness had increased to $4,500, and, of course, the interest of the members of the association flagged when nothing but ultimate ruin appeared before the organization. A committee of members recommended that the fair grounds be sold at a sheriff's sale to cover the debts. A new fair association was formed in December, 1895, with a new constitution and a capital stock of $5,000 in 250 shares, and this took over the affairs of the old association in January, 1896, when it bought the fair grounds at a sheriff's sale for $3,765.81, this being the only bid.

This reorganization instilled new life into the county fair, and in 1896 it was more successful than it had been in some years, but while it was held annually for several years thereafter, it failed to prove the success hoped for, and the last Rush county fair was held in 1915.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

Another movement which had in view the unification of the farmers, and at the same time aimed to better their condition socially and financially, was the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. In June, 1873, Rush Grange No. 211, was granted its charter by the State Grange, and organized with many of the foremost people of the county as its members. Meetings were held twice a month, and much good was accomplished in the way of wholesale purchasing of machinery and other farm necessities. But the fact that it was a secret society brought down upon it many unwarranted accusations—chiefly that it was political in its motives and was also warring against the professional and business men of the towns, but in time these doubts as to its character were dispelled. The Grangers had a plan for obtaining correct crop reports by which every member of a grange was to report the crops in his neighborhood, a summary of these reports was to be sent to the county council, the county council was to report in turn to the State Grange, and the latter to the National Grange. The information thus obtained was to be condensed into a general report which was to be forwarded to every grange in the country. This system proved to be a rather cumbersome piece of machinery, however, and has long since been abandoned.

Through various other agencies such as the press, the state agricultural department, and farmers' institutes greater knowledge on agricultural subjects was disseminated throughout the rural communities. In 1861, the Rushville *Republican* became alarmed over the appearance of the chess weed in many fields in the county, and

sought a remedy for this economic evil. In the same year this newspaper propounded the question "do cutworms turn into grasshoppers?", and stated that a veritable scourge of these worms was upon the farmers—that in one instance a field was literally swarming with them, to the extent that the ground looked black with their crawling bodies and in many places the ground was denuded of vegetation. To prevent the ravages of the army worm, farmers were advised to plow a trench around wheat and corn fields. In 1870, the *Republican* devoted a column in each issue to farmers and their business, and this plan was continued for some time. Leading farmers of the county submitted their opinions to the public in this way, and much information of a valuable nature was disseminated throughout the community.

Farmers began to co-operate with each other more and more. In 1871, Messrs. Guffin and Daubenspeck organized the Rush County Stock Sales Company for the purpose of holding auctions, and at these much fine stock was sold. In 1880, the Wool Growers' Association of Rush county was organized with George W. Reeve as its president. In the early '90s there was a creamery "boom," a half dozen or more creameries being started, but as this is not a dairy country most of them were short lived. In 1904, Rush county farmers had exhibits of fruit at the St. Louis exposition, and in multifarious ways, too numerous to mention, the horizon of the farmer has become broadened, and his activities more diversified, until agriculture, from being a haphazard occupation, has grown to be a business where only the progressive and efficient survive.

MARKET PRICES OF ANOTHER DAY

Market quotations noted in newspaper files of the years indicated follow:

Quotations	1855	1857
Flour, per bbl.	$8.00	$4.50

Flour, per cwt	4.00	2.25
Grain—Wheat, per bu.	1.50	.60
Corn, per bu.	.45	.20
Oats, per bu.	.30	.20
Bacon—Hams, per lb.	9@10½c	.15
Sides, per lb.	.06½	.10
Shoulders, per lb.	6@7c	——
Lard, per lb.	.08 1-3	.15
Butter, per lb.	.15	.15
Eggs, per doz.	.15	.08
Potatoes, per bu.	1.25	.20
Sugar, per lb.	.08	11@12½c
Wool, per lb.	20@25c	——

Ten years later, in 1867, the Rushville markets showed a marked price increase, largely due to the conditions prevailing during and shortly after the war, as follows:

Flour, per bbl.	$ 13.00
Flour, per cwt.	6.50
Grain—Wheat	2.10@2.20
Corn	.45
Oats	.50
Bacon—Hams, per lb.	.22½
Sides, per lb.	.18
Shoulders, per lb.	.14
Lard, per lb.	.11
Butter, per lb.	.30
Eggs, per doz.	.20
Potatoes, per bu.	1.50
Hay, per ton	15.00
Sugar, per lb.	.16@.20

The following table will show the approximate average prices of wheat, corn, and hogs, every ten years, beginning with 1870 and ending with 1920, and for 1921 (February):

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921
Wheat ...	$.90	$.95	$.91	$.65	$1.00	$3.00	$1.60@$1.72
Corn	$.75	$.55	$.44	$.25	$.55	$1.25	$ .70@$ .75
Hogs		$5@8.50	$3.50@4.60	$2.75@4	$5.50@9	$15@17.50	$8.75@10.25

Owing to the repeated changes in the method of reporting the markets and also to the wide fluctuations in the early years caused by distance from market and poor transportation facilities, a more detailed review of the markets would entail such minute explanation as hardly to be desirable in this connection.

INCREASE IN LAND VALUES

The price of land has risen from near zero in the first year of the county and the days of the Brookville land office to the neighborhood of $300 an acre in 1920. In 1857, George and Andy Guffin purchased the old Hildreth farm in Noble township for $57 an acre. Fifteen years later, G. W. Brann sold his farm for $65 an acre, and then there was a slow climb until about 1900 when land sold for about $80 per acre. In 1904, the Ben Bravard farm in Posey township sold for $125 an acre, and until 1920 the price rose rather rapidly, at that time reaching a high-water mark of about $225, as an average—in instances as high as $300. Toward the latter part of that year a decline set in, caused by postwar depression and business stagnation, until in the early part of the following year it was again down to about $175 to $200 per acre.

The number of farms in the county is gradually decreasing, there having been 2,267 in 1900, 2,143 in 1910, and 2,044 in 1920. Some interesting statistics are given in the Indiana Year Book for 1919 concerning this county. There were in that year 201,009 acres in farms of which amount 103,733 acres were farmed by the owners and 97,237 acres by renters; waste land amounted to 2,631 acres; acres of permanent pasture land 30,316; acres of timber land 11,136; and acres of land in orchards 3,155. There were 41,201 acres of wheat harvested in

1918 with an average yield of 20 bushels per acre, or a total of 824,020 bushels. Nearly 25 per cent more acreage was sown to wheat in 1918 than had been harvested. Rye to the amount of 4,076 acres was harvested in 1918. Corn is the great staple crop of the county, 68,720 acres having been harvested with an average yield of 44 bushels, a total of 3,023,680 bushels, of which 2,484,588 bushels were fed on the farm. In average yield Rush county ranks second in the state (exceeded by Union with 48 bushels), second in total bushels (exceeded by Benton), and ranks first in point of bushels fed on the farm. An average yield of 40 bushels of oats on 10,022 acres gave a total of 400,880 bushels.

Rush is pre-eminently a hog raising county, having led her sister counties in the state in this respect for the past five years. The number of hogs under six months old on December 31, 1918, was 45,966; over six months, 23,451; and the total number sold during the year was 119,954. It was the introduction of the Poland China strain hereabout along in the latter '80s that gave impetus to hog production in Rush county. The excellent records made along that line may be said to date from a public sale of hogs made by John H. Bebout near Rushville on October 3, 1889, and which was referred to in contemporary newspaper accounts as "the first exclusively Poland China hog sale of which there is any record." The Rushville *Republican's* headlines on the story of this sale declared "It beats the world! Ninety Rush county hogs sold for $5,792.40—average of $64.36." The highest price realized from a single animal in this sale was $625 for a one-year-old boar. In 1893 the Bebout herd leader, "George Wilkes," sold for $700, then a record price, and shortly afterward "Guy Wilkes," from the same herd, sold for $900, also a record price at that time, and from that time on hogs have been a mighty good thing for Rush county. It is a far cry from the old "razor backs" and "elm peelers" that roamed the woods hereabout in pio-

neer days, feeding on mast until time to round them up and drive an unruly herd of them down to market at Cincinnati, to the sleek Poland Chinas and other pure bred strains of the present day, but "the world do move" and the hog has progressed and developed along with other things to which man has given his thought.

IN THE DAYS OF "MARKS AND BRANDS"

This reference to the days of the "razor backs" recalls the system under which the hog raisers hereabout used to keep track of their widely wandering porkers. Free to roam at will along the unfenced highways and through the open woods hogs and cattle took the country in common and it was necessary for each owner to have his individual mark or brand in order to make sure of coming into his own when it came time for the annual round-up. That there might be an orderly system and that there might be no duplication of individual marks each owner filed with the county recorder his individual mark or brand and all others were thus barred from using the same distinguishing mark. A special record book was maintained for this purpose. That was back in the '30s and the book, "Marks and Brands A," is still on file in the recorder's office, musty but in a good state of preservation. The register of marks and brands was kept by townships and the entries for Anderson township farmers thus opens the record, the first noted being those of Henry Sagersee, "a crop and two slits in each ear;" William Sagersee, "a crop and slit in each ear;" Daniel Sagersee, "a swallow fork in each ear;" George Troutman, "a crop and slit in the left ear and an under bit in the right ear." Other initial entries in some of the other townships follow: In Jackson township—Thomas Sailor, "a swallow fork in each ear;" Walker township—Benjamin C. Plummer, "a crop and two slits in the right ear;" Union township—Isaac Arnold, "a hole in the right ear," Noble township—Henry Guffin,

"a smooth crop off of the left ear and a half crop off of the upper end of the right ear; Washington township—Benjamin Melser, "a slit in each ear," and so on, the old book showing that many farmers availed themselves of this system.

MILROY FARMERS' FESTIVAL

The Farmers' Association of Rush and Decatur counties, better known as the Milroy Farmers' Festival or May Meeting, was an organization that did much to develop group activities among the farmers of the county. The first of these meetings was held on the third Thursday of May (23d day), 1889, at the Methodist Episcopal church in Milroy, and organized by electing George W. Reeve, president; John Arnold, secretary, and R. W. Montgomery, secretary. In the absence of Judge Cullen, I. P. Root delivered the address of welcome, and then followed a fine program of choir music, declamations, and papers, one of which, "Rural Homes and Rural Life" by W. R. Pleak, was discussed pro and con by Judge Bonner, Doctor Arnold and others. Dinner was served to all the visitors by the citizens of Milroy, and after a continuation of the program in the afternoon, the meeting was adjourned until the third Thursday in May of the following year, resolutions of respect and thanks to Milroy first being adopted. At the second meeting, in 1890, C. I. Ainsworth was made permanent president; G. W. Reeve, of Rush, and Hon. Z. T. Riley, of Decatur, vice-presidents: W. C. Mauzy, of Rush, and T. B. Peery, of Decatur, secretaries; and G. H. Puntenney and Senator A. M. Kennedy, committee on resolutions. The Decatur county contingent reported that the county had already availed itself of the recently allowed state appropriation for the purpose of holding farmers' meetings, and advised Rush to do likewise. Several papers were given, among which were "Fifty Years Ago" by Mrs. S. C. Thomas and "The Farmer in Politics" by M. E. Newhouse; the enthus-

iasm of the meeting ran high, and it was shown that as a class farmers were being more generally recognized than before, and that the term "mudsills of society," was fast becoming obsolete. The third annual meeting was held on May 21, 1891, and G. W. Reeve was made president and Dr. S. C. Thomas delivered the address of welcome. The program was more far reaching than the two previous, including, in addition to the usual papers on farm questions, one on "House and Home" by Mrs. Ollie McGrew, on "Finance" by Judge Cullen, and one against the free-coinage silver bill by Hon. A. M. Kennedy. At the fourth and fifth meetings G. W. Reeve was retained as president, at the sixth W. R. Pleak was elected to that office, at the seventh and eighth Mr. Reeve again, and at the ninth, in 1897, J. F. Smith was elected. The principal subject of discussion at all these meetings was scientific agricultural education for the sons of farmers, politics and home economics being of secondary consideration. The sentiment of the majority was strongly in favor of sending the boys, whenever possible, to Purdue University, although there were some men who stood out against this course, maintaining that most of the instructors and speakers at the university could learn more about good practical farming from the farmers of Rush and Decatur counties than the farmers could from them. This spirit of hostility to the state school, however, was gradually allayed, and co-operation with the state institutions was heartily advocated. Each succeeding meeting was more enthusiastic than the one preceding, and the attendance at these popular meetings grew to such proportions that to take care of the throngs became a distinct burden to the town of Milroy.

RUSH COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

One of the most important accomplishments in the county during recent years was the organization of the Rush County Farmers' Association. On December 11,

1918, a meeting was called to organize a farmers' association. At the meeting the following officers were chosen: W. A. Alexander, president; John O. Hill, vice-president; and Howard Ewbank, secretary.

Mr. Alexander was unable to accept the position, and at a later meeting D. C. Buell was chosen to fill the vacancy. The association decided to charge no membership fee but to accept all who were willing to join and pledge their support to the organization. When eleven of the twelve townships were organized and about three hundred members secured, the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations was organized. It was then evident that Rush county would have to reorganize on a paid membership basis and no further work of organization was done until August when the officers were called together to discuss plans of reorganization on a basis that would conform with the requirements of the state organization.

The officers divided the county into four parts and selected one man for each quarter to advertise the preliminary meeting to be held at Rushville on August 20, 1919. It was arranged at this meeting to have at least two men from each township attend the district conference of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations at Shelbyville on August 26. Thirty-five farmers were present. They elected Howard Ewbank temporary chairman and decided on a $5 membership fee. From this point Mr. Ewbank directed the organization until the permanent organization was formed with over 1,000 paid members, approximately 50 per cent of the farmers of the county. By November 30, 1920, the membership was increased to 1,465. The present officers are Fred Bell, president; Charles V. Spencer, vice-president; Howard Ewbank, secretary, and Jesse W. Peters, treasurer. The board of directors includes one member from each township in the county, as follows: Fred Jessup, Ripley; Walter Bitner, Center; J. L. Hayes, Washington; Jesse Price,

Posey; Frank Jones, Jackson; J. A. Looney, Union; D. M. Dearinger, Walker; John O. Hill, Rushville; George Smith, Noble; Robert Campbell, Orange; J. C. Power, Anderson; and Fred Goddard, Richland. The directors are allowed per diem salaries, but the officers, unless engaged in extra work for the association, receive none.

FARMERS' CLUBS AND INSTITUTES

The Mays Farmers' Club had united with the Center township farmers' organization, and after December 1, 1919, the new organization continued the work of the Farmers' Club as a community organization. During the past three years the club has been buying its fertilizer from the local dealers at a neat saving over the old plan of buying individually. The local dealers are glad to get the trade at a reduced price because there is a great saving in collecting the orders. Monthly meetings have been held at which excellent programs have been given. The club at the present time claims approximately seventy families at a membership fee of $1 the family.

Five thriving farmers' institutes are now organized in the county and are doing a good work in bringing farmers together to discuss farm problems. These five institutes, all having state speakers, are: Arlington, with Zeno Hodge, president; Milroy, Ray Selby, president; Moscow, Paul Gosnell, president; Mays, Bert Trowbridge, president, and Fairview, Grant Hinchman, president, this last being a joint institute embracing one township in Rush and one in Fayette county. In addition to these five institutes there is one at New Salem, of which George Smith is president, that does not have state speakers. The institutes are also doing much toward promoting a community spirit, it being decidedly noticeable that there is more interest in community affairs and a finer spirit of co-operation than where such influence has not been felt.

WORK OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

The work of the county agent's office has been of great service to the agricultural population of the county. This important phase of the farming industry was commenced in September, 1917, under Marion F. Detrick as co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics with the Purdue University department of agricultural extension, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Rush county board of education co-operating, and when the Rush County Farmers' Association was organized it was made party to the work. In his report for the year ending November 30, 1919, Mr. Detrick said that whatever success the work had achieved had been due largely to the co-operation of the farmers and their organizations. The work has been conducted chiefly along the lines of improving the crop yields by the control of diseases and insects, by making a study of the needs of the plants to make a maximum yield, and by demonstrating the methods of feeding the crops to the best advantage. When the land was new, soil fertility problems were unknown, insect enemies and plant diseases were uncommon, and land was cheap and taxes low. The chief essentials of success were a strong arm, a good wife, and a new piece of soil, but today success in agriculture depends largely on our ability to devise methods of saving the arm, and the wife, and making an old soil act like new. With the farmers organized, they are beginning to capitalize each other's brains in a way that is mutually helpful, and are working together for the solution of problems that are common property.

On March 1, 1920, Donald D. Ball assumed the duties of county agricultural agent, and in a clear and comprehensive report of November 30, 1920, portions of which are here quoted, gave a quite detailed account of the scope of the work of his office and the Farmers' Association. That this organization had been giving some consideration

to the outlining of a program of work to be undertaken was shown by the fact that as soon as Mr. Ball came to the county he was met with requests to do work in corn disease control and loose smut control. Committees were appointed to co-operate with the county agent in working out the plans for these lines of investigation.

Because of lack of time no further effort toward a program of work, outlined in co-operation with the association, was attempted for the year, but upon the recommendation of the officers of the organization, the agent decided to continue a number of projects already started by his predecessor. Accordingly, a program including the following lines of work was submitted to the president of the association for his approval:

A. Soil Improvement.
   (a) Locating and starting liming demonstrations.
   (b) Locating and starting fertilizer demonstrations.

B. Crop Production.
   (a) The establishment of a central seed corn testing plant to test seed corn for germination and disease elimination.
   (b) To conduct a number of ear-to-row seed corn plots.
   (c) To enroll as many corn growers as possible in the five acre corn growing contest.
   (d) To establish a central treating plant for treating seed wheat by the hot water method.

C. Livestock Production.
   (a) Two demonstrations of self-feeder method of feeding swine.
   (b) Hogging-down demonstrations.
   (c) Continuation of brood sow production records.
   (d) Continuation of sheep production records.

(e) Conduct poultry culling demonstrations where wanted.

D. Club Work.
   (a) To promote a Boys' and Girls' Pig Feeding Club.

E. Farm Economics.
   (a) To contiue wheat cost account records.
   (b) Farm record books.

REVIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It was not long before it was seen that it would be impossible to carry out the above program in full, as a number of projects had to give way to various activities which were not anticipated. Just what has been accomplished in the various projects will be noted in the following pages.

Twelve liming demonstrations were started in six townships of the county. These were not checked up for results this year, because in every case the crop grown was either corn or wheat, and as it is the beneficial effect of lime on clover that it was wished to show, these demonstrations carry over into succeeding years, and will be checked up when the land is carrying a clover crop.

Two demonstrations on the use of fertilizer on wheat were located. Each of these was a comparison between 16 per cent acid phosphate and mixed fertilizer. Each fertilized plot showed an increase of three bushels per acre over the unfertilized portion of the field, but no appreciable difference between the two kinds of fertilizer.

The central seed corn testing plant established under the auspices of the County Farmers' Association was opened for business on March 10, 1920, and from that date until May 10th, 14,710 ears of seed corn were tested for disease and germination. Out of this number 2,955 ears were discarded on account of being diseased and 1,573 ears on account of imperfect germination. The

modified rag doll tester was used in making the tests, and this method of testing proved very satisfactory.

Eight ear-to-row corn test plots were conducted during the year, four of which were checked up with satisfactory results. The fact that ears of seed corn vary greatly in producing power was brought out very plainly, the yielding power of the seed ranging from 98 bushels to the acre to as low as 34 bushels. The ears showing the greatest amount of starch in the kernel proved the poorest yielders.

Twenty-seven contestants were enrolled in the five acre corn growing contest in the spring of 1920, sixteen of them completing the project. In order to stimulate interest, the Peoples National Bank of Rushville furnished a silver loving cup in 1919 to be competed for annually. In 1920, Howard Ewbank was the winner with a yield of 98.2 bushels per acre.

As a result of the operation of a central hot water treating plant in the fall of 1919 and the fall of 1920, about 1,600 acres were sown to smut-free seed wheat in the fall of 1920. This project has proved one of the most profitable lines of work carried on in the county since extension work was introduced. The per cent of smut was reduced by the treatment from as high as 19 to a trace, with an average increase of crop value of $6.88 per acre, and an average increased yield of 2.5 bushels.

Only one hog feeding demonstration was completed this season, that of Ernest Stuckey, who demonstrated the feeding of corn, ground oats and rye, and tankage in a self-feeder.

RECORD OF FARM PRODUCTION

Seven farmers began to keep records of the production of their brood sows with the fall litter of 1919. The purpose of this project is to keep accurate production record of all brood sows in the herd for several litters, so that the poor producers can be eliminated.

Five farmers are keeping records of all expenses and income from their flocks of sheep for the purpose of studying the factors which determine the profit or loss in sheep raising.

Rush county boasts of one of the livest swine breeders' organizations in Indiana. The Rush County Big Type Poland China Breeders' Association was organized early in 1920 with A. Link Jinks as president, and G. H. Kirkham as secretary. Some very important activities have been undertaken during its first year, the most far-reaching being a tour of the leading herds of the county, and an association sale held in the fall of 1920.

One of the most popular and at the same time most profitable projects carried on in 1920 was the series of poultry culling demonstrations. Thirteen culling demonstrations were held, and thirty per cent of the hens handled were shown to be poor producers and were eliminated from the flocks without materially decreasing the number of eggs produced.

Miss Annette Wissing, ten-year-old daughter of John M. Wissing, of Walker township, was winner in the boys' and girls' pig feeding contest of Walker and Orange townships. The Manilla Bank co-operated with the county agent in conducting this contest, and offered $125 in prizes.

Forty-eight farmers are now keeping a record of their farm business, using the record books published by the farm management division of the Purdue agricultural extension department. Twenty of them have agreed to submit their books at the end of the year in order that they can be summarized and a study made of the farming business of the county.

Blanks for keeping cost account records in connection with the 1920 wheat crop were distributed to nineteen farmers, eight of whom returned reports for summarization. On the eight farms covered by these reports,

the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat was shown to be $3.13 per bushel.

The daily livestock marketing service established by the county farmers organization has proved of extreme value to the livestock feeders and shippers. Each morning the agent's office receives the market quotations on hogs and cattle from Indianapolis by telephone, and the report is phoned to a bank or store, or other point, in each township, and posted on a bulletin board in the office. The report includes market conditions at the Chicago, Buffalo, and Indianapolis markets.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FROM MARCH 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1920

Meetings at which agent took part	72
Total attendance	4,096
Miles traveled in discharge of duty	4,585
Office calls on business	2,162
Farm visits on business	228
Personal letters written	503
Circular letters written	8,601

The county agent has found the officers of the Rush County Farmers' Association ever ready to co-operate in the different lines of work undertaken, and, in fact, success in the work can be accredited to the moral and financial support of this association. This is especially true in connection with the corn improvement and loose-smut control work, which could not have been undertaken at all on the basis it was, had it not been for the backing of the farmers' organization.

WORKING ALONG CONSTRUCTIVE LINES

The farmers are attacking the various community and county problems in a very commendable spirit. The organization is absolutely free of any radicalism, and the association is conducting its work along constructive rather than destructive lines. It is the purpose of the

officers of the association to overcome the various drawbacks to the farming industry through sound policies of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, rather than through the breaking down of other existing business.

The friendly feeling which exists between the Farmers' Association and the business interests in the towns of the county is a distinctive feature of Rush county organization activities. This spirit of neighborliness between the farmers and the town people was responsible for two large county gatherings which have already meant much, and promise to mean more in the future, toward the development of the spirit of co-operation between town and country people.

The first of these county gatherings was the occasion of a county farmers and business men's dinner party, which was given in March, 1920, by the business men of Rushville to the members of the Farmers' Association and their families. Eighteen hundred free dinners were served by lodges and church organizations to the guests of the business men. Splendid programs and a large corn show were also arranged to make the day the greatest that Rush county ever had up to that time.

When the Farmers' Association returned the favor September 17, 1920, with a mammoth picnic dinner and program, all expectations were surpassed, and that will always be remembered as a "red letter day" for Rush county. The farmers extended invitations to the business and professional men in the whole county, and 12,000 people enjoyed the feast of country cooking, which was served in four great tents in the city park at Rushville. Indeed, the estimate of 12,000 in attendance on this occasion was declared by local newspaper accounts to be "too conservative." In conclusion it is not too much to say that Rush county is facing an era of unusual opportunity along agricultural lines. For some years past it has proudly claimed the distinction of being the "banner" hog county in the United States and a generally concerted

movement even now (1921) is being worked out to make it also the banner corn county in the country. The "corn shows" which have been held each fall in Rushville during the past few years have attracted much attention, prizes having been put up by the business men of the city exceeding in attractiveness those offered by the state fair association and some wonderful corn exhibits have been made, these exhibits serving as a stimulus to others to achieve like results.

REGISTER OF FARM NAMES

The law of 1913 authorizing the registry of farm names, thus giving the owner of a farm a sort of a copyright to the sole use in his county of any name he might select has been taken advantage of by quite a number of persons in Rush county. The first entry in the farm names record kept in the county recorder's office is that of "Spring Branch Stock and Poultry Farm," entered in the name of Ruth A. and John K. Henley, May 10, 1913. The last entry at the time of this writing is that of "Meadowbrook," entered in the name of Caroline Hodge, January 18, 1921. In between are many names, some romantic, some picturesque, but all graphic, such as Walnut Grove, Hillcrest, Speedway, Shankatank, Sunny Side, Willow Grove, Enterprise, Homeland, Home Place, Oldholme, Saint Vedas, Wayside, Pine Hill, Shadeland, Shady Nook, Beech Grove, Woodlawn, Burr Oak, Stockton, Brookside, Helendale, Branch Corner, River View, Rosemont, Shadow Lawn, Hopewell, Brookland, Woodside, Eden Valley, Plain View, Hampden and Green Gable.

CHAPTER V

Transportation

At the time of the organization of Rush county, there were no transportation facilities of any kind available to the settlers, no railroads, no pikes, no canals. As most of the citizens of the state lived in the southern portion, and along the Whitewater valley, and as the trend of settlement was toward the north, it became a matter of pressing importance to have avenues of travel opened up. When Indiana was admitted to the Union, Congress set aside 5 per cent of the net proceeds of all the land sold in the state for road building, 3 per cent of this being placed at the disposal of the General Assembly, and was always known as the 3 per cent fund. An agent of this fund was appointed, and he paid out, according to the appropriation by the Assembly, to the various county agents where roads were to be built. These state roads, as they were termed, were supposed to be 100 feet wide, but owing to the insufficiency of the fund which only served to have the timber cleared, and the extreme shortage of labor, the roads for many years were little more than bridle paths. Pioneers received $1.50 a day for working on the roads, but so sparsely was the country settled, that even this attraction did not serve to gain enough men for the work. There were two main roads in the state leading to the capital: a stage line from Madison to the East fork of the White river, crossing at the mouth of the Flat Rock, running almost due north through Jefferson and Ripley counties, thence to Greensburg, across Shelby county, and thence to Indianapolis. This was known as the Michigan road, and was continued through Logansport, and South Bend, to Michigan City. It was financed by the sale of lands, not under $1.25 per

acre, for which scrip was accepted. Bridges were of wood, and while altogether it was for the times a decided improvement, it did not compare in its mechanical aspects with the National road. Most of the settlers from the East came in over the National road, while those from the Carolinas and other Southern states employed the Michigan road to strike into the interior of the state.

FIRST ROADS MERELY TRAILS

In Rush county, which was not traversed by one of the principal roads, the first roads were merely trails. These were followed slowly by ordinary dirt roads, which were bad enough at best, and in the bad weather, absolutely impassable. The pioneers, therefore, were practically cut off from the outside world. Marketing crops in the great centers of trade was almost impossible, and when occasionally a man drove stock through the woods to Cincinnati he received a few dollars in cash, which generally lasted him for the year. Currency was but little used, labor and its fruits being the mediums of exchange in the business transacted. The dirt roads were followed by the corduroy roads, built by simply laying cross poles, and the corduroy by the plank road, and these in turn by the rock or hard surface roads—all of which were very far from satisfactory.

As soon as the roads were opened up, stage lines began to make their appearance. Several of these operated out of Indianapolis and the southern cities, and in 1831 A. L. and W. L. Ross put stages on the Brookville road, which connected at Brookville with A. McCarty's line for Cincinnati, and at Rushville with the Ohio stage. Travel in these stages was unpleasant, as the roads were so rough that there was imminent danger of the vehicle either turning over or becoming mired in the numerous mudholes. The trip from Indianapolis to Cincinnati consumed two days and two nights, and the fare was $5.50 one way.

In this county, the first road ordered to be viewed began at the east line of Rush county, at the corners of sections 21 and 28, town 12, range 11, one mile north of the southeast corner of the county, thence on a due west line to the western boundary of said township. The second one viewed commenced where Whetzel's "trace" crossed the west line of Fayette, running thence west, the nearest and best route to the house of Richard Thornbury, in Rushville township, and then on westward to the Shelby county line. The general plan followed in the construction of roads was to have them radiate from the county seat, with occasional cross roads.

GROWING DEMAND FOR BETTER ROADS

However, the dirt roads were so unsatisfactory as means of transportation, and their construction so haphazard, that the people were in crying need of an outlet for their products. The increasing size of the cities, and the consequent development of manufactures and the employment of labor, created a demand for the product of the rural districts which could be met only with difficulty. Progress and development were being retarded in all walks of life—the farmer had no ready market for his trade, the city man no means of disposing of his manufactures. In 1849, the General Assembly took steps to encourage the building of good (or better) roads, by the enactment of a law authorizing the incorporation of stock companies for the construction of plank roads, and the ready response on the part of nearly every county in the state reflected the wisdom of this bill.

Rush county was not slow to take advantage of the new law, and stock companies were formed to build projected roads. One of the more important of these early roads was the Andersonville Plank Road Company, and in July, 1857, there was published in the Rushville *Republican* a notice of the coming election of seven directors of the company, three in Rush county and four in

Franklin, to be held at the office of James H. Moore, Esq., August 10, 1857. Other road companies were formed, and the advantages arising from them were great. Superior facilities were given to the farmer for hauling his grain and stock, and increased value was given to the land which lay along the road routes. As business propositions, the roads themselves were profitable, because when they were properly managed they paid the stockholders a handsome profit on their investment. In 1865, although it was not yet completed, the Rushville and Vienna (now Glenwood) turnpike paid a six per cent. dividend to the stockholders. New roads were projected rapidly, and the sentiment of the people and the press was much in favor of them, money being freely subscribed.

In July, 1865, it was announced that the last legislature of Indiana had passed a general road law which provided for the piking of public highways where certain steps were taken. It was provided that where three-fifths of the landowners within three-fourths of a mile on each side of any public highway desired to convert the highway into a turnpike, they might make their petition to the board of county commissioners giving the length, beginning and terminus of such proposed road, the same not to be less than five miles in length. The land then lying within three-fourths of a mile on each side of the proposed road was taxed in proportion to its valuation to pay for the construction of the road.

Those who were required to pay the tax to build the road were allowed to form themselves into a corporation, elect directors, etc., and become a regular stock company, and when they had constructed four miles of their road, might erect toll-gates, toll-houses, and collect toll under a very liberal rate as authorized by the law. The tax was levied on the estimate of cost made by a competent commissioner. The receipts went to keep up repairs, pay the officers and the balance was to be divided among the stockholders. The companies were allowed to collect toll

for twenty years, and at the end of that period the road reverted to the public and became free. From time to time objections were raised to the provisions of this law on the ground that as the votes were proportioned to the number of acres owned, the rich had more influence in an election than the poor, but since the tax was also levied in proportion to the amount of land owned and the benefits were shared equally by all, there seems to have been but little logical excuse for this opposition.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law giving the board of trustees of incorporated towns in Indiana the exclusive power over the streets, highways, alleys and bridges within the corporate limits of such town; and the marshal, under the direction of the trustees, was empowered to perform the duties of a road supervisor, and exercise all the functions theretofore pertaining to that office, thus abolishing the office of road supervisor within the limits of incorporated towns.

BEGINNING OF HACK LINES

Communication between the towns of the county began to increase with the improvement of the highways, and in 1870 Caleb Russell ran a daily hack between Rushville and Milroy, leaving Milroy at 7 a. m. and starting on the return journey from Rushville at 2 p. m., except on Sundays. There also were hack lines from Milroy to Greensburg, from Carthage to Knightstown, from Milroy to Richland, from Rushville to New Salem, one out of Raleigh, and others. The several "star route" mail lines, which were operated throughout this part of the state in those days, also ought to be recalled to mind in this connection, as there were a number of these which served the rural communities in Rush county. But the towns of adjacent counties seemed to be more aware of the necessity of good roads, and while the neighboring towns were pushing highways into the county to tap its trade, Rushville was apparently quietly slumbering. There was

great need, if Rushville was to keep pace with the other county seats of the region, to have good turnpike roads centering here and stretching out through every section of the county. The lack of them would send trade abroad which should be retained at home. In the direction of Milroy there was a good gravel road with two branches, only partly completed, however, and that thriving little village could only be reached by traveling four or five miles of the most wretched mud road. In the meantime, parties at Milroy were using great energy in pushing ahead a project which promised to give them a good gravel road to Greensburg, and it became vital to the interest of Rushville that a good gravel road be completed to Milroy before the trade of that section was wholly diverted to another county.

Moscow had a good road to Shelbyville and a miserable road to Rushville, and the citizens of Rush county in that vicinity were very well acquainted at Shelbyville. Manilla was also without good communication with Rushville, and there was a gravel road running from Knightstown through Carthage and on to Burlington (now Arlington), which at Carthage tapped the Big Blue river country, one of the richest portions of the county, and furnished a good highway to carry its trade to Knightstown.

Urged on by the local press and by the knowledge that Rushville trade was suffering by prevailing transportation difficulties, new life was instilled into the building of roads. The Hilligoss, Miller, Rushville and Moscow Gravel Road Company took up, in 1873, the construction of six miles of gravel road out of Rushville toward Moscow, but later amended their plans so as to construct only four miles, and in November of the same year the Rushville, Shelbyville and Mull Company's gravel road was completed. At the same time the town of Rushville itself took steps to further improve its streets, and the corporation trustees let a contract for $4,800 to Hugh Davis for grading and graveling the streets

around the public square, the streets to be fifty-five feet wide with bowldered gutters.

EXTENSION OF GOOD ROADS

As fast as was then possible, good roads were extended into all parts of the county, free pikes were constructed as fast as money could be devoted to this purpose, and many of the old toll-roads had reverted to the county and become free, their twenty years of grace having been passed, when, about ten years prior to the close of the century, Rushville was known throughout the entire region as a good place to trade. Farmers from other counties brought their products to Rushville, the free pikes making a material saving for them. They would come farther to Rushville in many instances than the distance to their own county seat, if they were from other counties, not only on account of the free roads, but also because the large volume of business handled by Rushville made it possible for the business men of the town to offer higher prices for grain at the elevator, and to give better bargains in the stores.

In 1893, the General Assembly passed a road law which was substantially this: Upon the petition of at least fifty voters in any township or townships contiguous to each other, including therein any incorporated town or city of less than 3,000 population, a vote could be taken on the construction of free gravel, stone or macadamized roads at the next spring or fall elections called for that purpose. If a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the building of the road, the county commissioners were to proceed to do it, but not otherwise—construction to be awarded to the lowest bidder and bidders to file bond in twice the sum of their bids. For the purpose of raising the necessary funds the county commissioners were to issue county bonds for the full amount of not less than $50 nor more than $500 each.

The voters in Ripley and Posey townships were the

first to take advantage of this law. In April, 1893, an election was held in reference to the Arlington and Carthage turnpike. Since the road was already built, it was only necessary for it to be bought, the construction having already been taken care of. The result was in favor of buying the road, the amount to be raised being $4,248.10, $800 to go to the owners as purchase price, while the remainder was to go for repairs. Later in the year the commissioners levied a special tax of about $9,500 to buy several gravel roads.

Most of the bridges throughout the county were of wood, many of them of the old covered type, and about this time many of them began to give trouble, being inadequate to the demands of traffic placed upon them. In November, 1896. the county commissioners contracted with the Bellefontaine Bridge Company, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, for a single span steel bridge, 120 feet long, over the Blue river, near Carthage—the cost to be $3,500. Four years later, the commissioners submitted to the county council an estimate of $15,665 for sixteen new bridges in the county.

Thus, in the passing of a century, the county has progressed from having only a few necessary trails cut through the wilderness to a point where most of the farmers of the county have highly improved hard surfaced roads passing their doors. The roads are kept in perfect repair, as are the bridges and culverts, and the life of the county's commerce and trade pulses unrestricted along the arteries of traffic. The Indiana "Year Book" for 1919 presents the following statistics with reference to Rush county, bearing on public highways, bridges and ditches: Highway Expenses—viewers and damages, $293.89; preliminary road construction, $367.75; gravel road construction, $117,568.34; gravel road bonds redeemed, $151,680.83; gravel road, $43,832.32; township gravel road bonds, $513,027.40; miles gravel roads completed in 1918, fifteen; total miles gravel roads, 328; miles

unimproved roads, seventy-five. Bridges—expenditures, on new bridges, $11,013.20; bridge repairs, $5,924.12. Ditches—expenditures, $958.90.

Under the provisions of the new state highway law a great deal of preliminary work is being done in the way of establishing state highways, making surveys and preparing specifications, and under the direction of the state highway commission a tentative system of highways has been planned to reach every county seat and city of five thousand in Indiana, making a network of highways which will connect every market center of the state. Much discussion has been created by the workings of the present highway laws and revisions of the laws are likely to be made from time to time, but eventually Indiana seems destined to have a fine system of trunk highways, and in the working out of this system Rush county inevitably will profit. The state highway commission has taken over approximately forty-four miles of the county's highways to be maintained by the state under what is known as the state highway commission law. This county is widely accorded the reputation of having as excellent a system of gravel roads as that of any county in the state, and it also has the equally gratifying reputation of maintaining these roads in as admirable a fashion as any.

The office of road supervisor has been one of importance in the development of the county. At first these officers were appointed by the township trustees, then they were elected on the county ticket every two years, but beginning January 14, 1905, a new state law provided that only the voters in the road district electing the supervisor could vote for him.

THE OLD WHITEWATER CANAL

Although it never materialized as an important avenue of transportation on account of the advent of the railroad, and while it did not quite touch this county, so

important was it in the public discussions of the time and would have been in the practical phase of transportation as affecting Rush county, that the Whitewater canal is worthy of some extended mention. Logan Esaray, in his "History of Indiana," gives us an accurate account of the canal:

"The Whitewater canal was the starting point of all these discussions [in the General Assembly]. The settlers in the valley, the most populous district of the state, as early as 1832 had petitioned for a canal. The assembly of 1833 ordered a preliminary survey, a report of which, by Surveyor Gooding, was laid before the assembly December 23, 1834. The valley was reported to be shallow and the fall excessive, requiring a great number of locks. There were many washed banks where the canal would have to be built over the river. The survey began at Nettle creek, near Cambridge City, in Wayne county, close to the crossing of the old National road. Thence it passed down the west bank to Somerset, at the Franklin county line, where it crossed, recrossing again at Brookville, and following the west bank to the Ohio at Lawrenceburg. The length was seventy-six miles; seven dams were necessary, fifty-six locks, and 491 feet of lockage. The estimated cost was $1,142,126.

"It would give an outlet for Franklin, Rush, Fayette, Henry, Randolph and Hancock counties, as well as a large part of Wayne, Union, Decatur and Delaware—a district aggregating 3,150 square miles. Produce could be transported by this means at an average cost of $3.65 per ton as against $10, the present cost. This would save $221,000 for the section each year. The water power would turn 318 pairs of millstones. * * *

"A big celebration at Brookville September 13, 1836, at which David Wallace, Governor Noble and ex-Governor Ray were the orators, ushered in the undertaking. The work was always pushed more than any other on account of the great bulk of the population of the state being

in that valley. * * * December 20, 1838, Superintendent Long reported the canal well-nigh completed to Brookville. This line was practically finished when the failure of the State Bank required a cessation of work, notice of which was given by Noah Noble, president of the board, August 18, 1839. * * *

"The Whitewater canal was turned over in 1842 to a company organized to complete it. It was finished to Brookville in 1843; to Connersville in 1845, and to Cambridge City in 1846. A flood in 1847 did $100,000 damage, and the repairs for a single flood in the next year cost $80,000. The Whitewater Valley railroad paralleled it in 1865, and forever put it out of business."

COMING OF THE RAILROADS

As the population increased and the production in all lines of business, but especially in agriculture, increased, it became apparent that ready foreign markets would have to be sought. The only feasible way to reach them was by means of the steam railroad, and agitation accordingly was commenced in favor of attracting to Rushville and Rush county this means of transportation. Since no outside capital could be influenced to construct a line through the county, the citizens decided to raise the money themselves by stock subscriptions, and accordingly the Rushville & Shelbyville railroad was built, the first cars coming into Rushville over its tracks on September 10, 1850. Another railroad touched the northwestern part of the county, but was of no great importance to the larger part of the county. This was the Shelbyville & Knightstown railroad. At Shelbyville these roads connected with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati roads, and at Knightstown with the Indiana Central, serving to give some outlet to the county.

The Shelbyville road from Rushville was a flat-bar affair, and while it supplied the wants of the people to some extent, it was in general quite inadequate. Passen-

ger trains made a round trip from Rushville to Edinburg once a day, and many were the curious who sought a novel experience by taking the trip. In 1857 sentiment in favor of a $30,000 subscription to improve the road by laying an iron rail was aroused, and gradually the road, now a part of the Pennsylvania system, was improved until it compared favorably with other roads. In 1860, the new rails were laid, and after the track was ballasted, the trip from Shelbyville to Manilla could be made in thirty minutes, and in April of the same year, an excursion to Madison was run over this road and the Madison & Indianapolis. Two months later a return excursion was held, the young people of Rushville entertaining those of Madison with a grand ball and supper at Odd Fellow hall.

In 1857, the Sandusky, Indiana & Louisville railroad was projected. Its course was to be from Sandusky to Winchester, Ind., there making a connection with the Pittsburgh, Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad, and with two important roads at Cambridge City, the Cincinnati & Chicago, and the Dayton & Indianapolis, or Central. This was considered to be one of the best routes in the state, connecting the Ohio river with the Great Lakes. The merchants who bought their goods in New York and Philadelphia were at that time compelled to ship via the Lake Shore route, but after leaving that road the goods took such a circuitous route that freight amounted to an enormous figure when the destination was reached. The same was true for the cattle raisers and drovers, who shipped to Eastern markets. It was pointed out that this new road would obviate these difficulties by giving a direct road to the best markets of the world. As it was there was no prospect of real estate rising in value until there was an outlet for trade. The county was cramped—grain and other surplus products frequently had to be carried miles in wagons and often the price declined before it could be shipped. Lewis Maddux, of Rushville, was elected president of the road, and although it was favorably thought of, it never materialized.

COMPLIMENTS TO "SMOOTH-TONGUED SCOUNDRELS"

Another road, the Fremont & Indiana railroad, which was seeking a connection with the falls of the Ohio, was urged to construct its track through Rushville, but was never built. In June, 1860, arrangements were made so that the daily train over the Rushville & Shelbyville connected with the Lawrenceburg train from Indianapolis, the train from Rushville arriving at Madison in some seven or eight hours, the fare being $2.50 from Rushville to Madison. Later in the same year an impromptu meeting was called in Rushville to find out the sentiment of the people in regard to the Lake Erie & Pacific railroad, another projected road. Stock to the amount of $4,000 was at once subscribed, and plans were made for the construction of the road through Rushville. The road was to be built in three divisions, one hundred miles each, and Rushville was to be at the end of the second division, which would mean a machine shop and at least two hundred inhabitants to the town. The enthusiasm of the people was great, and nearly $100,000 of stock was subscribed in Rush county alone by the end of the year, 1860. It was figured that a saving of from five to ten cents per bushel would be made in the shipping of grain, which would very soon pay for the investment, and that the rise in value of real estate would more than cover the cost of the road. A stockholders' meeting was held at Cambridge City, and G. B. Rush, of Rush county, was elected chairman. Plans for raising the rest of the stock were made, and a resolution passed in favor of running the road from Union City to Rushville, making Cambridge City a point. However, so slow was the work on this road, that the people rapidly lost confidence in it, and when $12,000 additional stock was asked to be subscribed in Rush county, it was refused, and the work for a time abandoned. The sentiment of the people was reflected in the Rushville *Republican* in 1865, when the Fort Wayne & Southern railroad tried to interest them: "If we are not the

worst deceived and most systematically trifled with people in the world, we are, at least, very fortunate in always having a peg to hang hope upon. It is not so long since that the memory of our citizens runneth to the contrary that we were very certain, indeed we felt that it was a dead sure thing, that the Lake Erie & Pacific railroad would be built, but alas, all our hopes vanished into thin air and our money into the pockets of the smooth-tongued scoundrels that had the management of the institution. But we bear our disappointment and losses with fortitude and resignation, hoping for better luck next time. Next came the Junction Railroad with fair promises of speedy completion and we got on our 'high hosses' thinking of the wonderful benefits we were soon to realize from the building of this road, but judge of our feelings when we found that we had again been sold. Now comes the Fort Wayne & Southern railroad and our hopes arise like the fabled bird from its ashes, but we are not going to make fools of ourselves. * * * All we know about the construction of the Fort Wayne road is that a party of engineers, said to represent an English company, lately passed through here examining the proposed route."

In September, 1865, at a meeting at the court house, a proposition was laid before the people of the county by the agents of the Indiana, Central and Jeffersonville roads, pledging that if the citizens along the line of the Lake Erie & Pacific road, between here and Cambridge City would raise $60,000, $20,000 of which had already been subscribed, the company would have the road done and the cars running by June 1, 1866. No action was taken at the meeting, some attending being in favor of the company getting a release of subscription notes to the Junction railroad, and that then perhaps they would subscribe the amount needed.

However the Junction railroad was not defunct. Work on it was rapidly pushed in 1867, by the first of January it was completed to Morristown, fifteen miles west of Rushville, and trains were run daily from Cincin-

nati to that place, and by the middle of the following year it was completed to Indianapolis, and the citizens of Rush county could make the trip to the capital and back without taking a week for the trip. On July 4, 1868, the first train was operated through the town on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. This gave Rushville two good railroad facilities, and there was a rapid improvement in almost every branch of trade, while in population and building there was an equally rapid advancement. Clark's addition became dotted over with new dwelling houses, and in the early spring of the next year several fine brick and frame dwellings were erected. Rent was very high, and there were not sufficient houses or business buildings to supply the demand. Trade of every kind, taking into consideration the times and conditions following the war, was lively. With as rich a farming county as Rush, the means of transportation now in existence could not but improve Rushville rapidly. People began to improve the appearance of the town, and altogether there was a general trend upward.

NOT GOING TO BE "DONE" AGAIN

On January 25, 1870, on petition of more than one hundred freeholders of the county, the board of commissioners ordered an election on whether or not the county should be taxed $90,000 to be given for the construction of the Toledo & Louisville railroad, through Rushville, and the measure was lost by an overwhelming majority. The people had been "done" too often to favor a tax of this kind.

In 1872, shipping was further facilitated by the establishment of through freight rates by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis to all points east and south, and at the same time through passenger tickets were sold for all eastern cities. Passenger traffic increased with the years, and in 1877 it was reported that the receipts from this traffic alone on the C. H. & I. (the old Junction) amounted to $1,000 per month.

There had been various meetings from time to time in the county to construct a road on the line of the old Ft. Wayne & Southern—one of these in 1872 held by the citizens of Rush and Decatur counties, was so strongly in favor of it that steps were taken to construct such a road. Large donations were made by the people in the way of stock subscriptions, and in September, 1881, the V. G. & R. railroad was completed, opening for better trade facilities a large portion of Rush county, benefiting not only the county seat, but the town of Milroy. The year before its completion a surveying party had been over proposed lines for the Rushville & Newcastle railroad, and in 1882 this road, known first as the N. & R. railroad, was finished. In 1889 the C. W. & M. railroad was built north from Rushville, touching Carthage and continuing through Knightstown to Anderson, Ind. This gave Rushville its four railroads. In 1890 the J. M. & I. railroad, formerly the Rushville & Shelbyville railroad, was changed to the P. C. C. & St. L., or Pennsylvania railroad; the name of the old Junction was changed first to the C. H. & I., and now operates as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; the N. & R. is now the Lake Erie & Western. The V. G. & R. railroad is now a part of the C. C. C. & St. L. railroad or Big Four system.

Aside from the large amount of freight business done by these roads, there are exceptionally good passenger accommodations afforded. The C. I. & W. operates five trains daily east and an equal number west; the Pennsylvania, two each day south and north, a total of four; the Big Four operates four passenger trains, two each way; and the L. E. & W., though primarily a freight road, operates one each way every day.

COMING OF THE TRACTION LINES

A later development in rail transportation was the electric railroad, or traction. In 1898, the C. H. & D. railroad organized the C. H. & D. Traction Company, and

after two years of inactivity it began to consider building an electric line from Indianapolis to Rushville. In June of the same year, 1900, the Rushville & Brookville electric railway was promoted with a capital stock of $50,000 in 500 shares, 310 of which were subscribed in Rushville. However, more than one traction company was not deemed necessary at the time, and the work done in pushing through the Indianapolis line caused the other to be abandoned. In 1901, in May, fresh impetus was added to the building of the electric line from the capital when the Rushville city council granted the right of way for the line through the city. This company was known as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, and every effort was put forth to construct the line as quickly as possible. In 1903, it was announced that the power plant for the line would be located either at Connersville or Rushville, and there was consequently keen competition between the two cities for this addition to the business of the town. In June, 1903, it was located at Rushville, the terms of the agreement guaranteeing a site for the plant at a cost of $5,000. At the beginning of the year 1905, although the line was not completed all the way to Indianapolis from Connersville, its present terminus, cars were run through Rushville every two hours, attracting great attention from the people, many of whom rode for the novelty. When the road was completed to Indianapolis a short time later, and through cars run over the entire route, the people realized what an advantage it was to the town, although at first it had been opposed by many merchants on the ground that much of their trade would go to the larger city when the trip was made so easy for them. The I. & C. traction was the first to use the single phase alternating current system in the operation of its cars, and its success attracted the attention of electric railway men all over the country.

A considerable amount of freight, principally light, is carried over this line in addition to the twenty-eight

passenger cars which are operated daily, fourteen each way from Connersville to Indianapolis, giving excellent service and satisfaction to all who can avail themselves of it. A right-of-way has been secured by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company for a line southeast of Rushville and at this time (1921) there is a strong probability that the project for the construction of the line will be accomplished. One phase of the traction systems is the accommodation of towns along the lines which are able to secure ample current from the traction wires for local lighting purposes, and the Indianapolis & Cincinnati is now furnishing lighting current for Shelbyville, as well as to some of the villages through which it passes.

Before passing from the subject of railroads it is proper to note that there still is visible in places the elevation thrown up in the '50s for the creation of a roadbed for a railroad that was operated through this county from Knightstown to Shelbyville. The road seems never to have been properly financed and was abandoned after a few years of unsuccessful operation.

CHAPTER VI

Bench and Bar

The act of the state legislature providing for the organization of Rush county outlined a plan by which justice should be administered in the new county. Section 4 of the enabling act provided that not only the circuit court but all other courts should be held in the house of Stephen Sims until suitable accommodations could be had at the seat of justice, Rushville, and that this act should become effective April 1, 1822. The house of Stephen Sims stood on the west "eighty" of the farm later owned by Aaron Frazee, south of and adjoining Rushville, and here it was, on Thursday, April 4, 1822, the circuit court was organized.

Hon. William W. Wick, judge of the Fifth circuit, was presiding judge, and Elias Poston and North Parker were associates. Robert Thompson held a commission from Governor Jonathan Jennings as clerk of the circuit court, and this he presented on the morning of April 4, together with a crude seal which, though somewhat lacking in artistic beauty, was adopted as the seal of the county, and an impression of it was put upon the records. Court having been organized and the matter of the seal disposed of, the court adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. at the house of John Perkins, about five miles southeast of Rushville. At this afternoon session, Hiram M. Curry made application and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, was appointed prosecuting attorney, and immediately sworn into office. John Hays, the first sheriff of Rush county, then reported his panel of grand jurors, viz., William Junken, foreman; John Perkins, Ute Perkins, Christian Clymer, John Walker, Powell Priest, Garret Derlin, John Lower, Jacob Reed, John

Hale, Richard Hackleman, Benjamin Sailors, and Peter H. Patterson—thirteen—who were sworn in and charged by the court. On the same afternoon, this grand jury returned into court and reported that they had found no bills of indictment or presentment, and they were then discharged and allowed 75 cents each for his day's services. The court then adjourned until the meeting at the regular term, which was held at the home of John Lower, on his farm some three miles southwest of Rushville, on Thursday, October 3, 1822. Judge Wick, the presiding judge was absent from this term of court, and the associate judges, Poston and Parker, held the court. In the interim between the first and second terms of court, the sheriff, John Hays, had lost his mind, and having wandered into Hancock county was placed in jail at Greenfield and perished when he set fire to the jail. It being necessary to have a sheriff, Richard Hackleman, the coroner of the county, was deputized to act for Hays, and he brought in a grand jury composed of the following men: Edward I. Swanson, foreman; Andrew Tharp, Michael Hittle, Henry Lyon, George Shappell, Samuel Gruell, Daniel Overlease, Joseph Owen, Peter Looney, William Pogue, Isaac Jessup, James Fordice, Thomas Nash, and George Hittle—fourteen—who were sworn and charged. It is to be noted that the foreman of this grand jury, Edward I. Swanson, was about seven years later tried for the coldblooded murder of Elisha Clark, found guilty and executed. Several attorneys were admitted to the bar at this term of court—Charles H. Test (later judge of the criminal court at Indianapolis), Martin M. Ray, Joseph A. Hopkins, James Noble (afterward United States senator), James Rariden (afterward representative in Congress), and Charles H. Veeder, the first postmaster at Rushville and second recorder of Rush county.

FIRST CAUSE A DIVORCE CASE

At this term the first cause for trial was placed on the docket—Thomas Colbert vs. Rachel Colbert, alias

Jones, for divorce. The bill itself has disappeared so it is impossible to know on what grounds divorce was sought, but at the next term of court divorce was granted by Judges Poston and Parker, Rachel, a nonresident of the state, having failed to take notice of the publication of the case in the Brookville *Enquirer*, a weekly paper. On the second day of this second term, the grand jury brought in several bills of indictment, one of which was "The State of Indiana vs. John Ray," an indictment for larceny and hog-marking.

In this case the defendant demanded a jury, having pleaded not guilty, the deputy sheriff called a jury of "good and lawful men, and discreet householders of his bailiwick," and when all the evidence had been heard the defendant's counsel showed his legal shrewdness by moving the court to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. Judges Poston and Parker sustained the motion, "on the ground that the offense was committed before the law took effect organizing this county."

On October 5, 1822, the court, Poston and Parker, fixed the rate of tavern license at $10, and Richard Thornberry and John Perkins were both granted license to keep taverns. Then, after allowing themselves each $2 per day for their services and the grand jurors each 75 cents per day, the judges adjourned the court to meet again at the regular term, at the house of Robert Thompson, in Rushville. For the sake of comparison it is interesting to note the amount necessary to run the circuit court in the first year of the county.

Grand jury, two days	$21.00
Petit jury, one day	9.00
Two judges	12.00
Clerk	6.00
Sheriff	6.00
Prosecuting attorney	5.00
Bailiff to grand jury	2.00
Grand total	$61.00

It is unfortunate that the names of the men who comprised the first petit jury of the circuit court of the county were omitted from the records by the clerk, as it would be interesting to know who these men were. But through inexperience on the part of clerk and judges, who were probably at best unfamiliar with legal forms, this list is lost to us.

The April term of 1823 was held at the house of Robert Thompson, near the foot of Main street where the Scanlan hotel now stands. The fall term of 1823 was held in the house of Reu Pugh, who kept a tavern situated near the present site of the Rushville National Bank, and from this time until October, 1826, all sessions were held in the house of Robert Thompson with the exception of one held at the house of Christian Clymer. At the April term of 1823, Hiram M. Curry resigned as prosecuting attorney, and Charles H. Test was appointed in his place. Nathaniel Marks was sheriff, and the associate judges, Poston and Parker, conducted the business of the court, no circuit judge being present. On April 24, 1823, Oliver H. Smith was admitted to the Rush county bar. He afterward became distinguished as a lawyer and politician, being elected in 1837 to the United States Senate, where he served with much credit to Indiana. When he had abandoned politics but was still engaged in the practice of law he published a series of very engrossing sketches of the early trials in Indiana. Some of these are incident to Rush county, and the more interesting appear elsewhere in this section.

FIRST NATURALIZATION PAPERS GRANTED

At this same term of court, Aaron Anderson, an Irishman, made application for citizenship under the naturalization laws of the country—the first to become naturalized in Rush county. Also, the court convicted Daniel Lauman of selling liquor without license, upon his own admission, and fined him $2 in each of two cases.

This was the first conviction for this offense in Rush county, an offense committed all too often throughout the subsequent history of justice here. Before adjourning, the court appointed John Julian county commissioner.

Violations of the liquor laws of the state and several assault and battery cases engaged the attention of the court throughout most of the August term of 1823. In November of the same year, it assembled again, and tried the case of the State of Indiana vs. Albin Shaw for adultery and fornication. He pleaded not guilty, and a jury was empaneled to try the case, viz., Andrew Gilson, Richard Thornberry, James Abbott, William Dill, Adam Conde, William Alexander, Sampson Cassady, Amos Baldwin, Amos Dickerson, James Walker, David Morris, and John Nash, who returned a verdict of not guilty. According to the records, this was the first petit jury that found a verdict in the Rush Circuit Court, and this the first case decided by a jury in that court.

In the April term, 1824, the following men were admitted to the bar: Joseph Cox, Philip Sweetser and Calvin Fletcher, all of whom became distinguished at the bar in later years. James Grier, at this term of court, was the first man to be found guilty of contempt of court. He was fined $1, but even this small amount was afterward remitted. The grand jury, before adjourning, inspected the new jail, then just completed, and reported that it had been built in accordance with the specifications, and was in good condition and ready for the reception of any who might be consigned to it. This was the first grand jury inquest as to the condition of the county jail. The first petition of a guardian, for any purpose, was filed in this court by Isaac Fleener, praying for an order to invest his ward's money in land; this was granted. And for the first time, Judge Wick, in the performance of his duties as required by law, made an examination of the clerk's office. He reported that the duty never before having been performed since the organization of the county, he was compelled to go over the entire record, and that "the

final record and order-book furnish evidence of industry and care." It was very certain that the people of Rush county were satisfied with Robert Thompson as their clerk, because they kept him in office twenty-one years, and it was only by a hard and close contest that he was defeated by John L. Robinson in 1841. He left the county in disgust, esteeming himself an ill-used man. At this same term of the court the prison limits of Rush county were defined by order of the court to be "at the limits of the town plat of Rushville, as recorded in the Recorder's office." This is the first official mention we have of prison limits in our county. Imprisonment for debt was then possible, and these limits were for the benefit of unfortunate debtors. The first settlement of an executor in Rush county was made at this term by David Morris, executor of Joseph Morris, deceased.

The next term was held in Rushville, at the house of Christian Clymer, on April 7, 1825. Bethuel F. Morris was presiding judge, succeeding Judge William W. Wick, who had been made secretary of state. Now was tried the first slander suit, in which John Newan was awarded $808 damages from Thomas Wilson, the defendant.

The October term of 1826 was held in the new court house, a brick building, forty feet square with thirteen and eighteen inch walls. The court room was on the first floor, the four county offices on the second, and the whole building surmounted by a cupola embellished by two or three gilded balls. It was erected by Reynold Cory at a cost of $2,500, and required three years for its completion.

COUNTY'S FIRST MURDER CASE

The October term of the following year was opened by Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, who tried the county's first murder case—the State of Indiana vs. Andrew Young. James Whitcomb and Oliver H. Smith were employed for the state, and James Rariden, James T. Brown, and Charles H. Test for the defense. The account of this trial

is entertainingly told by Oliver H. Smith in his "Reminiscences" and is here quoted.

". . . . . let me present the great and exciting trial of Alexander Young for killing John Points, in the Rush Circuit Court. The case was prosecuted by James Whitcomb and myself for the state, and defended by Charles H. Test, James Rariden and James T. Brown for the prisoner. The facts of the case were these: Young was a justice of the peace of Rush county, who had a beautiful and beloved daughter, about seventeen years of age. Points was a fine-looking young farmer, the son of a respectable man in the neighborhood, but somewhat wild and reckless. He had for some time been attached to the Squire's daughter and had asked the consent of the father to their marriage; but was rejected and denied the privilege of longer visiting the house. The young couple then arranged for an elopement, to get married at a neighboring village; the father got wind of their intentions and determined at all hazards to prevent it. He loaded his rifle and hung it up at a convenient place, to be taken down at a moment's notice of the approach of young Points. The Squire was absent one morning from his house, when Points rode up on horseback; the daughter was ready, stepped to the block and sprang up behind him, and off they bounded on a circuitous path round the fields to the public road leading to the village where they were to be married, and their earthly joys to commence for life. They left the house full of life, with bright hopes of the future, and the ultimate reconciliation of the parents, as they had been readers of romance, and imagined this was to be a noted adventure, like escaping from a castle by young lovers. But alas for their dreams! The Squire returned a few moments after they had left, and seizing his rifle ran across the fields to the road, and took his position near the roadside—behind some trees, where the young couple had to pass. They soon approached at a rapid pace, wholly unconscious of impending harm. As

they were directly opposite the tree, where the Squire was concealed, he raised the rifle. The crack was heard at the house by the mother. The ball grazed the head of the daughter, and young Points fell from his seat a corpse, leaving the intended bride in her seat on the horse. She returned to the house with her father, and was the principal witness against him on the trial.

"The case created great excitement throughout the whole country. The coroner's inquest charged Young with the murder of Points. The Squire was arrested and confined in the jail of Rush county. The grand jury found a bill of indictment for murder in the first degree. The clergy visited him in his cell repeatedly. He expressed the most poignant regret, and the deepest sorrow, so as to make a profound and lasting impression upon all who visited him—among the rest, upon my venerable friend, the Rev. James Havens, who took a deep interest in the trial. The court house was crowded, and surrounded at every window, during the trial, with the most anxious countenances I ever saw on any occasion; and while the daughter testified, the crowd seemed almost to cease breathing, such was the silence that surrounded us. The daughter related the whole facts and circumstances of the case briefly and calmly, but evidently with great feeling, and so far as we could judge, without any disposition to withhold anything material because her father was on trial. However, the tragedy proved too much for her strength. She gradually sank into a state of partial alienation of mind, from which she was never relieved.

"The case was argued with all the ability the eminent cousel on both sides could bring to bear upon it. Mr. Whitcomb for the state and Mr. Charles H. Test for the prisoner especially distinguished themselves. The appeals to the sympathy of the jury were not in vain. A verdict of manslaughter, two years in the state prison, and a pardon from the governor, were the final result, but I learned that Alexander Young never smiled afterward."

STORY OF THE SWANSON CASE

From this time forward the courts attended to their usual routine business, with no case of great general interest until the murder of Elisha Clark by Edward I. Swanson in the early part of October, 1828. Dr. John Arnold was an important witness of this murder and in his "Reminiscences of an Old Settler" gave an accurate description of this case which resulted in the only hanging which has occurred in the county.

"I think it was on the 4th of October that the muster was held at my father's store, and as was customary on such occasions, the company indulged pretty freely in drinking old Monongahela whisky (Bourbon had not then attained its high reputation). In the evening after the rest had gone home, Elisha and Lewis Clark and Richard Blackledge still remained in the store. My father was tired and wished to shut up, had gone back into his residence thinking that they would soon retire. I remained until they finally went out of the store and turned their course to the west. When they passed out I also went out on the porch and walked to its west end. The three men were walking abreast, Elisha Clark in the middle; just then the gate opened and Swanson advanced three or four steps and in an instant presented and fired his rifle. Clark fell, and Lewis Clark and Blackledge sprang upon Swanson and a fierce struggle ensued, the men rolling over on a pile of lumber that lay there. At this moment Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Cruzan and Polly Swanson, a stout girl of eighteen, rushed to the rescue and instantly freed Swanson from the hand of Clark and Blackledge. He picked up his gun and returned through the same gate. My father and two men took up the murdered man and laid him on a long table in our kitchen. He gave one or two convulsive gasps after they took hold of him and all was over. The ball had passed through his heart."

The cause for discord which led to the murder of Clark is alluded to by Dr. Arnold thus: "The Swanson

family were on terms of most friendly relations with Robert Cruzan's family. Mrs. Cruzan was a fine-looking woman and a good neighbor, but it seemed that years previous to her marriage, there had been in circulation reports most damaging to her character. Clark had revived and circulated these reports through the neighborhood, thereby exciting the intense indignation of the subject of them. She made her husband fight Clark, but the result was not decisive, and he refused to try it again. Swanson and family strongly sympathized with the Cruzans and severely denounced Clark; this led to a bitter quarrel between the parties, which ultimately culminated in the slaying of Clark."

Swanson was taken some time later, and brought to trial in April, 1829, in the circuit court. He was ably defended by Charles H. Test, but his conviction was almost certain from the start of the trial, and he was condemned to death by hanging. His execution took place on May 11, 1829, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Fourth street about midway between Main and Morgan. The following redundant indictment is a copy of the original document in this case.

A COURT DOCUMENT OF OTHER DAYS

"State of Indiana, Rush county, in the Rush Circuit Court, of the term of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

"Rush County, Rush Circuit, ss.

"The grand jurors for the said state of Indiana, empaneled, sworn and charged in the said Rush Circuit Court, to inquire in and for the body of the same county of Rush, upon their oath present that Edward I. Swanson, late of the said county of Rush, yeoman, a person of sound memory and discretion, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and instigated by the devil, on the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, about

the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, with force and arms, at and in the county of Rush, aforesaid, in and upon one Elisha Clark, a reasonable creature, in and under the peace of God and the state of Indiana then and there being, did then and there unlawfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, make an assault, and that he, the said Edward I. Swanson, a certain rifle gun of the value of ten dollars, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said rifle gun, he, the said Edward I. Swanson then and there in both hands had and held, then and there unlawfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off to, against and upon the said Elisha Clark, and that the said Edward I. Swanson with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the rifle gun aforesaid, then and there by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Edward I. Swanson discharged and shot off aforesaid, then and there unlawfully, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did strike, penetrate and wound, the said Elisha Clark, between the lower end of the left shoulder blade and the spine of the said Elisha Clark, then and there with the bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid shot off and discharged by him the said Edward I. Swanson, out of said rifle gun as aforesaid, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid in and upon the back of him the said Elisha Clark, between the lower end of the left shoulder blade and the spine of the said Elisha Clark, and near the spine of the said Elisha Clark, one mortal wound of the depth of seven inches and of the breadth of one inch, of which mortal wound, the said Elisha Clark on and from the hour of six o'clock of the afternoon of the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, aforesaid, until the hour of seven o'clock on the same afternoon of the fourth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight aforesaid, in the county of Rush, aforesaid, did languish and languishly

did live, on which said fourth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, about the hour of seven o'clock of the same afternoon, of the same day as aforesaid, the said Elisha Clark, at and in the county of Rush aforesaid, of the mortal wound aforesaid, died; and so the said jurors aforesaid, do say that the said Edward I. Swanson herein the said Elisha Clark, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, unlawfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided against the peace and dignity of the state of Indiana.

JAMES WHITCOMB

"Attorney prosecuting for said state for the fifth judicial circuit thereof."

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

The Third Judicial Circuit included what was then known as the Whitewater country, and extended from the county of Jefferson north, to the state of Michigan, some two hundred miles in length, and from the Ohio line on the east, to White river, some seventy-five miles west. The country was new, sparsely settled, and being on the western frontier, the towns and villages were filled with Indians, trading their peltries, wild game and moccasins, ornamented with the quills of the porcupine, with the settlers, for calicoes, whisky, powder, lead, beads and such articles as met their fancy. The population of the country embraced by the circuit, was a hardy, fearless and generally honest, but more or less reckless people, such as are usually to be found advancing frontiers from more civilized life, and consequently there were more collisions among them, more crimes committed calling for the action of the criminal courts, than in common in older settled parts of the older states.

The judiciary system at the time referred to was, like the country, in its infancy. The circuit court was

composed of a president judge, elected by the legislature, who presided in all the courts in the circuit, and two associate judges, elected in each county by the people. These "side judges," as they were then called, made no pretensions to any particular knowledge of the law, but still they had the power to overrule the presiding judge, and give the opinion of the court, and sometimes they even "outguessed" the president, giving the most preposterous reasons imaginable for their decisions, as, in one instance, that a writ of *scire facias* to revive a judgment, would not lie, unless it was sued out within a year and a day. The decision of the associates was affirmed in the supreme court, for other reasons of course. The court houses were either frame or log buildings, arranged to hold the court in one end, and the grand jury in the other. The petit jury was accommodated in some neighboring outbuilding, used as a kitchen of the neighboring inn, during vacation. The clerks had very few qualifications for their duties. Still they were honest, and the most of them could write more legibly than many a United States senator. The sheriffs were elected by the people, as they are now, and seemed to have been selected as candidates on account of their fine voices to call the jurors and witnesses from the woods, from the door of the court building, and their ability to run down and catch offenders. The most important personages in the country, however, were the young lawyers, universally called "squires" by old and young, male and female. Queues were much in fashion, and nothing was more common than to see one of these young "squires," with a wilted hat that had once been stiffened with glue in its better days, upon a head, from the back part of which hung a queue three feet long, tied from head to tip with an eelskin, walking in evident superiority, in his own estimation, among the people in the court yard, sounding the public mind as to his prospects as a candidate for the legislature. There were no caucuses or conventions then. Every candidate brought himself out, and

ran upon his own hook. If he got beat, as most of them did, he had nobody to blame but himself for becoming a candidate; still he generally charged it upon his friends for not voting for him, and the next season, found him once more upon the track, sounding his own praises.

LIFE OF THE TRAVELING ATTORNEY

The court rooms in those days were prepared and furnished with much simplicity, and yet they seemed to answer all the purposes absolutely necessary to the due administration of justice. The building generally contained two rooms—the court room being the larger—at one end of which there was a platform elevated some three feet, for the judges, with a long bench to seat them. The bar had their benches near the table of the clerk, and the crowd was kept back by a long pole fastened with withes at the ends. The "crowds" at that day thought the holding of a court a great affair. The people came from miles about to see the judges, and hear the lawyers "plead," as they called it.

The great variety of trials and incidents on the circuit gave to the life of a traveling attorney an interest that they all relished exceedingly. There was none of the green-bag city monotony, no dyspepsia, no gout, no ennui, rheumatism or neuralgia; consumption was a stranger among them. An occasional jump of the toothache, relieved by the "turnkey" of the first doctor they came to, was the worst. All was fun, good humor, fine jokes well received, good appetites and sound sleeping, cheerful landlords and good-natured landladies at the head of the table. They all rode good horses, good travelers, trained to the cross-pole mud roads and to swimming. The counties furnished too little practice for the resident attorney, so all looked to a circuit practice. Some rode the whole circuit, and others but a few counties.

Some of the trials which were brought into court in the early days of the county are of present interest as

serving as a study in the effect of the changing times on our judicial and legal system, and are here reproduced from the "Reminiscences" of Oliver H. Smith, heretofore referred to.

AN "AGGRAVATED" SLANDER CASE

"As I was on my return home from Indianapolis, accompanied by my friend, the late George H. Dunn, we stopped at a little shanty tavern in the woods between Big Blue river and Rushville, to stay for the night. The landlord, I call Perry Laden. We had a good open log fire, a tolerable supper, and took our seats. We were evidently strangers at the inn. The landlord, who was a small, frisky, run-about fellow, eyed us for some time, and at last drew up his 'splint-bottomed chair' and commenced: 'Are either of you lawyers?' 'Yes, both of us.' 'Then you are the very men I want to see—I have a lawsuit for you.' 'What about?' 'The man that keeps the tavern in sight down the road [whom I call Elzy C. Lee] has slandered me the worst kind.' 'Indeed, what did he say of you?' 'He said that I fed my travelers on stolen pork.' 'Perhaps he was only in fun.' 'Not he, it was all done to get the traveling custom to his tavern.' This looked plausible, and as I practiced in the Rush Circuit Court, the matter began to assume a serious, business-like character, as I thought myself somebody in slander cases, although 'Starkie on Slander,' in two volumes, had not then met the eye of the profession. We generally carried with us on the circuit, 'Espinasse's Nisi Prius' and 'Peak's Evidence' with dogears turned down at each heading. Judge Dunn was my senior in practice, and had some experience in the difficulties that sometimes embarrass counsel upon the trial, when, for the first time they learn that their clients only told the truth as far as they went, but forgot to tell the whole truth, which alone would enable them to meet the true state of the case before the court. 'One question more Mr. Laden,' said Judge

Dunn, 'did you ever kill anybody's hogs by accident and bring them home, out of which your neighbor might have made up this story against you?' 'Never! I never killed a hog in the woods in my life; besides I can prove my character from a boy, by Captain Bracken.' This settled the matter in favor of the action. Judge Dunn, living at Lawrenceburg, and not practicing in Rushville, the case was given up to me; the fee agreed upon, $20 certain, and one-half the damages contingent. The case was brought at the next term of the court, and Captain Bracken subpenaed to prove the good character from infancy of my client. My expectations were high of the large damages that I was to divide with my client; I had read of $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, and such verdicts in aggravated cases of slander. The court came on, my case was called. 'A rule for a plea,' says I. 'Plead instanter,' says James Rariden for defendant. 'Hand the plea to me, Mr. Clerk,' says I. The clerk handed over the plea. A single glance satisfied me that there was trouble ahead. The plea was a 'justification' of the words, and charging the stealing of two hogs by my client, the property of some one unknown. I told my client the substance of the plea. 'It is all a lie, they can't prove it, and if they do Captain Bracken will clear up my character.' Of course I took issue upon the plea. A jury was called, and Mr. Rariden and Chas. H. Test called to the witness stand and a girl that had lived with my client at one time, but had been discharged some time before the trial. She swore positively that my client had killed two hogs in the woods, skinned them, cut off their heads and brought them home before daylight on a sled; and said that he could kill enough for his winter's meat for the whole family. 'How is this,' I whispered in his ear. 'Ask her what I said when I came home.' I put the question. 'He said as he had cut off the heads and legs of the hogs, and had skinned them; nobody could tell whether they were deer or hogs.' My client seemed pleased with the answer to his question. 'Now call up

Captain Bracken, and he will give my character.' 'Captain Bracken, stand up and be sworn. Are you acquainted with the plaintiff, and how long have you known him?' 'I have known him from a boy.' 'What is his character?' 'Well, he always dealt fair enough with me.' 'But for his honesty; you never heard anything against him for honesty?' 'Well, I can't exactly say that; he stole a fine hog from me that I had killed and hung up in the smoke house; I tracked him the next morning, and found the hog at his house, and he paid me for it.' Rariden laughed aloud, and my head fell at least forty degrees. The case was closed before the jury. The proof was positive. I sprang to my feet, and addressing the court, 'I ask the court to instruct the jury, that before they can find for the defendant the evidence must be so strong that if the plaintiff was on trial for stealing the hogs, they would send him to the penitentiary.' 'I admit that to be the law; let the jury take the case,' said Mr. Rariden. The jury retired to their room, and the court adjourned. I walked silently to the tavern, amid the jeers of the lawyers, and the exultation of my competitor for the verdict. The jury was out all night, and just as the court met in the morning, returned with a verdict of 'one cent damages for the plaintiff.' The defendant rushed up to me and tendered the cent. Mr. Rariden most indignantly stepped up to the foreman, 'How could you find such a verdict?' 'Upon your own admissions.' 'What did I admit?' 'Mr. Smith said if we found for the defendant, we must send the plaintiff to the penitentiary, and you admitted that to be the law; so we could not think of sending a man well off, and with a good tavern stand, to the penitentiary, for stealing two little hogs, and poor at that.' Judgment was rendered for one cent in damages, and over $300 costs. All my imaginary income from the verdict vanished, and the next time I heard from the parties, the tavern of the defendant was advertised by the sheriff to pay the costs. This case has occupied more

space than I would have liked, but it contains a professional moral worth remembering."

TEETH IN TESTIMONY

"In an interesting trial at Rushville, in which I was engaged as counsel, my principal witness to sustain the case was a woman by the name of Elizabeth Blackstone. She had sworn positively to the facts of the case. Messrs. Test and Rariden, the counsel on the opposite side, saw that the case was with me unless they could impeach her testimony. She was a stranger, and none knew her character, good or bad. She had testified, however, that she was in the state of Ohio at a particular time. This was taken down by the counsel, and upon that point they expected to contradict and discredit her. After she left the stand, they called a witness that resided in Illinois to prove that at the time she stated she was in Ohio she was in fact at a dance in Illinois, where the witness was. Elizabeth wore a beautiful set of artificial teeth—a mouth full. She was at some distance back from the witness stand. The witness from Illinois swore positively to her person, and that she was at the dance in Illinois at the time, directly contradicting her. The counsel gave over the witness to me. Elizabeth whispered in my ear: 'Let me ask him a question.' 'Certainly.' She turned her head from the witness, slipped out her false teeth and wrapped them in her handkerchief, stepped quickly up to the witness, looked him full in the face, opened her mouth wide exhibiting a few rotten snags: 'Did you ever see me before?' 'No, I can swear I never did. You looked some like the lady I saw, but I see you are not the same woman. She had beautiful natural teeth.' The triumph of 'art' in Elizabeth was complete. I afterwards learned that she was at the ball, and the first impression of the Illinois witness was correct."

A MALPRACTICE CASE—A LEARNED WITNESS

"At a term of the Rush Circuit Court, came on for trial an important case against Dr. Sexton for malprac-

tice, in failing to cure a case of whitlow on the plaintiff's finger. The doctor was one of the first surgeons in the state. I was employed to assist my young friend, Charles H. Test, in the defense; Amos Lane and James T. Brown for the plaintiff: damages claimed $10,000; Bethuel F. Morris and his 'side judges' on the bench. It was admitted that the fingers of the hand in question were drawn to the palm, and entirely stiff, when Dr. Sexton was first called. Preparatory to the trial, the doctor had placed in my hands 'Bell on Surgery,' giving me an opportunity to understand his case. The prosecuting witness was a little pox-marked Irish doctor, whom I call by the uncommon name of Smith. He had been but a few years from the Emerald Isle, with a 'rich brogue' upon his tongue, and a good spice of the blarney, and with a very laudable ambition to become the competitor of Dr. Sexton. Like death 'he chose a shining mark.' He professed to be a regular graduate from a college in Cork, and with the most significant look would draw from his pocket a round silver medal, upon which was stamped 'Dr. Smith, diploma,' and exhibit it to the gaze of the people. The doctor would have succeeded well had he confined himself to a country practice, and, as my ancient friend, Jeremiah Cox, of Richmond, said in the senate, to 'common doctoring with pills and powders, and let surgenary alone.' It seemed that he had heard of this whitlow case, had got up the prosecution against Dr. Sexton, and now stood upon the witness stand as the main, and indeed only witness for the plaintiff. He clearly testified to the malpractice of Dr. Sexton, and most triumphantly pointed to the stiff fingers. 'What more do you want but the hand ye see?' The plaintiff rested, and my duty of cross-questioning the doctor commenced. 'Doctor, you say this was malpractice.' 'I do, sir.' 'Are you a regular surgeon?' 'I suppose I am.' 'Have you a diploma?' 'I have, sir.' 'Will you let me see it?' 'I will not, sir.' 'It is in your pocket, is it not?' 'It is, sir.' 'Then hand it out.'

Counsel for plaintiff—'We object; it is a private document, and no notice has been give to produce it, nor has *subpoena duces te cum* been issued.' The Court—'Objection sustained.' 'Well, Doctor, is not your diploma silver, about the size of a dollar?' 'Suppose it is—what's that to you.' 'You swear that this was malpractice; do you understand that the muscles were contracted and the fingers stiff; with the ends drawn into the palm of the hand, when Dr. Sexton first called?' 'I understand so.' 'Do you think you could have straightened the fingers and given elasticity to the joints in that state?' 'Certainly.' 'What would you have applied to the case?' 'A poultice of slippery-elm bark.' 'Doctor, what character of whitlow is this? Was it seated under the cuticle near the root or side of the nail, or in the cellular membrane under the cuticle, or in the theca or sheath of the flexor tendons, or in the periosteum?' It was evident that this question struck the doctor all aback. It was, in the language of my facetious friend, Jas. T. Brown, on another occasion, 'all Greek and turkey tracks,' to the witness. Witness greatly confused, large drops of perspiration falling from his chin, and looking imploringly at the court, 'Must I answer such questions? I did not come here to be examined as if I was before a college of physicians asking a diploma!' Judge Morris—'The question is proper, the witness must answer.' 'I shan't answer—the court may send me to jail.' It was apparent to me that the doctor thought he could not make his position worse than it was becoming on the stand, and that going to jail would be a fortunate escape. 'You could answer if you would, Doctor?' 'Certainly I could, in a moment of time.' 'But you won't do it?' 'Not I.' 'Doctor, do you think this was a case of paronychia?' Of what did you say?' 'Of paronychia.' 'I shan't answer.' 'You could answer if you would, Doctor?' 'Surely I could,' stepping about the floor, and becoming more agitated. 'Doctor, might not this have been a case of

onychia maligna?' 'I shall answer no such questions.' 'You could answer if you would?' 'In a minute.' 'Don't some of the authors that you have read, speak of the disease under the divisions I have named?' 'I believe they do.' 'Which of them, Doctor?' 'I shan't answer.' 'You could tell me if you would?' 'Yes sir, I could name fifty of them.' 'Please name one?' 'I shan't do it.' 'Doctor, do not some of the authors you have read, say that in certain stages of the disease, it is proper to use lunar caustic and other escharotics?' 'I tell you I shall answer no such questions.' 'You could give me the names of the authors if you would, Doctor?' 'Indeed could I, as long as your arm.' Here the counsel for the plaintiff rescued the doctor. 'May it please the court, we will press this case for the plaintiff no further; let the jury find for the defendant in the box.' Verdict and judgment accordingly."

THE MEGEE WILL CASE

The case which was perhaps more far-reaching in its effect on subsequent judicial decisions of a similar nature than any other ever tried in the state, was the Megee will case. The suit, Peter W. Rush et al, vs. Mary Megee et al, was brought in May, 1867, to contest the will of John Megee, deceased. The defendants asked a change of venue and Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson of the Fourth Judicial Circuit was appointed to hold this special term. Much exceptionally fine legal talent was employed on both sides, B. F. Claypool, D. W. Voorhees, and W. A. Cullen by the plaintiffs; Leonidas Sexton, T. A. Hendricks, O. B. Hord, and A. W. Hendricks for the defendants. The will was contested on the grounds that the testator was of unsound mind at the time of the making of the will, and the answer was a general denial. Megee had become obsessed with the idea that two of his relatives, Dr. Rush and Mr. Link, were in a conspiracy to poison him, and thus share in his estate. The evidence showed that he had mysteriously left his home without

the knowledge of his family, had gone to Kentucky where he remained for some time, and while there had shot himself. It was held that every man is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is made to appear by evidence, and the jury found for the defendants, the court charging them with the costs of the trial. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and exceptions were properly taken by the defense, an appeal to the supreme court being allowed upon the filing of bond in the sum of $1,000. The case came up for trial in the supreme court in the May term of 1871. The evidence was voluminous, covering 200 pages. Briefly, the question was this: If Megee was afflicted with delusions which related to his sons-in-law, Dr. Rush and Mr. Link, which were entertained at the time of the execution of the will, and believed that they designed to poison him, and persisted in that belief without reason, and against all evidence or probability, and if such delusion affected his judgment in disposing of his property among the members of his family just alluded to, such a disposition could not be maintained. But if, notwithstanding he entertained such delusions in regard to Dr. Rush and Mr. Link, he did not permit them to affect his judgment as to the members of his family, and his mind was not influened by them, his will would be valid. The vital question then became—What was the condition of his mind at the time of making the will?

The judgment of the Rush county court was reversed at the costs of the appellees, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. A petition for rehearing was overruled. The opinion of the supreme court cleared up many points of law, and established precedent for all time in cases of a like nature.

OTHER COURTS OF THE COUNTY

Besides the circuit court, business was transacted in the court of common pleas, the probate court, commmissioners court and for one year the duties of the last named were discharged by a court of justices, composed of one

justice from each township. The probate court was abolished in 1853, its jurisdiction being transferred to the court of common pleas, and those presiding as judge of this court were: Elias Poston and North Parker, the associate judges from 1822; Elias Poston, 1829; Turner A. Knox, 1836; Pleasant A. Hackleman, 1837; Alexander Walker, 1841; and James Hinchman, 1848. The court of common pleas was established in the year 1853, and was designed to have jurisdiction over probate matters, and over all offenses which were less than felonies and not allotted to the special jurisdiction of justices of the peace. This was a very popular court, and much objection was raised to its abolition in 1872. Its jurisdiction was, in most cases, concurrent with the circuit court, and for a time appeals could be taken from it to that court, but this provision was abandoned, appeals being taken directly to the supreme court of the state. The clerk and sheriff of the circuit court were the officers of the court of common pleas, and while it was in existence the office of judge was filled by Royal P. Cobb, 1853; Samuel A. Bonner, 1857; William Grose, 1861; David S. Gooding, 1862; William R. West, 1865; William A. Cullen, 1867; and William A. Moore, 1871.

The office of judge of the Rush Circuit Court has been held as follows in the order named: William W. Wick, Miles C. Eggleston, Bethuel F. Morris, Charles H. Test, Samuel Bigger, James Perry, John T. Elliott, Oliver P. Morton, William M. McCarty, Reuben D. Logan, Jeremiah M. Wilson, William A. Cullen, Samuel A. Bonner, John W. Study, James K. Ewing, John D. Miller (died in office), David A. Myers, Douglas Morris, Will M. Sparks, Alonzo Blair, John D. Megee (appointed when Rush county was made a circuit by itself) and Will M. Sparks (re-elected in 1920).

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE COURT

The prosecuting attorneys of the Rush Circuit Court have been: Hiram M. Curry, 1822; Charles H. Test, 1823;

James Whitcomb, 1826; James Perry, 1830; William J. Brown, 1832; Samuel W. Parker, 1837; David Macy, 1839; Martin M. Ray, 1841; Jehu T. Elliott, 1843; Jacob B. Julian, 1844; John B. Still, 1846; P. Y. Wilson, 1848; Benjamin F. Johnson, 1850; Joshua H. Mellett, 1851; Oscar B. Hord, 1853; William Patterson, 1856; Henry C. Hanna, 1859; Milton H. Cullum, 1861; Samuel S. Harrell, 1863; Creighton Dandy, 1865; Kendall M. Hord, 1867; Alexander B. Campbell, 1869; Elias R. Monforth, 1873; Orlando B. Scoby, 1874; John L. Bracken, 1879; Richard A. Durnan, 1880; Marine D. Tackett, 1881; George W. Campbell, 1886; Daniel F. Shields, 1890; David A. Myers, 1892; George W. Young, 1894; Elmer E. Roland, 1896; Ned Abercrombie, 1898; George H. Meiks, 1900; James V. Young, 1902; Elmer Bassett, 1904; J. Oscar Hall, 1908; Wilbur W. Israel, 1910; John C. Cheney, 1912; Albert C. Stevens, 1914, the present incumbent.

The clerks of Rush county have been: Robert Thompson, 1822; John L. Robinson, 1843; Pleasant A. Hackleman, 1847; George Hibben, 1856; John S. Campbell, 1860; Benjamin F. Tingley, 1864; James W. Brown, 1872; Jetson Smith, 1875; James W. Brown, 1879; James M. Hildreth, 1885; Thomas M. Green, 1892; Sanford M. Poston, 1900; William A. Posey, 1904; Verne W. Norris, 1908; Arie M. Taylor, 1912; George B. Moore, Jr., 1916; Loren Martin, appointed August, 1919, elected November, 1920.

The sheriffs of Rush county have been: John Hays, 1822; N. W. Marks, 1823; William Bussell, 1826; Alfred Posey, 1830; Greenberry Rush, 1834; George W. Brann, 1836; Alvin N. Blacklidge, 1838; Nehemiah Hayden, 1842; Walter Brown, 1844; Harmony Laughlin, 1848; Nehemiah Hayden, 1850; James M. Caldwell, 1852; Harmony Laughlin, 1854; Samuel Caskey, 1856; Harmony Laughlin, 1858; Samuel S. McBride, 1864; Alexander McBride, 1866; J. H. Cook, 1868; J. K. Gowdy, 1872; George W. Hall, 1874; Harrison S. Carney, 1876; George W. Wilson,

1880; John W. Tompkins, 1884; Francis M. Redman, 1888; Benjamin L. McFarlan, 1892; William L. Price, 1896; William M. Bainbridge, 1900; William King, 1904; Clata L. Bebout, 1908; Voorhees Cavitt, 1912; E. M. Jones, 1916; and S. L. Hunt, sheriff-elect, 1921.

SOME NOTABLE FIGURES AT THE BAR

Many attorneys who have practiced in the Rush county courts have been known prominently, not only as attorneys, but have also occupied important judicial and political positions, both state and national. Among the foremost men at the bar in the early days was Judge Charles H. Test, a son of the Hon. John Test. He was a young man of fine talents and great energy of character, at an early age taking a high position among the notables of the profession. In person he was slender, about the medium height, had a small head, high forehead and projecting teeth. It is said of him that "he was not a very handsome man, and yet his countenance lit up so well when speaking that he passed without particular comment." The forte of the judge was before the jury on facts. He made a strong argument and his sympathetic appeals were unsurpassed. His habits were strictly temperate. He held the offices of president judge of the circuit, judge of the criminal court in Indianapolis, and after several years as secretary of state, returned to the practice in Wayne county. Samuel Bigger, judge of the circuit court, later became Governor of Indiana. Hugh B. Eggleston practiced here and then removed to New Orleans, where he took a commanding position at the bar. W. J. Brown, who became a member of Congress, secretary of state of Indiana, and assistant postmaster general in the cabinet of President James K. Polk, served as prosecutor in this circuit. George B. Tingley once represented Rush county in the state legislature, and was known as an astute lawyer. Finley Bigger was registrar of the United States treasury during the administrations

of Pierce and Buchanan, and thereafter became a member of the Rushville bar. Pleasant A. Hackleman, though not particularly talented as a lawyer, was a brilliant orator. His forte was politics, and during the Civil War he rose to the rank of brigadier-general and was killed at the battle of Corinth, Indiana's only general to meet death in action. Leonidas Sexton was admitted to the Rush county bar in 1847, and in addition to being an able lawyer, was a keen politician. He was a member of the state legislature, was lieutenant governor of Indiana, and a member of Congress from this district. George B. Sleeth, one of the most brilliant orators ever gracing the local bar, came to this county from Pennsylvania, worked on a farm, borrowed money from his employer to obtain an education at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, studied law under Leonidas Sexton, and took a commanding place among the members of the profession. He was elected state senator from the district of Rush and Decatur counties, and in 1878, representative from Rush county. George Puntenney was a native of Rush county, having been born here in 1832. He received his education in the common schools of the day and at Fairview Academy and Richland Academy. He served in the Union army during the Civil war and was admitted to the bar in 1867 where he became distinguished. He was a newspaper man of ability and for many years edited the Rushville *Jacksonian*. Ben L. Smith was one of the most successful members of the local bar, where he practiced most of his life. He became widely known throughout the state and was selected as a trustee of the Knightstown Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Jesse J. Spann, a member of the bar for sixteen years, from 1871 to his death in 1887, was during the period one of the leaders of his profession. He was an able advocate and trial lawyer, although his legal knowledge was not so great as that of either Sleeth or Sexton. He was a member of the state senate where he made for himself an enviable reputation. Judge

William A. Cullen, David S. Morgan and many others have by their achievements made bright pages in the history of the legal profession. Senator James E. Watson, who was engaged in practice here for a short time prior to his entrance into politics, was born in Winchester, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1886. In 1893 he removed to Rushville, and almost immediately entered the political arena as a candidate for election to the United States Congress. He was elected to the 54th Congress (1895-7). He was also a member of the 56th-60th Congresses (1899-1909) from the Sixth Indiana district. Mr. Watson was Republican nominee for governor of the state in 1908, but was defeated in the election by Thomas R. Marshall. In 1916, he took his seat in the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Benjamin F. Shively (deceased) from 1916-21 and in 1920 was re-elected to the Senate. Douglas Morris, a present member of the bar, was judge of the Rush Circuit Court for six years and for a like period (1911-16) was a justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. The venerable Frank J. Hall, present acknowledged dean of the bar of the Rush Circuit Court, was lieutenant governor of Indiana during the Marshall administration, 1909-13. Mr. Hall is a native of Rush county, a son of Squire William S. Hall, whose strong personal influence in behalf of better schools here in his generation has rendered his memory an enduring one in Rush county. There are two woman members of the bar, Miss Anna L. Bohannon, junior member of the law firm of Gary & Bohannon, who was admitted in 1919, and Miss Hannah S. Morris, admitted in 1921, who is practicing in association with her father, Douglas Morris.

NOTABLES FROM NEIGHBORING CIRCUITS

Among the practitioners at the Rushville bar during the past century there have been many from surrounding counties who have been recognized for their ability in both the practice of the legal profession and in political

MEMBERS OF RUSH COUNTY BAR ABOUT 1875

Marshall Kiplinger, Claude Cambern, Arthur B. Irvin, Samuel F. King, Frank J. Hall, James W. Brown, John Q. Thomas, Thomas M. Green, John D. Megee, Jesse J. Spann, Geo. B. Sleeth, Geo. C. Clark, Leonidas Sexton, Wm. Cassidy, Geo. H. Puntenney, Finley Bigger, William A. Cullen, Ben. L. Smith, Jefferson Helm.

positions. A few of these have been: Oliver H. Smith, afterward a member of the United States Senate; James Rariden, afterward a member of Congress; James T. Brown, of Dearborn county, a profound lawyer with a keenness of sarcasm seldom equalled; Caleb B. Smith, afterward representative in Congress, and secretary of the interior under President Lincoln.

Oliver Hazard Perry Throck Morton, the fourth son of James Throck and Sarah T. (second wife) Morton, was born August 4, 1823, in a two-story frame house in Salisbury, Wayne county, Indiana, then kept by his father as a tavern. The Mortons were descended from an old English family, the Throckmortons, but changed the name soon after coming to this country, many of its members using Throck as a given name. At his mother's death in 1826, Oliver, who was then three years old, went to live with his maternal grandfather, John Miller, of Springfield (now Springdale), Ohio. In this family of stern Scotch Presbyterians he lived until he was fifteen, when, at his grandfather's death, he became a druggist's clerk in Centerville. He soon came to a misunderstanding with his employer, however, and he was then "bound out" for four years to his brother William to learn the hatter's trade. During this period his fondness for music asserted itself and he played in the village band on the cornet, clarinet and flute. Six months before the end of his apprenticeship, in 1843, he left his brother's establishment, and entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He had a splendid physique, and his sociable disposition made him a favorite with his fellow students. Although an "irregular," he stood high in his classes, and attained some distinction as a debater. After leaving Oxford in the spring of 1845, he began the study of law in the office of John S. Newman, of Centerville, then a leader at the Wayne county bar. He said of Morton that he was "laborious in his studies, strictly temperate in his habits, and genial in his manners." Shortly after he had begun

his studies with Newman he married Lucinda M. Burbank, of Centerville, Ohio, and to this happy marriage five children were born: John Miller, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Lilas, Walter Scott, and Oliver Throck.

In the fall of 1845 Mr. Morton bought $200 worth of books from his preceptor, and entered the practice of the profession as his partner. This partnership continued for something over a year, and in the spring of 1847 he formed an association with Charles H. Test. In 1849 he practiced alone, and in 1850 with Nimrod H. Johnson, formed the law firm of Morton & Johnson. In 1853, he was elected judge of the Sixth circuit, but in the summer of the same year traded circuits with Judge W. W. Wick, of Marion county. He presided at the Rush Circuit Court, and his signature may be seen on some of the records in the clerk's office at Rushville today. But this calling was not to his liking—he longed for the battle of wits that comes to the attorney, and in the fall of 1852, having been a judge altogether less than eight months, he went to the Cincinnati Law School where he was a student for six months. In 1853 he formed a partnership with John F. Kibbey, under the firm name of Morton & Kibbey, at Centerville, and this partnership continued until Morton's election as governor of Indiana in 1860.

Although in his earlier life Mr. Morton had been a Democrat, he was elected on the Republican ticket, and then for two terms as governor, during the trying Civil war days, he distinguished himself as an executive. It was while he was governor of the state that he became partially paralyzed, and ever thereafter was forced to go about in a wheel-chair. In 1868, he was elected to the United States Senate, and almost immediately was recognized as perhaps the ablest man in the upper house of Congress. He was returned for a second term, but before the expiration of this, the fighting career of Oliver Perry Morton was brought to a close, his death occurring at his home in Indianapolis on November 1, 1877.

Thomas A. Hendricks, later vice-president of the United States; Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, who later became one of the leading lawyers of the country while practicing at Washington; and others of renown have at one time or other practiced in this county.

ROSTER OF THE RUSH CIRCUIT BAR

The present (1921) active members of the bar of the Rush Circuit Court are J. Thomas Arbuckle, Howard E. Barrett, Anna L. Bohannon, George W. Campbell, Chauncey W. Duncan, Abraham L. Gary, Thomas M. Green, Frank J. Hall, Samuel L. Innis, John F. Joyce, Gates Ketchum, John D. Megee, Benjamin F. Miller, Wallace G. Morgan, Douglas Morris, Hannah S. Morris, William L. Newbold, Donald L. Smith, John Q. Thomas, John A. Titsworth, Samuel L. Trabue, George W. Young and James V. Young.

In Chronological Order—In the order of their admission the following lawyers who resided in this county at the time of admission have practiced at the bar of the Rush Circuit Court: Hiram M. Curry, admitted in 1822; Charles H. Test, 1822; Charles H. Veeder, 1822; William J. Brown, 1830; John McPike, 1831; John Alley, 1831; George B. Tingley, 1835; Samuel Bigger, 1835; Finley Bigger, 1836; Robert S. Cox, 1836; Pleasant A. Hackleman, 1837; A. W. Hubbard, 1840; Phineas Cassady, 1840; Reuben D. Logan, 1843, George C. Clark, 1844; Leonidas Sexton, 1847; Robert S. Sproull, 1847; Benjamin F. Johnson, 1849; W. Robinson, 1849; Lewis H. Thomas, 1852; Thomas C. Galpin, 1856; Samuel B. Garrett, 1856; Ben L. Smith, 1857; William A. Cullen, 1857; William Cassady, 1857; Isaac H. Stewart, 1858; William O. Sexton, 1858; Rodman Davis, 1859; William H. Pugh, 1859; Jefferson Helm, Jr., 1859; John R. Mitchell, 1863; George B. Sleeth, 1866; Alexander B. Campbell, 1866; Hugh M. Spalding, 1866; Davis S. Morgan, 1867; George W. Bates, 1867; George H. Puntenney, 1867; Frank J.

Hall, 1869; Samuel F. King, 1869; A. Smith Folger, 1870; John W. Study, 1870; Levi W. Study, 1870; Jesse J. Spann, 1871; Thomas Poe, 1871; John Q. Thomas, 1871; A. B. Irvin, 1871; David W. McKee, 1872; George W. Young, 1872; Claude Cambern, 1874; Albert Irvin, 1874; O. Spencer Moore, 1874; James W. Brown, 1875; Thomas M. Green, 1875; John D. Megee, 1876; Thomas J. Newkirk, 1876; William A. Posey, 1880; Wesley S. Morris, 1880; George W. Campbell, 1880; Gates Sexton, 1881; U. D. Cole, 1881; Frank P. Kennedy, 1881; Thomas A. Smith, 1882; Samuel H. Spooner, 1882; William J. Henley, 1883; James W. Tucker, 1884; Thomas M. Ochiltree, 1884; Douglas Morris, 1885; Howard E. Barrett, 1885; Charles F. Kennedy, 1886; John F. Joyce, 1886; Benjamin F. Miller, 1886; Lot D. Guffin, 1887; Samuel L. Innis, 1887; John M. Stevens, 1893; Wallace G. Morgan, 1893; John A. Titsworth, 1893; James E. Watson, 1894; Samuel L. Trabue, 1894; Ned Abercrombie, 1895; Donald L. Smith, 1895; Will M. Sparks, 1896; W. C. Bretz, 1896; Ora W. Herkless, 1896; John S. Abercrombie, 1897; James V. Young, 1898; Carl V. Nipp, 1898; James Thomas Arbuckle, 1899; William C. McColgin, 1900; William L. Newbold, 1902; John H. Kiplinger, 1902; Walter E. Smith, 1903; Chauncey W. Duncan, 1906; Edgar E. Hite, 1906; Dennis O'Neil, 1906; John S. Matthews, 1906; Abraham L. Gary, 1907; Gates Ketchum, 1916; Anna L. Bohannon, 1919; Hannah S. Morris, 1921.

CHAPTER VII

Military Annals

The military annals of Rush county prior to the Civil war fail to show any separate organizations (barring meager references to the pioneer militia) although a few of the residents of the county had participated in the Mexican war. It is recalled that the majority of the voters of the county were opposed to the administration that carried on that war and that local enthusiasm in that behalf was at most but lukewarm. However, on receipt of the news of the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Nehemiah Hayden and Oliver C. Hackleman aroused a sufficient degree of patriotic fervor to recruit a company for service. They went to Indianapolis to get their company accepted, but found upon arrival that the required thirty companies from this state already had been filled. Captain Hayden enlisted in another unit, however, and went to the front, as did George B. Tingley and possibly a few others whom the older chronicles do not mention. Not a few of the pioneer settlers of Rush county had rendered service in the War of 1812 and there also were quite a number of the soldiers of the Revolutionary war who spent their last days within the confines of this county, having joined their children or grandchildren among the pioneers of this section, and the graves of these latter, where known, have been marked by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PEN PICTURE OF PIONEER MILITIA COMPANY

One of the most illuminating glimpses of the early days hereabout that has been preserved among the numerous "reminiscences" of the pioneers is a narrative of Elijah Hackleman dealing as follows with the peaceful exploits of Col. William S. Bussell's "Light Horse Troop," a locally famous unit of the state militia in pio-

neer days: "The drill grounds were on some of the newly made pasture lands of Jehu Perkins. In fancy's vision I yet see them entering the field of drill, with their dashing chief at their head, arrayed in their bearskin caps, faced with red on each side, with long red plumes streaming in the air, their blue coats well tipped off with red and yellow flashes, long swords at their sides, their fiery steeds prancing to the martial music and their silver-mounted saddles and holsters flashing in the sun. * * * I remember on one occasion—the 11th of May, 1829—of seeing this company escort old Edward Swanson from the jail to the gallows in Rushville."

The short-lived Indian uprising known as the Black-hawk war in April, 1831, in which Abraham Lincoln served, gave the people of Rush county their first real war thrill. Unhappily, the five mounted companies called for as Indiana's quota in this war were filled before the news reached Rush county, but Colonel Bussell, Elihu Garrison, Harvey Hedrick and William Lower enlisted and on July 23 there was a gathering of citizens to see them off to war. Colonel Bussell died in 1822 in Georgia and Alfred Posey succeeded him as colonel of the Seventy-first Indiana militia regiment. The militia system was abandoned about 1837 and an older chronicle relates that the last attempt to hold battalion drill was on Henry Armstrong's farm near New Salem, this narrative continuing to relate that "out of 600 or 800 men enrolled only thirty or forty were in the ranks, and they without arms, although at that time every man in the county owned a rifle. Fully 1,000 people assembled as spectators. Col. John Tyner mounted a stump and with chapeau in hand thanked the battalion for former services and relieved the men from further duty."

THE CIVIL WAR

A contemporary account says that "nothing in Rush county has ever exceeded the excitement that followed the

bombardment of Ft. Sumter. For nearly a week people in every walk of life abandoned their callings and congregated in groups about the towns and villages to learn the latest reports from the scene of conflict. The first news reached Rushville on Sunday morning, April 15, 1861. Those who were wending their way to their respective places of worship either turned aside to inquire further details or pursued their course with little thought of their religion. Perhaps a short prayer was breathed for the preservation of their common country and the maintenance of the right."

Upon receipt of news of Lincoln's call for 75,000 men the disturbed people took new heart and on Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the court house, Col. Joseph Nichols presiding. Among the patriots who made stirring speeches at this meeting were Joel Wolfe and P. A. Hackleman, and resolutions were adopted pledging the county's support to the National Government. A number of volunteers responded to the call for service at this meeting. On the following Saturday another meeting was addressed by Joseph J. Amos, William A. Cullen, William Cassady, P. A. Hackleman, Joel Wolfe and the Rev. James Havens and pledges were made that the families of men who enlisted would be taken care of. Upon the call for volunteers ninety-three men enlisted, and a company was organized with the following officers: Captain, Joel Wolfe; first lieutenant, Paul J. Beachbard; second lieutenant, Robert J. Price; third lieutenant, John Fairley. This company proceeded to Indianapolis and was there encamped at the state fair ground when on Sunday, April 28, Miss India Hackleman, in behalf of the women of Rushville, presented the command with a silk flag. When accepted for service the company was reorganized, and went to the front as E Company of the Sixteenth Indiana regiment with the following officers: Captain, Paul J. Beachbard; lieutenants, John S. Grove and Silas D. Byram. P. A. Hackleman was commissioned

colonel of the regiment and Joel Wolfe major, the former being promoted in time brigadier-general and the latter lieutenant-colonel.

On one of the panels of the beautiful soldiers' monument in East Hill cemetery, Rushville, Rush county's service in the Civil war is briefly told in letters of stone, thus: "Rush county furnished for the war for the Union 2,385 soldiers. Complete companies—Infantry: Company F, Sixteenth Indiana, one year; Companies C, G and H, Sixteenth Indiana, three years; Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana, three years; Company G, Fifty-second Indiana, three years; Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana, one year; Company D, Sixty-eighth Indiana, three years; Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana, three years. Cavalry: Company M, Ninth Indiana, three years. Artillery: Twenty-second Indiana battery, three years. The remainder enrolled in other companies and regiments."

The beautiful stone in East Hill cemetery commemorative of the deeds of the men from Rush county who took part in the war for the Union is the only soldiers' monument in Indiana erected by a Grand Army post. On May 2, 1884, the comrades of Joel Wolfe post, G. A. R., held a campfire at Melodeon hall in Rushville to raise money to aid in the erection of a soldiers' monument at the state capital, this having been before the state provided for the erection of the present monument there. The sum of $300 was raised at this meeting and was forwarded to Indianapolis, but when this volunteer movement on the part of the old soldiers of the state fell through, the money was returned, and in March, 1885, the post appointed three trustees who kept the money at eight per cent. interest for fifteen years, at the end of which time it had earned $754.06, making the fund amount to $1,054.06. With this sum in hand the post contracted with Schrichte & Sons, of Rushville, who erected in East Hill a monument which has since been the

pride of the whole county. The cost of this monument, including the soldier figure on top, was $1,350, and the balance required to take care of the cost was taken from the general fund of the post. This monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on October 16, 1900, in the presence of a large crowd.

ECHOES OF TREASON HEARD

It is the experience of our country that no war has ever been fought by the United States that the party in power was not opposed in its policies before, during, or after the war. It was thus in 1812, 1846, 1861, 1898 and in 1917. In a Government like ours it will always be so; but it was especially true during the Civil war. Dating back to the adoption of the constitution the question of slavery had been a serious problem presaging the "irrepressible conflict" and ending in secession and the subjugation of the South with the end of slavery.

Oliver P. Morton had succeeded to the governorship of Indiana, and well for the credit of the state, and the welfare of the Union, for a man of another type might have permitted a rebel wedge to be driven through the North to Lake Michigan, and as it was it took all the loyal strength of Ohio and Illinois and the indomitable courage of Morton to prevent the formation of a Northwestern confederacy. Treason, headed by Vallandigham in Ohio and spreading westward through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri with oathbound organizations, for a while threatened the safety of the Union. In 1863, a legislature opposed to the governor met at Indianapolis and after refusing to receive the governor's message sought to shear him of all his war power and create a military board. To prevent this the loyal members of the legislature left the hall and city, thus destroying a quorum. No appropriation bill was passed and the state institutions, the state arsenal, the state militia and all other public essentials were left to perish. But Morton rose to

the occasion and succeeded A loyal house in New York advanced the money and the state's credit was preserved.

Harrison H. Dodd, grand commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, was tried and convicted of treason, but with the aid of friends and a rope escaped from a room where he slept and made his way to Canada. Bowles, Milligan, Horsey, and Humphrey were tried and convicted (the first three sentenced to death, the latter to life imprisonment), but General Hovey remitted the sentence to a short time in his own county jail, while Governor Morton interceded with President Johnson and Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey were sentenced for life at Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, but later, under Johnson's amnesty proclamation allowed to return home.

These incidents may seem foreign to a county history were it not for the fact that Rush county was only an integral part of the state and the conditions here were similar to those in other parts of the state. On June 10, 1863, Hon. J. Frank Stevens, ex-senator from Decatur county, while acting as assistant enrolling officer in Walker township, this county, was shot and killed, while Crayeraft, enrolling officer, was mortally wounded by unknown assassins about three miles southeast of Homer.

A Rushville newspaper had warned all draft officers "to insure their lives," showing a knowledge of disloyal and treasonable designs, while a convention held at Rushville on January 31, 1863, resolved "That we are opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war, and believing that in its continued prosecution there awaits us only the murderous sacrifice of legions of brave men, ignominious defeat, shame and dishonor * * * we are for peace."

All this, too, after Indiana had sent nearly a hundred regiments to the front, and her soldiers had won imperishable renown on a hundred battle fields. June 3, 1861, at Phillippi, Va., twenty-seven Rush county men of Company E, Seventh Indiana, with other troops fought

and won the first battle of the Civil war and one survivor of Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana (Daniel Kinney), fought at Palmetto Ranche, Texas, May 13, 1865, the last battle of the war.

THE COUNTY'S RECORD IN THE WAR

Beginning with the Seventh regiment, Rush county was represented in twenty-six regiments. Company F, Sixteenth regiment (one year), was officered by Col. P. A. Hackleman (afterward brigadier-general, killed at Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862), Lieutenant Colonel Joel Wolfe, Captain Paul J. Beachbard, Lieutenants John L. Groves, Silas D. Byram, with ninety-six privates. The Sixteenth Indiana was reorganized as a three-year regiment and Companies C, G, and H were principally from Rush county. Company C was officered by Lieutenant Colonel Joel Wolfe (killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, and the whole regiment taken prisoners), Major James M. Hildreth, Quartermaster Henry B. Hill, Surgeon John C. Cullen, Assistant Surgeon John H. Spurrier, Captains Paul J. Beachbard and Wm. A. Ingold, Lieutenants D. C. Barnard, G. W. Marsh, I. N. Westerfield and R. S. Davis, with 117 privates. Company G., Sixteenth regiment officered by Capt. Aaron McFeely, Lieutenants Isaac Steele, W. L. Peckham, T. M. Bundy, and James Steele, with 126 privates, twenty-four of whom were transferred to the Thirteenth cavalry. Company H, Sixteenth regiment, officered by Capt. Elijah J. Waddell, Lieuts. James G. Glore, J. C. Ellis, and J. M. Huston, with eighty-one privates. Rush county was well represented in the ranks in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-sixth regiments. Company K, Thirty-seventh regiment was a Rush county command, officered by Captains John McKee, and John B. Reeve, Lieutenants Wm. R. Hunt, Isaac Abernathy (killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862), and John

Patton (died February 13, 1863, from wounds received at Stone River), Assistant Surgeon Jefferson Helm, with eighty-four privates. The Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first regiments represented Rush county.

The Fifty-second regiment was commanded by Col. E. H. Wolfe (afterward brevet brigadier-general), Lieutenant Colonel Wm. C. McReynolds; Quartermaster W. H. Smith; Surgeons Marshall Sexton and James W. Martin. Company G, of this regiment, was captained by Joseph McCorkle and Ross Guffin, Lieutenants C. M. Ferree, Theo. Wilkes, James H. Wright, W. S. Conde, and H. S. Carney (the last two being the only living commissioned officers of Rush county), with seventy-three privates.

In Company H, of the Fifty-second regiment, were thirty-four privates from this county but no officers. Company H, Fifty-fourth regiment, was captained by John H. Ferree, Lieutenants John W. Mauzy, and Wm. M. Brooks, with thirty-five privates. Capt. Nathan Patton commanded Company I, Sixty-eighth regiment, with twenty-two privates. Company D, Sixty-eighth regiment was officered by Major James W. Innis, Captain James H. Mauzy and Lieutenants Wm. Beale, Deliscus Lingenfelter and D. S. Thomas, with sixty-five privates. Company I, Eighty-fourth regiment, had thirty-three privates and Company F six privates from Rush county, with no officers. The One Hundred and Eleventh regiment (minute men) was commanded by Captain James S. Hibben and Lieutenant Henry Dixon, with fifty-nine privates. The One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment, (Ninth cavalry) was officered by Captains James Frazee and John W. Jack, Lieutenants N. F. Leisure and Alex B. Harris, of Companies E, F and M, had 133 privates. This regiment lost fifty-five men in the explosion of the Sultana, April 26, 1865. The One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment was officered by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Cullen and Surgeon John H. Spurrier (regimental offi-

cers), while Company E was captained by Franklin Swain (died of wounds August 23, 1864), and John Fleehart; Lieutenants L. P. Aldridge, Oliver Richey, J. W. Tompkins, E. T. Allen, and Wm. J. Allen, with eighty privates. Rush county men were also in Companies B, H, I, and K of this regiment. Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth regiment (one hundred-day men), Captain Jos. R. Silver and Lieutenant Albert C. Walton, with thirty-one privates.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth were represented also. The Twenty-second battery, light artillery, was commanded by Captains B. F. Denning (killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain), and Edward Nicholson; Lieutenants James N. Scott, James W. Williamson, Alonzo Swain, George W. Alexander and M. E. Muse, with 168 privates. The One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment (thirteenth cavalry) had thirty-three privates, but no officers. The Twenty-eighth United States (colored) represented the county with four privates. In addition to the above units the county is credited with 101 enlistments in other organizations.

DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF SERVICE

The troops of no other state were scattered so widely as Indiana troops; they having been engaged in 308 separate conflicts and fought in seventeen different states In every one of these states from Virginia to Texas sleeps an Indiana soldier, and in most of them one from Rush county. At Atlanta, Indiana had forty-six regiments and nine batteries, Rush county represented by two regiments and one battery; at Corinth, twenty-four regiments and eight batteries, Rush county represented by three regiments; at Chickamauga, twenty-nine regiments and eight batteries, Rush county by three regiments; at Franklin, twenty-one regiments and one battery, Rush county by three regiments; at Gettysburg, six regiments,

Rush county by three; Kenesaw Mountain, forty-seven regiments and one battery, Rush county by five regiments; at Nashville, thirty regiments and nine batteries, Rush county by seven regiments; at Resaca, forty-one regiments and nine batteries, Rush county by four regiments; at Stone River, twenty-six regiments and five batteries, Rush county by five regiments; at Vicksburg, twenty-four regiments and one battery, Rush county by three regiments.

The records show the death loss in the field of Rush county troops to have been 178, but the total deaths during and growing out of service was not far from four hundred. Many men who were discharged for disability or wounds died at home, and this does not show on the reports of Adjutant Terrill, the post-war records of some 50,000 Indiana soldiers being missing.

Rush county furnished two brigadier-generals; Pleasant A. Hackleman and E. H. Wolfe (brevet), and Hackleman was the only man of that rank from Indiana to be killed in action. Lieutenant-Colonel Joel Wolfe was killed in action at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, and Captain B. F. Denning was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain on June 26, 1864, and died July 3, 1864. So far as is known, these three men were the only commissioned officers from Rush county to be killed in action.

The whole number of soldiers of the Civil war still living in Rush county, as reported by the Grand Army of the Republic at their last enumeration, was eighty-seven, and this number includes Union soldiers from all states now resident in the county.

STORY OF BOUNTIES AND DRAFT

Every county in the state issued bonds to pay bounties to volunteers, after the beginning of 1863, as prior to that time the Government bounties of $100 had been sufficient to secure enlistments. Up to this time Indiana was far in excess of her quota under previous calls, but

the drain on her industrial resources was such that in many counties the issuance of bonds became a necessity and were issued and paid in varying amounts from Starke county with $2,719 to Marion county with $1,337,199, or a total for the state of $15,492,876.00.

To avoid the draft many townships offered large bounties, which served to fill the quotas, but failed to strengthen the army, as hordes of the worst class of men from all over the world, deserters from the rebel army, and thieves and pickpockets from everywhere thronged the recruiting stations, enlisted, were mustered in, received their bounties, clothing and advance pay, only to cast aside their uniforms in a few hours and play the same game at some other recruiting station. This became intolerable, so much so that Colonel Warner, Seventeenth regiment V. R. C., commanding the Indianapolis post, determined to break it up. A large prison, well guarded, was prepared and as they were rounded up they were manacled together in squads, and sent to the front, only again to desert, many joining the rebel army or guerrilla bands. After trial by court-martial at Camp Morton three convicted "bounty jumpers" were publicly shot on the parade grounds, and this served in great measure to lessen the evil.

Rush county paid in bounty	$124,000
Rush county paid in relief	18,099
Rush county paid in miscellaneous	600
Ripley township paid in bounty	13,300
Posey township paid in bounty	11,250
Walker township paid in bounty	6,400
Orange township paid in bounty	8,755
Anderson township paid in bounty	15,600
Rushville (including Jackson twp.)	6,000
Center township paid in bounty	9,350
Washington township paid in bounty	8,450
Union township paid in bounty	6,000
Noble township paid in bounty	11,457

Richland township paid in bounty	3,250
All townships in relief	15,000
Total	$257,511

This magnificent contribution does not include the thousands of private contributions made to the soldier in the field and the immediate home. The legal right of counties to issue bonds for bounties was contested, but on appeal it was affirmed at the November term (1865) of the Indiana Supreme Court. For much of the above information and for much that is to follow with relation to the military annals of Rush county the present historiographer gratefully acknowledges the extreme helpfulness of that admirable little volume, "Rush County War Activities, 1861 to 1918, at Home and in the Field," compiled and edited by the chairman of the executive board of the Rush county chapter of the American Red Cross and printed in the summer of 1918.

CIVIL WAR ROSTER

Following are the rosters of the military units composed of men from Rush county who served in the Civil war:

—*Company E, Seventh Regiment (Three Years Service)*—Captain, G. P. Clayton; Lieutenant, C. F. Atwater; Sergeants, J. N. Self, Mathew Sampson, S. T. Young; Corporals, Ezra S. Lee, W. J. Wheeler, B. L. McFarlan; Privates, B. F. Abbott, Alex Bosley, A. C. Bosley, F. L. Bass, S. R. Bright, Mort Bostic, J. W. Campbell, W. M. Hamilton, David Heifner, W. H. Hamilton, J. W. Foster, M. K. Lee, Wyatt Linville, G. W. Meiks, J. M. Oldham, Hiram Rader, D. D. Seright, N. M. Stanley, A. J. Ray.

The above named were ninety-day men in first call and saw service in West Virginia.

—*Company F, Sixteenth Regiment (One Year)*—Colonel, Pleasant A. Hackleman; Lieutenant Colonel, Joel Wolfe; Quartermaster, Henry B. Hill; Captain, Paul J. Beachbard; Lieutenants, John L. Grove, Silas D. Byram; Sergeants, John G. Orr, Henry Dixon, Cordon W. Smith, Corporals, L. F. Michael, R. W. Young, J. D. Gage, I. M. Clark, David Crawford, G. T. Richie; Musicians, R. A. McClure, B. W. Morgan; Privates, John Armstrong, J. R. Bell, William Burns, Ezra Bullard, J. D. Blair, J. A. Blair, J. M. Carr, A. J. Campbell, J. B. Copeland, Martin Conway, G. R. Chitwood, William Coe, Henry Davis, Joseph Day, J. M. Duvall, J. C. Ellis, John Fox, J. F. Gard, F. M. Hill, Nel Hendricks, S. Henryhan, J. A. Heavenridge, Charles Humber, W. D. Hall, G. W. Immell, C. H. Jarrell, M. M. Johnson, W. R. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, J. W. King, Mad. Kirkham, O. A. Morgan, Robert

Mason, Jas. McManers, John McGuire, Thos. Nelson, Griff. Pentecost, J. W. Pickett, J. W. Richie, Joseph Richards, Nath. Shadinger, Wm. Sheaff, H. C. Smith, Math. Temple, Dan Thomas, A. F. Vanhorn, Lin. Walker, W. D. Woods, W. H. White; Recruits, Elijah Bolander, Joseph Bradford, Leo Boudenestle, Samuel Burns, B. F. Ballinger, Thos. Booth, J. M. Carr, John Donner, Wm. P. Doggett, M. G. Earlywine, Joseph Jones, W. L. Lingenfelter, Alex McBride, M. M. Morrison, Jacob McGinness, Artemus Moore, Frank A. McCoy, Geo. W. Page, E. C. Pattison, Oliver Richie, J. A. Rankin, Cornelius Ruddle, C. P. Sheaff, Isaac Searight, Anton Sherbeer, W. M. Thomas, J. L. Wyatt, Oliver Wyatt, J. Q. Webb, Wm. F. Wolfe.

—*Company C, Sixteenth Regiment (Three Years)*—Lieutenant Colonel, Joel Wolfe; Major, James M. Hildreth; Quartermaster, Henry B. Hill; Surgeon, John C. Cullen; Assistant Surgeon, John H. Spurrier; Captains, Paul J. Beachbard, William A. Ingolds; Lieutenants, David C. Barnard, George W. Marsh, Isaac N. Westerfield, Rodman L. Davis; Sergeants, Lewis F. Michael, John R. Bell, Lewis D. Woodcock, Charles G. Shaw; Corporals, J. A. Worthington, W. B. Graves, W. B. Philips, Wilburn Tucker, R. Y. Flynn, L. Y. Smith, E. P. Thrasher; Musicians, Thomas Higgins, Shepherd Washburn; Privates, T. H. Arbuckle, Fern Barnard, Jared Beaty, Ransom Beaty, L. W. Berry, Sol Buzzard, Wm. Buzzard, Reuben Busby, J. W. Bushfield, J. M. Cook, David Davis, Caleb Dill, A. J. Dicks, J. W. Ellis, John Flanagan, J. M. Fishback, John Foster, D. M. Floyd, Samuel Garner, J. T. Garrett, Abiel Garmier, John Garner, John Gruell, G. W. Gregory, M. G. Glass, Robert Hackleman, John Hackleman, R. W. Hall, Joseph Heck, P. M. Herrell, S. R. Irwin, Abe Jinks, James Kennedy, Wm. Kennedy, Dan Kennedy, R. F. Lee, Jacob Lipps, O. L. Lawhead, P. J. Lakin, D. W. Macy, P. V. Morley, Thomas Moore, C. McCarter, H. McGibbon, L. W. Norris, L. M. Osborn, G. D. Pearsey, Rue Pugh, R. H. Philipps, J. W. Pike, J. S. Rice, D. T. Rader, A. Razell, J. R. Ross, P. Rader, Oliver Robb, Den. Russell, S. C. Smith, James Smith, W. T. Smith, D. F. Smith, Wm. Smith, J. H. Shepherd, Louis Schwartz, Thos. Simpson, Allen Shaw, O. H. P. Springer, M. C. Stevens, Nathan Shaddinger, Solon O. Tevis, J. C. Tevis, O. M. Thompson, Charles Virtue, L. A. Waggoner, I. N. Westerfield, John Widener, Weir Webb, Cass Worthington, John Youngs, Isaac Young; Recruits, W. T. Barlow, David Buzzard, H. F. Davis, Henry Jines, J. F. Jones, Henry Lockwood, John McGibbon, Newt. McCammon, Allen W. Scott, Sylvanius Smith, Benj. Smith, J. W. Coffman, J. M. Collins.

—*Company G, Sixteenth Regiment (Three Years)*—Captain, Aaron McFeely; Lieutenants, Isaac Steele, James Steele, William L. Peckman, James Steele, Thomas M. Bundy; Sergeants, Allen Hill, Jesse H. Crosby, C. W. Overman; Corporals, A. J. Graham, J. F. McCarty, Levi Phelps, D. M. Morton, George Manis, J. L. Macy; Musicians, Wm. Shaffer, Wm. L. Walkers; Privates, J. J. Arnett, D. M. Alsman, H. W. Alsman, Lon Atkinson, W. T. Adison, D. C. Alspaugh, Isaac Bitner, R. Bloomfield, W. H. Bitner, J. L. Bitner, M. C. Brown, Wm. Bullen, Pendleton Bullen, Albert Butler, Joseph Cassady, Oliver Cherry, J. F. Coffman, Jas. Cornelius, Jonathan Cook, Wm. Cory, Dolph Demick, Morris Davis, Wm. Dye, A. E. Eaton, J. M. Edmunston, Dawson Elliott, J. F. Gilbreth, George Green, P. F. Gross, O. H. Gregg, Cyrus Henry, J. H. Huston, Joseph Halpin, Milton Hooten, R. A. Holford, Edmund Hall, W. T. Hill, William Humphrey, Samuel Jones, W. R. Johnson, O. Y. Katin, F. J. Katin, Sam Kirkham, Wm. Kearns, John Lacy, Isaac Lampher, L. M. Laymond, W. W. Lathrop, Delzel Lossen, Ad. McConuell, G. W. McConnell, J. H. McConnell, B. F. Morgan, Wm. McBride, Ol. Newby, Michael Nolan, J. A. Nixon, O. P. Overman, Mord. Perry, D. M. Petro, W. H. Parker, James Pursell, W. A. Pugh, Wm. Perkins, J. C. Parker, R. S. Pollett, E. J. Reagles, O. B. Reisen, Pres. Robinson, C. M. Rutherford, Eli Reeves, A. W. Ray, J. W. Strayhorn, B. F. Stone, J. V. Smith, H. C. Smith, W. M. Stevenson, H. W. Skillman, J. V. Shipp, Jordan Talbott, J. V. Tucker, P. B. Vannatta, L. I. Walker, Jesse Walton, James Welch; Recruits, Chas. Bohlens, Robt. Ballard, Dan. Bowers, H. A. Brown, Nich. Fettig, James Gobin, Taylor Gobin, Divine Hays, W. H. Horton, Jacob Highland, B. F. Lett,

A. J. Laughlin, John Lawson, J. M. Mills, J. A. Moorhead, John Pickens, Wm. Ray, John Stagg, David Sleeth, Wm. Snow, S. A. Tryon, Sam Wright, Davis Winkler, J. W. Young.

The above recruits were transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

—*Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.* (*Three Years*)—Captain, Elijah J. Waddell; Lieutenants, James C. Glore, John C. Ellis, James M. Huston; Sergeants, O H. Brann, P. S. Pyle, N. S. Conde, J. C. Ellis, Benj. Stillinger; Corporals, Jacob Allender, Keller Harper, G. A. Wooster, Reuben Conrad, G. B. Walton, P. N. White, R. F. Bebout, Manly Pierson; Musicians, J. H. Hester, J. A. Styers; Privates, L. C. Bagley, Wm. Beckner, Joseph Bruner, N. D. Butler, W. J. Briggs, O. S. Carr, Rush Carley, Samp Cassady, Peter Clara, J. F. Clee, Joe Clevenger, James Close, John Conrad, W. G. Conrad, Cy. Crawford, Al. Dearmond, O. H. Denning, Jacob Dewester, W. H. Dillinger, George Eck, B. H. Edwards, R. A. Edwards, Wash. Edwards, T. J. Edwards, W. C. Edwards, J. W. Engle, John Frakes, J. B. Francis, T. D. Golding, O. H. Glore, E. H. Greer, Thos. Griffin, J. M. Harney, Op. Hays, W. D. Hester, Dan. James, Alex James, T. J. Kennedy, M. C. Lightfoot, J. W. Martin, J. W. Miller, Wesley Miller, David Morris, J. W. Musselman, Abe Myers, Jos. McMichael, Wm. Odell, H. W. Parish, Robt. Pollett, Sam. Pollett, John Plank, A. J. Seward, J. W. Scott, Joe Shook, J. A. Smith, Robt. Stewart, J. J. Stewart, G. W. Thomas, L. T. True, J. W. Wagner, Isaac Williams, Thos. Wallace, J. H. Willis, G. W. Willis, Lin. Walker, H. H. Windler, J. W. Zike.

—*Company K, Eighteenth Regiment*—J. R. Carr, J. Dewester, W. B. Jack, Henry MacKay, John Rains, Henry Wingarth, J. L. Yager.

—*Company D, Nineteenth Regiment*—J. R. Alexander, T. J. Addison, J. F. Beckner, J. W. Cooper, Henry Bell, H. L. English, H. A. Junkins, William Plank, J. H. Pike, J. M. Raton, Daniel White, W. H. Wood.

—*Company I, Twentieth Regiment*—Henry Phelps, John Collins.

Companies A, L, and M, Twenty-First Regiment—W. J. Alexander, J. L. Aldridge, J. H. Andrews, W. C. Andrews, J. E. Bates, Abraham Barnes, J. W. Baker, John Benjamin, G. A. Benton, Wm. Benefiel, Geo. W. Cart, R. T. Carr, George Divis, J. W. Davis, Frank Ellison, P. Fitzgerald, Harvey Galloway, Dan Holford, L. M. Humphrey, Dan Hilligoss, Wm. Hollern, Robt. Lyman, A. W. Myers, Wm. McMurry, G. F. Nelson, J. W. Phelps, Jas. Pritchard, W. J. Peare, Rue Pugh, M. L. Robinson, G. A. Workman.

All service, unless otherwise named is three years.

Companies D and K, Twenty-Sixth Regiment—John Christopher, V. B. Phares, Thos. Golding, Porter Lacy, W. H. Thompson.

—*Company A, Twenty-Ninth Regiment*—Wm. H. Keyes, George Fisher.

—*Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment*—Daniel Kinney, Wm. Mullins.

—*Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment* (*Three Years*)—Musician, David Young; Wagoner, Augustus Glidden; Privates, Geo. P. Beach, Jesse Bunker, A. L. Bush, J. F. Cooper, J. A. Crickmore, Free Goldsberry, J. R. Henry, A. P. Hayes, Henry Kent, I. G. Manis, H. B. Saulsberry, W. F. Stewart, John Werking, J. E. Werking, G. W. Conrad, A. J. Mohler, Curtis Manis, F. M. Mohler, James Mallory.

—*Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment*—Captains, John McKee, John B. Reeve; Lieutenants, William R. Hunt, Isaac Abernathy, John Patton; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Helm; Sergeants, G. H. Puntenney, Samuel Danner, J. F. Lingenfelter, John Patton; Corporals, D. Schwartz, J. M. Stewart, W. J. Plough, Marion Elston, E. H. Cowan, J. W. Rankin, Jasper Richey, Robert Cowan; Musician, Sibrant Bastion, J. S. Butler; Wagoner, James O'Brien; Privates, J. E. Brown, Joseph Blair, Jerry Black, M. I. Bowlby, Thos. Boylan, W. C. Bowling, J. A. Cowan, J. W. Culver, Joseph Clements, E. H. Davis, J. W. B. Davis, J. W. Davis, J. L. Elliott, J. T. Endicott, Fielding Goble, L. M. Glass, Samuel Glass, Alex Holmes, I. N. Harrison, J. M. Hall, R. I. Hudelson, W. H. Hudelson, Wm. R. Huston, W. W. Homerly, E. T. Jones, Henry Jackson, W. B. Jones, Wash Junken, A. B. Kirkham, Jacob Kethsel, Clinton Linsay, James Lothridge, Arthur McClain, J. S. McCullough, James McGhe, J. W. Mitchell, P. A. Morgan, Thos. McGinness, W. T. Mitchell, S. R. Patton, W. C. Patton, Jerry

Rankin, S. A. Rankin, James Ruddle, D. S. Stewart, J. M. Stephens, Henry Shively, Dan Stowhig, Harrison Stewart, S. P. Stewart, W. N. Stewart, W. H. Scott, Charles Williams, H. B. Wiggins, A. S. Thompson; Recruits, A. S. Butler, W. L. Buck, D. L. Mitchell, J. B. Morelock, Joseph Minor, R. C. Stewart, J. D. Thorn.

—*Re-organized Company A*—J. M. Bodine, C. H. Gibson, Barnard Kelley, Harrison Levi, John Powell, Len Widener, Abe Widener.

—*Company M, Thirty-ninth Regiment*—J. W. Toler.

—*Company D, Fifty-first Regiment*—P. A. Crawford, S. S. Jones, John A. Hood, Lon Fox, M. D. L. Weaver.

—*Company F, Fifty-second Regiment*—Jabez Smith, Frank Hasty, E. A. Corbin, W. O. Johnson, J. S. Dougherty, Richard Sliger.

—*Fifty-second Regiment*—Colonel, Edward H. Wolfe, Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. C. McReynolds; Quartermaster, Wm. H. Smith; Surgeons, Marshall Sexton, James W. Martin.

—*Company G*—Captains, Joseph McCorkle, Ross Guffin; Lieutenants, Charles M. Ferree, Theodore Wilkes, James H. Wright, Winfield S. Conde, Harrison S. Carney; Sergeants, Amos I. Stevens, T. E. Brook, J. W. Williams; Corporals, G. W. Stewart, J. A. Couger, Elias Bagley, Wm. Laughlin, J. F. Lowe, Resin Stevens, E. J. Stewart, Wm. McMains; Privates, Alex Addison, William Arnett, Jas. Armstrong, James Bagley, Ben Bravard, Joseph Bruner, Melvin Brook, W. H. Butler, W. A. Criders, H. Crawford, Weir Crawford, W. O. Carpenter, M. S. Dawson, J. W. Dawson, Geo. Drinley, C. E. Davis, J. S. Endicott, J. W. Gates, Wm. Gowdy, Marshall Gruell, T. E. Hankins, T. I. Henley, Henry Henley, J. R. Kearns, W. C. Kennedy, D. W. Kennedy, J. H. Keightler, J. T. Lewis, T. B. Lewis, T. L. Linton, H. A. Lowden, S. T. Lynn, G. W. Mason, Ras. McDougal, J. V. Margison, J. Q. Meremee, Wm. Midkiff, W. Montgomery, J. A. Mullis, Jonathan Murphy, S. D. Nelson, F. M. Nelson, James Nealis, Zimri Rigsby, A. C. Pearsy, Joe Robinson, John Smith, W. H. Smith, S. C. Smith, Hugh Smith, G. W. Smith, Sam Shepherd, J. T. Spacy, O. F. Spacy, James Stephens, Daniel Stewart, H. J. Stephen, W. W. Truesdale, H. W. Vedder, W. M. Waters, David Wall, Ozro Walker.

—*Company H, Fifty-second Regiment*—W. E. Alexander, G. T. Alexander, A. R. Alexander, James Chapman, W. W. Couger, Lem Day, Jasper Elder, Jacob Ennis, R. R. Ewbank, Lem Farrow, J. A. Flid, Wm. Gaven, G. H. Hall, John Hary, Joshua Hiers, G. W. Hines, V. B. Kiger, Luke McPherson, Thomas McPherson, Pat. McLaughlin, Thomas Mason, Chas. Merrick, R. J. Morris, Drury Holt, W. B. Holden, R. W. Jackson, John Pea, Ente Pea, John Reahl, Alph. Sherman, J. Q. Smith, I. D. Waits, Jacob Willis, Isaac Dawson.

—*Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment (One Year)*—Captain, John H. Ferree; First Lieutenant, John W. Mauzy; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Brooks; Sergeant, Alonzo Davis; Corporals, Geo. W. Looney, John Hollowell, Morris Hinchman, Wm. Davis; Privates, Sylvester Armstrong, Thompson Arnold, Charles Berry, D. W. Blackburn, D. W. Calkins, Samuel Clark, Isaac Clawson, W. H. Conklin, Thomas Carney, Wm. Churchill, G. W. Gerrell, Geo. A. Groat, G. W. Hendrix, John Hicks, Jacob House, Wm. Hill, Florilla Johnson, Noah Jarvis, Wm. Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Elijah Longfellow, Henry Landon, Samuel Matthews, Patrick McKee, H. O. Monroe, Albert Miller, Wm. Morris, James Newman, John Smith, Robert Wilson.

—*Company I, Sixty-eighth Regiment*—Captain, Nathan Patton; Corporal, Jacob Smisor; Wagoner, John Plough; Privates, O. P. Gard, W. J. Gard, S. M. Gard, Wm. Goldsmith, Worth Humes, John C. Humes, Jas. N. Hood, Eph. Lefforge, John T. Lyons, W. W. Matherly, Ira McIlvain, W. W. McIlvain, John D. Murray, Newton Mitchell, Alex McCorkle, Henry Reed, R. A. Runyan, D. C. Reed, Reason Reed, John H. Reed.

—*Company D, Sixty-eighth Regiment (Three Year Service)*—Major, James W. Innis; Captain, James H. Mauzy; Lieutenants, Wm. Beale, Deliseus Lingenfelder, D. L. Thomas; Sergeants, James A. Smith, Gabriel Cohn, Geo. W. Snider, Wm. Burns, Geo. T. Richie; Corporals, James W. Richie, James W. C. Smith,

Isaac C. Hurst, Wm. Innis, Harvey Caldwell, Wm. Woods, Wm. M. Souder; Privates, Wm. F. Aldridge, J. H. Alexander, T. E. Bramblett, Michael Burns, John D. Brown, James R. Bosley, James Bradburn, S. S. Bodine, Thomas Bosley, A. S. Billings, Wm. C. Buzam, Wesley Chalfant, David Connor, John Calender, Ben F. Cohee, Henry Conrad, Jas. B. David, W. H. Danner, Charles Engy, A. W. Earnest, D. S. Flechart, A. J. Gates, Frank Gissebach, E. A. Junken, Wm. Hendricks, S. B. Jones, Charles Lester, John Lytle, Charles Long, Caleb Lee, Mason Maxey, J. J. Mohler, O. W. Mohler, Wm. Nipp, James Nipp, John O'Toole, S. C. Pegg, M. W. Pierce, T. T. Pattison, Lew Pierce, J. H. Roberts, J. A. Roberts, Asbury Richey, Isaac Rogers, John Simmonds, L. T. Stuart, O. H. Sailors, Dan Simpson, Mart Trevillian, A. B. Wilson, J. L. Wilson, J. H. Widener, D. S. Widener.

—*Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment* (*Three Years*)—Corporals, Ira Caldwell, H. C. Freeman, Wm. Voorhees, F. E. Glidden, Henry Caldwell, T. B. Vandyke; Privates, Wm. Bunker, Jeff. Caldwell, Daniel Carr, W. J. Cook, W. T. Dobbins, Joe T. Daly, Lind. Freeman, W. A. Henry, A. P. Hays, W. T. Jackson, Milt Jeffries, S. H. Kelsey, Nelson Miles, W. A. Maze, Wm. McCann, Wm. Nelson, Jerry Pile, James Sprong, M. K. Shackle, Wilson Taylor, W. R. Tillman, W. S. Trumbull, J. E. Voorhees, R. W. Vickery, D. B. Voorhees, J. S. Wooters, J. S. Young.

—*Company F*—D. A. Mason, T. G. Hill, Amos Butler, Joe O'Banion, G. W. Doron, C. O'Banion.

—*Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment* (*Minute Men*)—First Lieutenant, James S. Hibben; Second Lieutenant, Henry Dixon; Sergeants, James M. Carr, Wm. M. Brooks, John W. Short, Thomas Booth, Wm. A. Fox; Corporals, James C. Ferguson, Wm. W. Wolfe, J. P. Lakin, Lucien W. Norris; Privates, W. M. Alexander, John Bodine, Edward Bates, Len. Bragg, F. C. Bell, R. J. Carmichael, John Carmichael, Fred Capp, J. F. Coleman, Edwin Conde, W. C. Caldwell, Barton Caldwell, W. A. Cullen, Joseph Cash, Lycurgus Cox, Rodman Davis, O. H. Denning, Peter Enos, A. J. Fletcher, W. W. Frame, Michael Foster, Wm. Havens, George Havens, L. F. Hinchman, Jeff Helm, Jr., Asa Hubbard, W. H. Lanham, Sidney Larue, J. S. Lakin, S. H. Mauzy, Julian Murphy, W. C. McReynolds, B. W. Morgan, O. A. Morgan, J. R. Mitchell, C. M. Mock, W. B. Poe, Sam Rodabaugh, P. W. Rush, D. H. Ricketts, Lew Stanley, M. H. Sexton, H. G. Sexton, Jr., Geo. B. Sleeth, J. H. Spurrier, W. H. Shurmam, T. H. Sloan, Benj. Stoddard, E. T. Thornburg, J. L. Winship.

—*Ninth Cavalry, One Hundred Twenty-First Regiment* (*Three Year Service*)—Captain, John W. Jack; Lieutenant, Nathan F. Leisure; Lieutenant, Alex B. Harris; Sergeants, J. D. McGinness, Thomas Frazee, David Gaskill, J. H. Bennett, L. L. Thrasher, Wm. L. Peckham, Alex Abernathy, J. W. Morse; Corporals; J. M. Armstrong, Milton Hunt, Peter Kramer, L. B. Williams, Isom Griffin, J. B. Moore, J. W. LaBar, Wm. Briggs, Josiah Watson, J. D. Alexander, Russell Keller, O. C. Hunt, D. R. Crawford, D. S. Mason.

—*Company E*—James Brooks, Franklin Bails, J. L. Edwards, C. A. Fleming, Ben D. Grubbs, R. W. Gilbreath, Thomas C. Hill, Robert H. Hill, I. W. Harvey, Milton Hill, J. H. Hill, Nathan Hill, J. G. Holt, W. H. Leisure, Jesse Leeks, K. Mendenhall, C. O. Nixon, John Runyan, J. P. Stanley, Charles Shepler, Reuben Sisks, E. B. White.

—*Company F*—L. T. Cutler, Daniel Custer, John Demson, J. W. Griffin, H. W. Jack, Owen Pryor, Howard Reed, Samuel Smith, Henry Wallam, M. J. Watson, Theo. Woodbridge, E. G. Warner.

—*Company H*—E. A. Caldwell, H. S. Kenton.

—*Company M*—William Allentharp, William Armstrong, Charles Battersby, Patrick Bagley, Theo. Benjamin, James Bradburn, George W. Blake, Henry Brown, Alex Bonner, Geo. W. Chance, W. H. Chance, Levi Conklin, Jonathan Cox, Homer Creed, G. W. Dameron, W. P. Doggett, Wesley Edwards, Samuel English, Barton Fletcher, Wm. Flowers, D. H. Forrester, Joseph Frazee, A. Frazier, John Garner, J. P. Guffin, N. E. Gruell, Ennis Hollowell, Patrick Heaney, Martin Hoye, T. Honeycutt, Wm. Havens, Wm. H. Huffman, Robert Hutchinson, Wm. L. Isentragor, J. M. Isentragor, Columbus Jessup, Joseph

James, D. W. James, Samuel King, C. C. Lanteser, George Linville, John Loucks, Wm. Madison, E. B. Maple, J. J. Maple, Levi Maple, S. S. McGinness, Geo. H. McGee, T. McMichael, T. P. Milliard, Gardener Moore, Geo. S. Orcutt, Ute Pea, Levi Pickering, Ira Poston, Meshig Ralston, S. L. Raymond, Frank Rialey, J. A. Ryan, Jake Schoolcraft, Thomas Shepherd, Milton Smith, Lorenzo Smith, Wm. Steele, A. W. Stevens, H. J. Stevens, Oscar Spacy, I. K. Story, S. K. Thrasher, James Tuttle, D. F. Taylor, Augustus Walker, R. E. Woods, Jonathan Wright.

This regiment lost fifty-five men in the loss by explosion of the "Sultana," on April 26, 1865.

—*Company E, One Hundred Twenty-Third Regiment (Three Years)*—Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. A. Cullen; Surgeon, John H. Spurrier; Captains, Franklin F. Swain, John Fleehart; Lieutenants, L. P. Aldridge, Oliver Richey, J. W. Tompkins, E. T. Allen, Wm. J. Allen; Sergeants, Oliver Richie, David M. Carr, Stephen Seyon, James Gamble; Corporals, Edwin Conde, J. A. Harris, Marsh Sailors, W. H. Shurmm, John Bodine, S. H. Bosley, Well Humes, J. G. Boys; Musicians, Aurora Ferguson, Arnold Murray; Wagoner, Wesley G. Fleener; Privates, W. D. Alter, John Alter, A. M. Asken, T. G. Hall, Henry Harrison, W. H. Huston, J. M. Poston, Henry Rapp, Wm. Russell, Levi Bartlett, J. F. Brown, Jas. Burton, Sr., Jas. Burton, Jr., James Bartlett, Noah Cowger, W. T. Cooper, L. T. Downey, W. H. Earlywine, J. W. Elstun, B. F. Elder, Joseph Endicott, Peter D. Enos, Isaiah Fleener, C. A. Ferguson, J. E. Flynn, C. I. Glover, T. E. Glass, Thomas Havens, W. T. Jones, H. W. Jones, J. M. Knox, Josiah Knox, L. M. Knapps, John Koons, Walter Kaler, Zenas King, Daniel Kinney, J. M. Knapp, Sam Mathews, J. F. Morgan, L. M. Norris, E. S. Palmer, J. H. Perkins, George Perkins, C. A. Price, J. W. Price, J. H. Smith, Marsh Smith, Sol Smith, Fletcher Smith, W. H. Shanklin, George Snyder, John Seward, P. D. Sloat, Thomas Shaw, Wm. T. Smith, G. J. Stiffler, J. M. Thompson, I. P. Thompson, Theo. Walker, Wm. Wilhelm, Wm. W. Wolfe, Wm. T. Wilson, J. M. Young, Wesley Morgan.

—*Company B*—E. T. Allen, Z. T. Gwinnup, A. T. Harrison.

—*Companies H. I. and K.*—J. B. Hidgon, Gideon Miner, James Cassady, Taylor Smith, J. E. Hudson, W. B. Jones.

—*Company K, One Hundred Thirty-Fourth Regiment (One Hundred Days)*—Captain, Joseph R. Silver; Lieutenant, Albert C. Walton; Privates, W. H. Allender, J. T. Allen, C. A. Ball, C. W. Ball, B. D. Bravard, George Bogue, W. A. Caldwell, Clay Chrisman, J. R. Cammach, J. D. Earnest, A. S. Folger, Jared Ford, J. G. Gartin, James Griffin, J. K. Holloway, J. H. Junkens, W. H. Junkens, W. S. Johnson, Henry Lacy, J. W. Leonard, Wm. Leisure, Wm. Manley, Harry Morris, J. D. Pierce, Armstead Sutton, John Stanley, Albert Stanley, George Small, Noah Small, Harvey Weed, John Willis.

—*Company F, One Hundred Forty-Sixth Regiment*—Lieutenant, L. B. Ingolds; Adjutant, Allen Hill; Assistant Surgeon, Rush Carley; Privates, Joseph Baxton, J. M. Cherry, Reuben Hewitt, Benj. McDaniel, Phuell Linville, R. M. Linville, J. L. Peters, Allen Shaw, Albert Talbert, C. S. Thompson, S. G. Vance, J. P. Whicker.

—*Company B, One Hundred Forty-Eighth Regiment*—R. T. McCormick, W. H. Taylor, Robert Mattox, Caleb Hightshoe, J. T. Wells.

—*Twenty-seeond Battery, L. A. (Three Years)*—Captains, Benj. F. Denning, Edward Nicholson; Lieutenants, James M. Scott, James W. Williamson, Major E. Muse, Alonzo Swain, George W. Alexander; Sergeants, W. C. VanAsdoll, R. McReynolds, J. S. Huntsinger, J. S. VanAsdoll, J. H. Rounds, O. W. Huston; Corporals, B. K. Trew, Marsh Dodd, J. L. Kenton, G. W. Hile, James Muse, G. W. Alexander, Geo. Owens, W. H. Lee, Geo. W. Hill, C. D. Huffman, Thos. Johnson; Buglers, H. C. Nicholas, J. M. Grewell; Artificers, John Fox, Samuel Eckles, J. T. Waddle; Privates, A. Alexander, J. W. Abernathy, John Anderson, E. M. Barnhart, John Bagley, Isaac Bradburn, J. A. Blair, James Blair, Jacob Buck, R. H. Brown, Wm. Buck, Mart. Clevenger, Samp Cassady, D. C. Catt, J. A. Caldwell, Samuel Carter, C. A. Cramer, R. D.

Collins, Isaac Coffman, Wm. S. Collis, Alf. DeArman, J. H. Decker, Jas. Drysdale, T. B. Day, Marion Dawson, Wm. Danton, John Dunn, Abe Daniel, Nathan Flint, C. H. Frakes, James Gardner, J. L. Garrison, F. M. Goble, Oliver Goddard, John Gallagher, Daniel Grace, G. W. Grace, Simon George, John Gilmore, W. R. Helfin, P. E. Herrel, Elias Henley, James Ice, James Judy, E. A. Jordan, Arch Kennedy, Lind. Leonard, Elisha Lock, W. E. Meredith, Joseph Miller, Jacob Moore, Isaac Maggart, Henry Miller, P. J. McDonald, J. W. Norvall, Samuel Owens, Henry Owens, W. E. Payne, Fred Pifester, Dan Plummer, H. Pressener, Abijah Powell, Henry Powell, B. F. Ridenbaugh, James Sells, Oliver Seward, J. M. Temple, B. F. Vorles, Thos. Virtue, A. H. Watson, R. J. Walker, Geo. Willey, J. W. Woods, Alf. Wintrode, W. P. Wilson, J. H. Winslow; Recruits, S. B. Abernathy, Owen Astrey, A. Archibald, Nich Bowers, P. H. Burns, W. H. Bell, Erhart Bruel, S. E. Bartholomew, John Cline, R. J. Clark, B. F. Creese, John Cain, F. M. Clever, W. Cunningham, Wm. Dick, J. Deanvister, J. H. Durham, J. Dilschneider, Ed. Ducket, Peter Eckert, Rom. Freits, Lawrence Fox, James Glenn, S. Hickman, Tim Hickey, Jas. Hamilton, J. E. Higgins, Nelson Hartley, D. I. Hutchinson, Albert Hardin, Riley Holmes, J. F. Harpel, F. M. Hartley, G. W. Hardwick, Bazil Johnson, Joseph Kenel, J. R. Lloyd, W. E. Lotsen, T. L. Lyons, Jas. McFadden, G. A. Muttra, Bart. Minear, Nick Messer, John Nichols, Samuel Payne, J. P. Pennock, C. A. Rayhouser, D. M. Riley, Sam Rennock, Henry Roberts, Wm. Sly, G. H. Stewart, G. H. Smith, T. R. Smith, W. D. Sensena, Caspar Snyder, Wm. Straitman, Thos. Springer, Wm. Shepherd, Nath, Townsend, B. M. Tredwell, Jacob Tucker, J. S. Vanarsdal, I. M. Vanarsdall, J. F. Winner, E. W. Wright, Henry Work, C. E. Whitten, W. Williamson, G. M. Weyler.

Twenty-eighth United States Colored—Dan Tucker, Charles Miller, Henry Jones, James Taylor.

Thirteenth Cavalry—One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment—John Colley, Elijah Ellis, Oscar H. Gregg, C. S. Gephart, B. F. Headlee, Peter Leaver, Sampson Meiks, Adam S. Miller, James Muncey, Fred Newman, John Powell, Henry Pool, John Rankin, Levi Sagle, Peter Swinehart, Harrison Smith, H. J. Scott, Charles Smith, Jacob Weinacht, George Fromer, Wm. Iron, Richard McNew, Ben Rathbone, Martin Bohannon, Wm. A. Saxon, Ira Hinchman, Jacob Warren, Robert Wooden; unassigned, Benson Bear, John Carver, Henry Carver, John Fremont, Wm. Thacher.

Miscellaneous Volunteers—Perry Sisson, Lewis Green, Shade Childers, Joseph Ramsey, John H. Pike, John Grooles, Dr. G. M. Collins, Al. D. Hand, Sam Boheart, Hugh L. English, Robert Flynn, M. M. Sears, Madison Grose, Dr. H. I. Bogart, Tim O'Keefe, S. C. Pegg, Isaac D. Waits, E. A. Corbin, David Richards, Wm. Roberts, A. J. F. Stewart, J. A. Stiers, F. M. Spaulding, John W. Study, Alex Johnson, John Stanley, Henry Wiggins, Orville Reason, John Hair, Henry Fowler, Lt. J. C. Rawdon, Leander Carlan, Milton Beard, Lew Adams, Miron Beard, J. H. Brosius, J. A. Coleman, J. W. McMath, Olinger Philip, Zach Pulliam, Henry Beckner, Ben Huddleson, Wm. R. Rogers, Henry Roelhman, Augustus Smith, John W. Shepherd, J. B. Sanders, M. L. Sisson, W. P. Smith, James Roberts, Thomas Dawson, W. H. Wood, J. W. Cooper, J. T. Wells, Byron Buell, Ervin Boheart, Henry Fowler, M. A. Pickering, Wm. Cracraft, Alex Abernathy, John L. Brown, Alex Offutt, Jas. J. Osborne, Adam Pettis, Wm. A. Pugh, Jas. H. Davis, W. O. Johnson, Sam Ridenbaugh, Basil Rhodes, C. G. Shaw, H. J. Stein, J. F. Sadler, Asa Sample.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION

The inadequacy of Government supplies at the outbreak of the rebellion caused the solicitation of popular contributions, under the direction of the sanitary commission, and in this movement Rush county took a leading part, as it has done at all times.

When the state sanitary commission sent out its call to the citizens of Indiana, a Rush county branch was organized with Rev. D. M. Stewart as its president. Committees were appointed and a call was made in October, 1861, upon the people for surplus blankets, socks, gloves, mittens, etc., for the volunteers who were fighting the battles of the Union. The Rushville Sewing and Knitting Society was formed by many of the women of the town, a constitution was adopted, and each member agreed to devote one day of four hours each week to the cause. It is unfortunate from the viewpoint of local history that there prevailed no adequate system of recording the actual contributions made during the war by the civilian population other than financial gifts. Certain it is, however, that those to whom fell the unromantic task of working quietly at home, nobly met the obligations placed upon them by Governor Morton and the sanitary commission. How many thousands of extra garments and comforts of various kinds were sent to the men at the front it is impossible to tell, yet it is known that no duty was shirked—no demand was too great. Toward the latter part of April, 1864, it was reported that the Rush county branch had contributed $2,984.05 to the Indiana sanitary commission, and that Anderson township had won the "prize banner" for the largest contribution of all townships in the county per Union vote with $500. In the last year of the war the total undoubtedly was augmented by a considerable amount.

STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME

A permanent outgrowth of the admirable relief work done by the sanitary commission during the war was the eventual erection in this county of the magnificent Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in section 10, of Center township, two miles south of Knightstown. Soldiers' relief stations or "homes" were established for the temporary comfort of returning disabled soldiers and sailors

of the Civil war, and on March 4, 1865, by direction of Governor Morton the legislature passed a bill assessing a tax of thirty cents on the $100 of property in the state, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of soldiers' families. This tax in Rush county amounted to $10,148.48.

As the "Soldiers' Home and Rest" had grown out of temporary needs the time was nearing when thoughts of a home more permanent were agitated. On May 15, 1865, Governor Morton published an address to the people of the state, suggesting the outline and plan of action for this purpose. On May 25, he issued a circular letter to the clergy of the state, urging them to move their congregations to co-operate in the work. On the same day a meeting was held at Indianapolis, which selected Governor Morton president of the board of directors; James M. Ray, treasurer; William Hannaman, secretary, and Rev. J. H. Lozier, financial agent. One director was chosen from each congressional district. The announcement of the formation of such a society was immediately followed by applications for admission from many disabled soldiers. The city council of Indianapolis gave the association the use of the city hospital buildings, and there on August 10, 1865, the home was opened, under the superintendence of Dr. M. M. Wishard. This was followed by Governor Morton's message to the legislature in extra session November, 1865, in which was shown the necessity of such permanent home. The people had been heavily burdened with the war and the appeal produced small results—only $4,994.55 being paid in, with $20,000 outstanding subscriptions. The government gave consent to use the military hospital at Jeffersonville, but the location and other objections made it undesirable and it was never used. The board of directors memorialized the legislature for an appropriation to purchase a tract of land where could be raised vegetables for use by the home.

Finally, from private donations, a tract of fifty-four acres was purchased for $8,500, known as the "Knights-

town Springs," on which was one large building used as a hotel, and several small cottages, which afforded room for one hundred patients. On March 11, 1867, the legislature adopted the governor's suggestion and made the home of disabled soldiers a state institution, and oppropriated $50,000 to erect buildings and for maintenance and appointed a board of trustees, consisting of Capt. H. B. Hill, of Carthage; Charles S. Hubbard, of Knightstown, and William Hannaman, of Indianapolis. A substantial brick building, three stories and an attic high, 153 feet long and 63 feet wide, was erected and dedicated with imposing ceremonies on June 15, 1867. The superintendent's report for 1868, showed 400 admissions, 221 discharged, and as thirty-one had died there were 148 at the home. Under the legislative act creating the Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home (then so called) admission thereto was granted to, totally disabled soldiers and seamen, partially disabled soldiers and seamen, orphans of same, under fifteen years, without father or mother; orphans, under fifteen years, with mothers living, and widows of deceased soldiers and seamen. On the morning of December 25, 1871, fire destroyed that part of the institution occupied by the soldiers, and they were moved to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. The orphans were left in full possession of the home until the legislature of 1879 provided for the care therein of feeble-minded children. The two classes of inmates were maintained in the home until 1887, when the institution was reorganized as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and the feeble-minded children were removed to new quarters. The home has twice been destroyed by fire —September 8, 1877, and July 21, 1886—but in each case promptly rebuilt. Educational, religious and industrial training is given.

The law provides for the admission of children in the following order: (1) Orphan children of Union soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States of the

Civil war, the war with Spain, the war in the Philippine Islands, the war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allies, or in the regular service of the United States; (2) children of such soldiers or sailors, whose mother is living; (3) children of permanently disabled or indigent soldiers or sailors of such service residing in this state or in any national military home having been admitted thereto from the state. Such children must be residents of Indiana, under sixteen years of age and destitute of the means of support and education. They may remain in the home until sixteen years of age unless sooner discharged for cause, and until eighteen years of age, if, in the judgment of the board of trustees, they are unable to earn a livelihood. Blank application papers may be obtained by addressing the superintendent. If transportation is not otherwise provided, it can be obtained from the township trustee. It will be paid by the county if the child is a county ward. All the expense of maintaining the institution is borne by the state. The annual report on this institution carried in the current Indiana "Year Book" shows an enrollment of four hundred; received during the year ending September 30, 1919, 44; discharged, died or withdrawn during same period, 70; daily average attendance during same period, males 205, females, 122; average number of officers, 10; teachers, literary, 12; industrial, 12; attendants, 13; domestics, laborers and other employes, 28; ordinary expenses, $119,579.27; extraordinary expenses, new buildings and furnishings and permanent improvements, $11,447.76; receipts and earnings, $210.68.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Grand Army of the Republic represents the spirit that preserved the Union at the time of the Civil war, and although it is now more than fifty years since the G. A. R. was organized, and although time has so thinned the ranks of the organization that there remains

only a remnant of a once great military force, the hearts of the veterans are as true to the cause of democracy and their loyalty to the flag is as great as when they answered the call to duty more than half a century ago. The national Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, by Dr. B. F. Stephanson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry, and this post was followed rapidly by others all over the country. At Rushville, Joel Wolfe Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic was organized on July 19, 1882, and was mustered in by Gen. James R. Carnahan, department commander. There were twenty charter members of the post, of whom the late Thomas A. Fritter was the last survivor. For many years after its organization, the local post was active in the affairs of Rush county, and the veterans, although few in numbers, still keep up their organization, participating in all the patriotic movements that their advancing years will permit. The charter roster follows: Post commander, Ulysses D. Cole; junior vice-commander, Wm. N. Stewart; chaplain, J. P. Orr; quartermaster, J. H. Spurrier; adjutant, John Fleehart; sergeant, Geo. W. Wilson; officer of the day, David S. Fleehart; William Beale, Robert H. Bebout, Wm. A. Cullen, Thos. A. Fritter, Wm. F. Gordon, George Guire, John K. Gowdy, F. S. Jones, David Mason, Jas. H. Mauzy, Ben L. Smith, Dr. Wm. H. Smith, Edward Young.

There also are dwindling posts of the Grand Army of the Republic at Carthage and Milroy.

The Woman's Relief Corps was created by mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union veterans of the Civil war, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, extend needful aid to the widows and orphans, cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country in the minds of children."

The Rushville auxiliary post, Joel Wolfe W. R. C.

No. 68, was organized on August 27, 1887, with India Hackleman, president, and Siddie W. Cole, secretary. The organization began with twenty-two charter members, many of whom are now dead. On March 21, 1893, the W. R. C. Penny Social was organized, as a branch to assist in the making of comforts, quilts, carpets and clothing and distributing them in such manner as not to have the recipients feel it a charity. In 1895, the order furnished a cottage at the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Ind., with a complete complement of furniture, carpets, quilts and bed linen. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, near Knightstown (but in Rush county) is always kindly and bountifully remembered on Christmas, as are also the needy and unfortunate, the sick and the aged at home, not only on that day, but on every day in the year. During the Spanish-American war and the World war, the organization was active in relief and Red Cross work, making many liberal donations to various causes.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Thirty-three years after the close of the Civil war, the United States declared war on Spain. It is needless to enumerate the causes leading up to war except to say that the loss of 266 men of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on February 15, 1898, was the spark that fired the magazine of American indignation, and on April 26, 1898, war was officially declared. The President called for 125,000 men, and later, May 25, 1898, for 75,000 more.

The President's calls for volunteers met with instantaneous response from the state of Indiana. The First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments, Indiana National Guard, were recruited to full strength and renumbered the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry regiments, to follow consecutively the numbers designating

the regiments engaged in the Civil war. These four regiments were followed by the One Hundred and Sixty-first under the second call, and in addition to these five regiments, all of which were volunteer, there were two companies of colored troops, two batteries of artillery, and one company of engineers from the state. The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, under Colonel Studebaker, was sent to Tampa to join General Shafter's expedition, but after being loaded and unloaded on transports, failed to get across to Cuba. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, under Colonel Smith, was sent to Chickamauga, where a scourge of typhoid fever decimated its ranks. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, under Colonel Barnett, was at Camp Meade until ordered home, and, together with the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiments, was mustered out at Indianapolis in November, 1898. The One Hundred and Sixtieth, under Colonel Gunder, was sent across to Mantanzas, Cuba, where they saw much hard service. The One Hundred and Sixty-first, under Colonel Durbin, was camped at the Indiana state fair grounds until August, 1898, when it was sent to Camp Cuba Libre, near Jacksonville, Fla., and was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, Seventh army corps, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Thence it was sent to Camp Onward, near Savannah, Ga., and thence to Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba. Returning to Savannah on April 1, 1899, the regiment was there mustered out of the service on April 30, 1899. In Rush, as in every county in the state and in every community of the country, the sentiment was for war, and there was keen disappointment on the part of many men of military age in the county, who offered their services, but were refused because of quotas in their state being already filled. It was in the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment that Company H of Rush county served under Captain Gwinn and Lieutenants Joyce, Patton and Caldwell (deceased). The regiment lost seventy-two men by dis-

ease, one of whom was a Company H man. Rush county furnished 102 privates for this company and thirty-four for service in the Philippines and for hospital service.

Few people comprehend the results of the Spanish-American war, because of its absence of slaughter, nor stop to reflect how near was the World war at that time. Germany's action at Manila and the attitude of the great powers was such that one unconsidered step might have started what came sixteen years later. The protocol was signed in August, 1898, and the treaty of peace in December following.

Roster of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment (Spanish American War)—Captain, James M. Gwinn; lieutenants, John F. Joyce, George H. Caldwell, Henry B. Patton; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph J. Caldwell; sergeants, Charles E. Comstock, Charles E. Wolfe, Geston P. Hunt, Edgar Stiers; corporals, Jacob D. Felts, Wm. T. Mitchell, Leven E. Wallace, Riley Johnson, Fred Gross, Chas. A. Newbro, Wm. H. Robertson, John W. Innis, Harrison E. Wertz, Chas. F. Lindsay, Greely Perkins, Jesse F. Perkins; musicians, Edward Huffman, Basil Middleton; artificer, Jesse K. Jamison; wagoner, Charles W. Miller; privates, Heber H. Allen, James F. Adams, Jesse W. Ailes, Fred Alexander, Ira Allenthorp, J. H. Armstrong, J. A. Armstrong, Frank C. Baylor, Arthur Baker, William H. Ball, Orville Bartlett, Fred Beale, R. G. Caldwell, Rue Cassady, A. B. Cauley, Thomas A. Dill, H. W. Davis, Bert L. Devers, H. E. Emmons, Bert Fox, Fred C. Francis, Clyde Gable, William E. Gardner, Ira E. Geiger, James Gilson, John Glass, Will Glisson, Fred Graves, Earl Greenlee, Jesse W. Guire, Harry Hall, C. E. Hambrock, Vern Harry, J. W. Hatfield, Clarence Heaton, O. R. Hilligoss, C. S. Hoffner, George Holder, C. F. Jester, Geo. B. Jones, R. H. Kenner, Wm. Klingsworth, W. Lohrman, Harry C. Levi, Clint McCain, Michael P. McCoy, Fred McCrory, Buford Marvin, C. M. Matthews, Clint M. Miller, Thomas C. Moore, Fred Mootz, Irvin Morford, Will Myers, W. G. Newman, Frank Norris, James O'Day, C. W. Owsley, Ira H. Palmes, Ralph C. Parker, Chase Pearsey, Joe Phillips, G. A. Plummer, Edward Pollett, E. L. Ragan, H. V. Rucker, Jacob J. Runk, Henry Seibel, Robt. H. Shields, C. R. Smith, Lewis Smith, Wm. M. Stiers, L. M. Stratton, Charles Vest, Dudley Wells, Wm. T. Whalen, H. E. Wilson, Monroe Young.

Philippine Service—The following Rush county men served in the Philippines: *Forty-Fifth Volunteer Infantry, Company A*—Voorhees Cavitt, *Harry Emmons, Richard O'Neil, *James O'Day, John Ernest, *Greely Perkins, Harry Ridenbaugh, Will Mansfield, Thomas Fair, Carl Buckner, Lon Sexton, *Edward Pollett, *Harry Levi, Fred Linton, Ambrose Culbertson, James W. Sweetman.

Attached to Other Companies and Regiments—*Lieutenant, George Caldwell; *Anthony Cauley, William Hendricks, Charles Hurst, E. M. Jones, *Geo. B. Jones, Stanley Kemp, *Charles Lindsey, *Harry Levi, Frank Moor, Commodore Moorlock, *Fred McCrory, *Guy Neuman, *Jesse Perkins, Ed Perkins, *Jacob J. Runk.

*Served in Company H, and later in the Philippines.

The following Rush county men served in the Hospital Corps: Charles J. Brooks and William Leming.

THE WORLD WAR

War had been raging with unprecedented intensity and barbarous cruelty for nearly three years, and the

United States had suffered insults and criminal wrongs innumerable when, on April 6, 1917, Congress declared war on Germany. All Europe was ablaze, every nation of importance was an armed camp. Immediately after the declaration of war, this country forgot everything but how soonest to drive the Hun from bleeding France and Belgium. Soon millions of men were in camp. Thousands already were in the field, having joined the Canadian, English or French forces. Transportation was the great problem, for the ocean was alive with submarines and the seas scoured by German raiders. But this problem, like all others, was solved, and two million soldiers under the Stars and Stripes were soon in Europe, and among them hundreds from Rush county. Only two units were organized in this county, but the miscellaneous enlistment was large. Company B, Fourth regiment, Indiana National Guard, under Capt. John H. Kiplinger and Lieutenants Blacklidge, Kreber and Gartin, with 132 enlisted men left on August 19, 1917, for Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, Miss. Here, as everywhere, state troops lost their identity and became United States troops, so that tracing Rush county men is made most difficult. This company from Rush county, with few exceptions, reached France, many of them seeing hard fighting.

Roster of Company B—Captain, John H. Kiplinger; first lieutenant, Allan H. Blacklidge; second lieutenant, William A. Kreber; Aaron O. Adams, Garret J. Alford, Harold J. Alford, Anthony G. Amrheim, Corporal H. T. Armstrong, Cook Harry Barrett, Vannie Beard, Corporal Henry H. Ball, Howard Bankert, Milton F. Barnard, Walter G. Becraft, Roy Beeler, Paul Bennington, Harry L. Beaver, Ed. L. Black, Sergeant Wm. B. Brann, Sergeant Jesse O. Bridge, R. R. Brackenridge, Henry E. Brown, Lewis Brown, James E. Buchannon, Willard Buell, H. L. Burdoefer, Ralph W. Clark, Corporal Lawrence Cameron, Glen H. Calpha, Wm. L. Christopher, Thom. F. Christopher, Charles Clevenger, Wilbur H. Clevenger, Jesse M. Cline, Robert R. Conway, Corporal Lester Coons, John D. Colter, Charles J. Cortelyou, Floyd Cox, Jesse W. Cummins, Patrick J. Devaney, Carl R. Dudgeon, Clarence E. Dougoud, Corporal Glen F. Edwards, Corporal Cleo Emsweller, Cook Walter D. English, Frank Farley, Sam H. Feeback, Lawrence A. Fisher, Harry R. Fritter, Ira A. Fultz, Leland C. Gardner, Sam Gardner, Edward E. Green, John W. Green, Glen Grosse, Gilbert P. Hamilton, Elmer E. Hendricks, Raymond F. Higgins, Charles Hokey, Hollis G. Holmes, Ernest Johnson, Lovel Keith, Herbert Kingery, Corporal Paul C. Koons, Earl M. Krause, Ray C. Land, Jesse M. Lanning, Robert G. Lanning, Irvin A. Lloyd, Sergeant Telles LaLonde, Herbert L. Maple, Paul B. Manning, John C. McNally, Sergeant Fred McCarty,

Sergeant Mich. P. McCoy, Chester A. Meal, Howard Miller, Raymond Miner, Roy Lee Montgomery, Donald Dean Moore, Frank W. Morgan, Frank Motts, Sergeant Geo. W. Myers, William C. Myers, Vergil Myers, Julius Myers, Frank Nicholson, Herbert Nash, Oren E. P. Newland, Corporal Donald Newman, Sergeant Guy Newman, (Promoted to lieutenant), Merrill M. Northam, Roy J. Oakley, Corporal Charley Pea, Corporal Ralph Pea, Corporal Howard Pea, Omer Pea, Donald E. Pease, Fred H. Perkins, Louis Perkins, Corporal Carl Peters, Henry Peters, William A. F. Peters, Charles R. Phenis, Charles R. Pindell, Leeher Allen Pope, Thomas V. Price, John W. Rawlins, Clifford T. Reese, Clarence E. Riley, Lytle Roberts, Willie L. Robeson, Erwin C. Rogers, George M. Ruble, Jesse Ruble, Corporal Hartford Sallee, Joseph Saunders, James L. Scott, Wallace S. Scott, Fred Smith, Edward A. Snider, Walter M. Snyder, Earl D. Spillman, Sergeant Philip B. Stapp, Raymond E. Stiers, George W. Stites, Carl Switzer, Elmer E. Taylor, Jess J. Taylor, Jacob W. Theobold, Charles J. Theobold, Elmer E. Thorpe, Edgar Troxell, Gordon Vannata, Alva H. Vansickle, Ralph Wagoner, Kenneth O. Walker, Grover W. Wallace, Charles R. Weed, Edward B. West, Grover I. Wheeldon, Howard C. Whiteman, Frank P. Whitton, Colonel J. Wiley, John W. Wilkinson, Fay H. Wylie, John Wrigley.

Rush County Hospital Unit—The second military organization formed in Rush county after the declaration of war, was a sanitary corps, which was recruited by Dr. Lowell M. Green, of Rushville, in July, 1917. The unit, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-one of whom were residents of this county, was mustered into the Federal service on August 5, as the Infirmary of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery. After a month's training at Camp Wolfe, in Rushville, the company was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis, and on September 28, was transferred to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Prior to their departure from Rushville, a mess fund, raised by popular subscription, and aggregating $725, was presented to the officers and members of the company as a patriotic offering of the citizens of the county.

Following is the roster of the Infirmary of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery:

Major, N. A. Carey; captain, Donald C. McClelland; first lieutenant, Lowell M. Green; second lieutenant, Samuel Murphy; Raymond Benning, Sergt. Robert Craig, Edward M. Cooning, Clements J. Conrad, Scott Conde, Jr., Berlin T. Caldwell, Clayton B. Dagler, Marion T. Finney, Osro Farthing, Thomas S. Foster, Harry K. Green, William E. Glover, Samuel W. Gathman, Sergt. C. W. Gottman, J. F. Hermansdorfer, George Y. Hogsett, Lon A. Havens, Jr., Forrest E. Joyce, Russell H. King, Leo H. King, William T. Kellar, Ernest M. Mitchell, Sergt. J. S. McBride, Robert F. McNeely, Fred Osborne, Wilbur R. Spivey, Errol J. Stoops, Alfred Sharp, Jr., Charles A. Schrichte, Jerry Sullivan, James F. Walker, William M. Worth.

RUSH COUNTY'S "GOLD STAR" ROSTER

During the time of America's participation in the World war 3,318 men and fourteen nurses from Indiana paid the supreme sacrifice. This number includes all those who were killed in action, who died from wounds, of disease, and those who died from accidents or other causes. Of this number seventeen were from Rush county, as follows, the name of the deceased soldier, with next of kin and postoffice address being given: John Frederick Beale, Mrs. Hattie J. Beale (mother), Rushville, Ind.; Raymond T. Boring, Mrs. Mary Boring (mother), R. F. D. No. 3, Rushville, Ind.; Elbert H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cox (parents), Rushville, Ind.; John W. Deerin, Mr. and Mrs. George Deerin (parents), R. F. D. No. 6, Rushville, Ind.; Charles E. Garrison, Mrs Flora Pea (sister), Rushville, Ind.; Walter Gartin, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gartin (parents), Rushville, Ind., (R. R.) now living at Whittier, Calif.; Oval Harlan Green, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Green (parents), Milroy, Ind.; Raymond Hamilton, Mrs. Edith Hamilton McKee (mother), Rushville, Ind.; Marshall Ney Innis, Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Innis (parents), Milroy, Ind.; William C. Jackson, Mrs. Flora Jackson (mother), Rushville, Ind.; Ross V. Kennedy, Mrs. Katherine V. Kennedy (mother), Carthage, Ind.; Frederick Kessler, Fred Kessler (father), R. F. D., No. 2, Manilla, Ind.; Lewis M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kirkpatrick (parents), R. F. D. No. 9, Rushville, Ind.; Cyrus E. Patterson, Mrs. Myrtle Hittle (sister), Manilla, Ind.; George Lewis Posey, Mrs. Alta Posey (widow), Rushville, Ind.; Raymond B. Rardin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Rardin (parents), Milroy, Ind., and James Joseph Shanahan, James Shannahan (father), R. F. D. No. 8, Rushville, Ind.

GENERAL ROSTER OF WORLD WAR SERVICE MEN

When the general records of the local draft board were sent to Washington in response to the demand of

the War Department for all data covering the draft board's operations, following the close of the World war, a definite and authoritative list of the men who went into service from Rush county was lost to local record. However, a general list, covering those from this county (nearly eight hundred in number) who, in addition to the units above given, served either as volunteers or under the selective service system has been compiled under the auspices of the local Red Cross, the local post of the American Legion and such other local service units as became interested in the matter following the forwarding of the draft board's records, and this roster is here submitted in the belief of all concerned that it is practically complete. There probably are some few omissions. It would be remarkable, under the circumstances, if there were not; but the agencies that have acted in this behalf have exercised the best possible care to insure the accuracy of the roster so far as could be insured from the files at hand, and it is here set out as Rush county's honor roll, supplementing the roster of B Company and the medical unit already given, a grand total of more than nine hundred.

—A—

Ansberry, Michael C.
Allen, H. D.
Addison, Myron
Abels, Robert
Alexander, Hubert R.
Abernathy, G. J.
Arnold, Frank
Aikins, Clarence
Arbuckle, Joseph H.
Amos, Edward Thomas
Alter, Clarence Lowell
Alter, Wayne
Alsman, James A.
Archey, William
Anderson, Lawrence L.
Alsman, John M.
Addison, Sherman
Arbuckle, Cyril

—B—

Baird, James Calvin
Beale, John Frederick
Brock, Guy
Barlow, Fred
Bailey, Jesse C.
Baker, George
Boden, Chas. Dallas
Brooks, Ralph Waldo
Beckner, Thomas Andrew
Berry, Edward P.
Barnett, John F.
Brooks, Chase S.
Berry, Charles R.
Bever, Chase
Beeler, Elsa Ivan
Brann, Donald W.
Brooks, Roy
Benning, Raymond
Breckenridge, Robert R.
Breeheisen, John Howard
Bundy, Loren Clayton
Ball, Henry Harrison
Brann, William Ballard
Beeler, Roy John
Borem, Clyde Cloe
Buell, Scott
Blacklidge, Allan H.
Bates, Edgar Richard
Bever, Roy
Burrows, Vernal
Bailey, William T.
Brown, Halbert
Banta, Roy L.
Bennett, Rhuel
Benner, Donald W.
Brown, Paul T.
Beeraft, James
Bailey, Oscar C.
Boring, Raymond T.
Ball, Thomas Fletcher
Bogue, Nolan
Brown, Ross V.
Borem, Clarence James
Burton, William Fleming
Bell, Vern W.
Byard, Edward
Bartlett, Charles
Barry, Edmund
Barlow, Leonard
Bennett, George
Bundy, Ora
Brooks, Dwight

Bramel, Vaughn A.
Bramel, Gilbert
Baker, George
Benner, George
Beecraft, Robert L.
Bebout, Verl A.
Boyer, Reko
Bingiman, Walter
Barlow, Jess E.
Burton, Bertha
Blank, Ralph
Bennett, Gordon
Beaver, Harold C.
Becraft, Harley
Beam, Earl
Beam, Paul
Brown, James Edward
Burt, Leslie
Bennett, Hazel Fern
Blessinger, John T.
Burrell, James J.
Beaver, Ivan
Brown, Halbert

—C—

Cregar, Arthur
Cloud, Lowell
Colvin, John W.
Carter, William M.
Combs, Edward Sherman
Cecil, Charles Walter
Cripe, Harry Orval
Crull, Edgar Earl
Coon, Omer Clarence
Cox, Elbert H.
Cram, Stanton V.
Craig, Wernie
Colestock, Arie Delorice
Cook, Gifford
Carroll, Martin F.
Camerin, Frank
Casey, William C.
Cooning, Thomas
Chappell, David
Colter, William Watson
Clark, Judson Anderson
Cox, Leslie Earl
Carr, Ermston Ralph
Cregar, James
Cameron, Lawrence R.
Chadwell, Leonard S.
Cooning, Edward
Cramm, Rexford Martin
Christopher, Thomas F.
Caldwell, Berlin T.
Carson, William Cary
Clifford, Gale T.
Clevenger, Charles
Conrod, Clements Joseph
Christopher, William L.
Coon, William Jenning
Clark, Lawrence L.
Coleman, Dr. W. S.
Chadwick, Dr. P. H.
Carfield, Russell F.
Cassady, Frank J.
Cox, Benjamin B.
Craig, Robert
Cox, Wilbur
Campbell, Edward
Cauley, Lawrence J.
Coyne, Ivan F.
Connelly, James
Carr, Frank H.
Caron, Jerome A.
Cowing, Byron S.
Caron, Lester C.
Cox, Albert
Creek, Charles E.
Clarkson, Ralph
Chew, Alfred I., Jr.
Crawford, Nettie
Crum, Verney Gray
Cale, Howard L.
Clifton, Eugene
Cottrill, B. H.
Chance, George
Coppick, Orville
Crull, Levi Irvin
Carney, James D.
Crawford, W. H.
Cullipher, R. J.
Coffin, Orfus
Conover, L. G.
Carr, Robert B.
Colestock, Ray Lee
Culbertson, Roy
Clark, Lind. H.
Clingman, Lester V.
Coyne, Francis

—D—

Dearinger, Russell J.
Deerin, John W.
Dillon, Ruth E.
Downey, O. F.
Duskey, John Loman
DeMumbrum, Charles M.
Darnell, Elmer
Duskey, Charles Edward
Dagler, Clayton D.
Denning, Posey B.
Dragoo, Dr. D. D.
Davis, Lucius
Dearinger, Chester D.
DeHart, O. H.
Downs, Thurman
Dearinger, Chester V.

—E—

Edwards, Albert
Elder, Roy Lavon
English, Frank E.
English, Walter B.
Emsweller, Cleo
Edwards, Glen T.
Evans, Roy
Ewing, Rue
Estell, Herman

—F—

French, Floyd
Farlow, Mert. A.
Fischer, Jesse C.
Fitzgerald, William
Friend, Roydon
Faull, Russell
Florea, Olin
Feaster, George L.
Frazier, Harley
Fox, Ralph N.
Fleener, George D.
Feeback, Samuel H.
Farthing, Ozro Lewis
Foster, Herman A.
Foster, Thomas S.
Finney, Marion Tecumseh
Finlaw, Dr. Fred H.
French, Orval W.
Foster, Donald H.
Frazee, John P., Jr.
Fleehart, John

—G—

Gartin, Walter R.
Garrison, Charles E.
Gilson, Clifford
Glendenning, Russell
Galimore, Harry
Gardner, Thomas F., Jr.
Gurley, Fred Orvall
Gwinnup, Dora
Gowdy, Lewis J.
Gordon, Ralph Riley
Goode, John E.
Glass, James William
Gordon, Paul
Grigsby, Benjamin Hill
Gates, John V.
Hore, Hugh V.
Gardner, Leland
Gottman, Clifford
Garrison, Walter
Gregory, Franklin Earl
Green, Oval H.
Green, Harry K.
Green, Dr. Frank H.

Gosnell, Paul D.
Green, Dr. L. M.
Garrison, Oliver M.
George, Rex A.
Gray, Russel A.
George, Orpha M.
Grigsby, Arthur
Gray, Ora M.
Guffin, Chase
Goode, John E.
Gallimore, Fred
Glover, Lennie B.
Goodwin, John F.
Goodwin, Wm. Daily
Gebhart, Louis Curtis
Grigsby, Benj. H.
Grigsby, Jesse
Griffin, Frank C.
Gebhart, John Alfred
Greely, Irvin H.

—H—

Hardin, William H.
Hughes, Dan Kinney
Hebler, John D.
Hardwick, Clifford A.
Hall, Wilmer S.
Hogsett, Herbert H.
Humes, Robert P.
Havens, Denning
Hardwick, Dallas
Hall, Ernest B.
Hyatt, James L.
Havens, Lon A., Jr.
Howell, Morris
Howell, Harry C.
Hobbs, James C.
Henley, Lowell H.
Henley, W. J.
Hogsett, George Yates
Hermensdorfer, John F.
Hamilton, Gilbert P.
Hendricks, Elmer E.
Higgins, Raymond F.
Hokey, Charles
Holmes, Hollis G.
Harrigan, Roy J.
Hendricks, Harry
Harris, Raymond B.
Hurst, Albert H.
Hite, Lawrence
Harton, Russell
Hinshaw, Robert
Havens, Clay
Hall, Carl
Honley, Daniel M.
Hood, Nolan G.
Hinkle, Stacey C.
Horr, Frank
Hamilton, Raymond
Heckman, John
Higgs, Fred C.
Hageney, Frank J.
Harrison, Claude C.
Hackleman, W. C.
Hackleman, Ralph
Hachl, Clifford
Hilligoss, William M.
Halterman, Earl
Hutchinson, Ross
Hitt, Joe
Hendy, Earl P.
Helm, Eugene J.
Higgs, Carlos E.
Harbert, Roy C.
Henderson, Harry
Hoff, Talma A.
Hungerford, Paul
Harper, Nelson
Hobbs, James A.
Hoff, Earl
Huntsinger, Ray
Headlee, Harry Herbert
Hill, Fred William
Hall, Wallace
Helman, Kenneth G.
Hurst, Virgil H.
Hendricks, Henry L.
Hill, Earl O.
Hilligoss, Clifford
Herbert, William
Holbrook, Virgil
Harbert, Jesse F.
Hester, Everett W.
Hardwick, William

—I—

Israel, Otto
Innis, Marshall Ney
Inlow, Donald L.
Inlow, Deprez
Irvin, Ried
Irvine, Joseph F.
Imlay, Paul S.
Irvin, Riea
Inlow, William D.

—J—

Johnson, James E.
Johnson, Harold D.
Johnson, Ernest
Johnson, Arley Lee
Johnson, Bruce
Joyce, Austin
Jackson, William Carl
Jarrett, George W.
Jolley, Ora C.
Joyce, John F.
Joyce, Forrest E.
Jones, George B.
Jordon, James J.
Jordon, Yazel
Jones, Charlie H.
Jones, Horace
Jones, William E.
Jackson, Coleman Ward
Jordon, Bruce

—K—

Karr, Harry
Katsoras, Michael
Keller, William
King, Leo
King, Russell
Keith, Lowell
Kingery, Herbert
Koons, Paul C.
Krause, Earl M.
Kinney, Eli Allen
Kirkpatrick, Russell B.
Kemper, Herbert
Kennedy, John W.
Kennedy, Carl A.
Kennedy, Ross V.
Kommer, Eugene S.
Kinnett, David H.
Kiplinger, John H.
Kessler, Mike
Kline, John Edwin
Kessler, Fred, Jr.
Kirkham, Orval R.
Kidwell, Jesse Oral
King, Lawrence
King, Forrest
King, Ernston
Kirkpatrick, Lewis M.
Kamper, Hubert E.

—L—

Land, Ray C.
Lanning, Jesse M.
Lanning, Robert G.
Lloyd, Irvin A.
LaLonde, Telles
Lee, Roy E.
Lee, Everett E.
Linville, Claude
Linscott, Weldon
Linscott, Wayne
Linscott, Roy
Long, Guy
Long, Owen
Long, Rex
Lewis, William David
Larrison, Bert
Leonard, M. B.
Long, Henry, Jr.
Legg, Carlton

Lyons, Clarence
Land, Roy C.
Land, Albert Smith
Lamb, Paul J.
Lechner, Charles M.
Laughlin, John R.
Loyd, Clarence O.
Lindale, James Wesley
Ludington, Roy
Lewark, Van R.
Lower, Laverre H.
Logan, Henry V.
Lytle, Lewis
Lewis, John W.
Laughlin, Charles

—M—

Malott, Orus
Maple, Herbert L.
Manning, Paul B.
Meal, Chester A.
Miller, Howard
Miller, Earl
Miller, Carl
Miner, Raymond
Montgomery, Roy Lee
Moore, Donald Dean
Moore, James D.
Moore, Ralph
Morgan, Frank W.
Motts, Frank
Myers, George W.
Myers, William M.
Myers, Virgil
Myers, Julius
Mitchell, Ernest
Marshall, Lee
Motts, Frank
Metzker, Robert
Marshall, Commodore R.
Moreland, Walter
Mullins, Leo
Marlow, Fred
Moore, James
Muire, Frank B.
Monjar, Chase
Morris, Horatio
Marlatt, Earl B.
Marlatt, Ernest F.
Marsh, Guy D.
Miles, John R.
Morris, Clyde Robert
Murdock, James W.
May, Walter
Maffett, Virgil
Morris, Roland L.
Morris, William H.
Musick, Don C.
Muire, Frank B.
Meyers, Clarence E.
Metcalf, Henry C.
Merriwether, Edward S.
Munden, Roy
Moore, Otto

—Mc—

McClelland, D. C.
McBride, James Stanton
McBride, Guy
McNealy, Robert F.
McNally, John C.
McCarty, Fred
McCoy, Michael P.
McGuire, William C.
McClanahan, Richard Harold
McFarland, Ralph S.
McDaniel, William
McDaniel, Charles
McDaniel, Paul C.
McKee, Carlos
McDonald, Glen
McIntosh, Horace Paul
McCorkle, Ralph Earl
McKinney, Carmel B.
McKee, James C.
McHenry, Everett Lee
McFall, Earl D.
McPherson, Layton
McBride, Marion
McDaniel, Roscoe
McCullough, Samuel

—N—

Newsom, William E.
Nicholson, Frank
Nash, Herbert
Newland, Oren E. P.
Newman, Donald
Newman, Guy
Northam, Chester D.
Northam, Merrill M.
Newhouse, Harry
Newhouse, Charles Ernest
Neary, Ross
Noble, Gordon Paul
Neinstedt, Walter F.
Nesbit, Raymond W.
Newsom, Howard A.
Nordloh, John Frederick
Naden, Charles
Nelson, Thomas B.
Nichol, Douald
Noble, Merrill J.
Newhouse, Byron
Newhouse, Paul
Nelson, Davis

—O—

Oakley, Roy J.
Osborn, Fred
Oneal, Perry E.
Oneal, Henry
Oneal, Thomas Edwin
Osborn, Clyde E.
Owen, Andrew A.
Owen, Frank
Oldham, Clarence E.
Osborne, Herman J.
Osterling, Benjamin

—P—

Pearce, Harold W.
Payne, William Wallace
Petry, Harry R.
Peters, Herschel H.
Peck, Chester
Perkins, Greeley
Pea, Ralph
Pea, Charlie
Pea, Howard
Pea, Omer
Peace, Donald E.
Perkins, Fred H.
Perkins, Lewis
Peters, Carl
Peters, Henry
Peters, William A. F.
Phenis, Charles R.
Pindell, Charles R.
Pope, Lecher
Price, Thomas V.
Pea, Albert
Pulliam, Arthur
Perrin, Chester
Pearsey, Hale H.
Prather, Charles R.
Palmer, Millard
Passmore, John
Passmore, Oren
Prill, Thomas J.
Price, Orlie M.
Phillips, William R.
Porter, Raymond D.
Pierce, Paul
Parrish, Forrest
Petro, James Donald
Perry, Clayton
Phillips, Alfred
Power, Richard L.
Pitts, Jesse W.
Patterson, Cyrus E.
Perkins, Harold
Posey, George Lewis
Price, Stewart

—R—

Rardin, Raymond B.
Rawlings, John W.
Reese, Clifford T.
Riley, Clarence T.
Robert, Lytle

Robeson, Willie L.
Rogers, Irvin C.
Ruble, George M.
Ruble, Jesse
Robb, Sidney R.
Reed, Duane F.
Roam, Archey S.
Renaeu, William Logan
Robbins, Alva
Richter, William A.
Ray, Robert Oliver
Roseneranee, John L.
Reese, Clifford T.
Ricketts, Forrest
Roam, Robert L.
Rogers, Clyde E.
Rufenacht, Jesse Lea
Rider, Earl
Ruby, Clarence L.
Reber, Charles E.
Rawls, Forrest Jesse
Rotan, Owen
Reed, Norman J.
Reddick, C. R.
Remington, Charles M.
Root, Lawrence M.
Root, Paul
Roberts, Homer
Readle, Rex R.
Ryam, Elmer
Ridenbaugh, Benjamin
Readle, John
Risk, Richard
Reese, Walter H.
Ratcliff, Russell M.
Rice, Fred
Razzell, Harry
Reeves, Harold

—S—

Saunders, Joseph
Saunders, Thomas B.
Scott, James L.
Scott, Wallace S.
Smith, Fred
Snider, Edward A.
Snyder, Walter M.
Spillman, Earl B.
Stapp, Philip B.
Stier, Raymond E.
Stites, George W.
Switzer, Carl
Sullivan, Jerry
Spivey, Wilbur
Sharp, Alfred, Jr.
Schrichte, Charles A.
Stoops, Errol
Swartz, Marion
Smelser, Glen
Sexton, William L.
Snodgrass, Wilbur C.
Shuster, Israel
Shultz, Joseph D.
Shinn, Paul W.
Summerville, Jerry O.
Stuttle, Dora D.
Smiley, Clifford
Stiffler, Charles B.
Sample, Clarence
Stewart, Price
Shanahan, James J.
Skipton, Russell
Spencer, Ernest
Sherwood, Harley
Spacy, Fred O.
Swisher, Harry
Summerman, Virgil E.
Shatz, Harry N.
Stiers, William H.
Salle, Hartford
Smith, Henry
Shelton, Fred C.
Simpson, Clarence
Stevens, William S.
Smith, John
Schultz, Paul
Stewart, Joseph
Scright, Paul O.
Scott, Samuel
Sexton, M. Cullen
Stuttle, Don B.
Stoten, Marion
Smith, Samuel
Simpson, Hilton N.
Sagesar, Albert L.
Stewart, Homer
Sage, James R.
Shockley, Walter
Schrichte, John J.
Smiley, Clarence E.
Smiley, Dale
Sharp, Laverne
Smith, Leonce H.
Schmall, William H.
Stewart, Paul
Schetgen, Anthony Leo
Schaeffer, Frank J.
Sampson, Oakley
Schultz, Joseph D.
Sherman, Charles B.
Sweet, Albert J.
Smith, Cassius C.
Schultz, Carl
Sampson, J. Herman
Schaeffer, Charles O.

—T—

Tarplee, Frank
Taylor, Elmer E.
Taylor, Jesse J.
Theobold, Jacob W.
Theobold, Charles J.
Thorp, Elmer E.
Troxell, Edgar
Tarplee, Arnold G.
Taylor, Theo N.
Taylor, Chase
Tuerff, Joseph L., Jr.
Trobaugh, Leslie E.
Tucker, Carroll J.
Thomas, Howard
Trennepohl, Clarence
Trobaugh, William W.
Tamsett, William
Theobold, Walter E.
Tilley, Harry
Todd, George
Trabue, Samuel L.
Thorp, Paul E.
Tutle, Harlan

—V—

Vannatta, Gordon
Vansickle, Alva
Vansickle, Aubrey C.
Vaughn, Seigle R.
Vandament, Walter
Vansickle, Dora C.
Vredenburg, Robert F.
Vannatta, Carl
VanOsdol, Dwight

—W—

Wagoner, Ralph
Walker, Kenneth O.
Wallace, Grover W.
Weed, Charles R.
West, Edward D.
Wheeldon, Grover I.
Whiteman, Howard Conde
Whitton, Frank P.
Wyley, Colonel J.
Wilkinson, John W.
Wylie, Fay H.
Wrigley, John
Walker, James
Worth, William
Wallace, Maxwell E.
Wolcott, Harold
Watson, James E., Jr.
Wagoner, Everett Roscoe
Winslow, William
Wright, James
White, Lawrence H.
Woolen, Wilbur Van
Willie, John A.
Winslow, Edwin Fay
Watson, Edwin Gowdy
White, Henry

Walker, Nolen
Walker, Emil
Williams, Augustus N.
Weidner, John William
Wysong, George
Warrick, Orbie Nathan
Wright, William Walter
Walker, Herbert E.
Wood, Clarence C.
Woods, William Herbert
Walker, Leslie
Walker, Irvin
White, Henry
Weaver, Russell
Warrick, Jesse
Wills, Nathan
Walker, James F.
West, Edward Bert
Wendling, Russell
Willis, John A.
Whittset, Vincent P.
Wagner, Grover
Willey, Harry Earl
Wright, Warren C.
Worth, Cecil
Wills, Roy
Walker, Emil
Wiley, William C.
White, Clyde
Wevie, Jack
Wilkinson, William L.
Wervee, Howard J.
Wills, Clayton
Winslow, Charles D.

—Y—

Yankuner, Samuel

Farewell to Company B—Soon after the formation of the company, which was mustered into the service as Company B of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, movements were started which had for their purpose the supplying of the men with various articles for their comfort and convenience. The interest manifested in plans for looking after the welfare of the soldiers was one of the many proofs of the patriotic pride the people felt in the local military unit.

One of the happiest movements to honor the new company, was the raising of funds for the purchase of a company flag. The first contribution was made by Arthur B. Irvin, who conceived the idea, and the requisite sum was soon obtained.

The formal presentation of the flag was made the occasion for the largest, the most inspiring, local demonstration of the year's war period. The ceremony, which took place in the Coliseum, in Rushville, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, was attended by 3,000 people representing every part of the county. The program consisted of musical numbers, including the "Marseillaise," sung in French by Paul Lagrange, the presentation address by Rev. C. M. Yocum and the acceptance by Capt. John H. Kiplinger, on behalf of the company. Another contribution to Company B was a mess fund of $1,000 raised by popular subscription, for the purpose of providing the officers and members of the company with some comforts and luxuries not ordinarily included in the camp fare.

On Sunday, August 19, Company B received telegraphic orders to proceed to Camp Shelby, at Hattiesburg, Miss., on the following day. When it became known that the military unit was to start for the training camp, a mass meeting was called in Rushville, and arrangements hurriedly made for a community dinner to be served in the Knights of Pythias hall at noon on the day of the company's departure. Delegations were sent into every town and community to solicit contributions, and to invite the people to participate in the farewell demonstration in honor of the men who were the first in the county to answer the call to the colors. The result was a popular outpouring, and the soldiers were served with a typical home dinner. Speeches were made and the occasion was an appropriate and impressive expression of the prevailing spirit of patriotism.

After the dinner the company marched to the court house grounds, where farewell addresses were delivered by Judge Will M. Sparks and Rev. M. W. Lyons. The officers and members were each presented with a comfort kit made by the ladies of the Rush County Chapter of the Red Cross. Later the company entrained and a great crowd witnessed its departure. After long delay and much hard training the organization finally landed in France, but was deprived of participation in active front area service by the signing of the armistice. It was returned to the United States and mustered out in January 1919.

The Rush county fair grounds at Rushville were used as a military camp by the soldiers recruited from the county during the Civil war, the Spanish-American war and during the World war. In 1898, it was designated as Camp Hackleman, in honor of Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, a citizen of Rush county, and the only Indiana general killed in battle during the Civil war. When occupied by Company B, in 1917, the name was changed to Camp Wolfe, in honor of Col. E. H. Wolfe, a resident of Rush

county, who also rendered distinguished service for the Union during the Civil war.

American Legion—An immediate outgrowth of the war was the organization of the American Legion, which is similar in its characteristics and purposes to the Grand Army of the Republic. Its membership, which now numbers upward of 1,000,000, is open to any person who saw service in the armed forces of the United States during the war, and while the organization is yet young, much work of a constructive nature has already been accomplished. Among its many objects are the safeguarding of the interests of ex-service men, the perpetuation of the heroic sacrifices and deeds of the war, the protection of national interests, and the stimulation of patriotism. Rush Post No. 150, State of Indiana, American Legion, was organized in the spring of 1919, with Perry O'Neal commander; Robert T. Humes, vice-commander; Clifford Gottman, adjutant; Thomas Saunders, treasurer, and an executive committee of five; Dr. Lowell M. Green, chairman; Frank Owens, Michael McCoy, Dr. P. H. Chadwick, and Carl Kennedy. The executive and financial year ends on the last day of the year, and beginning with January 1, 1921, the following officers and executive committee were elected: Joseph E. Cannon, commander; Frank Owens, vice-commander; John Kennedy, second vice-commander; Paul Thorpe, adjutant; Albert J. Sweet, treasurer; Hubert Alexander, service officer; Robert Conaway, employment officer; Wilbur Gray, chaplain; Clifford Gottman, historian; Harry Petry, athletic officer, and George H. Hogsett, sergeant-at-arms. The executive committee is: Dr. Lowell M. Green, chairman; Carl Kennedy, Clarence Meyers, Jerome Caron, and Dr. D. D. Dragoo.

The membership of the post numbers 238, and an active interest in both legion and public affairs is being taken by the organization.

There also are vigorous posts of the American Legion at Carthage and Milroy, in Rush county.

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Rush county was one of the first counties in Indiana to establish a Red Cross chapter. On April 9, 1917, three days after war had been declared upon the German empire, a petition was mailed to division headquarters at Chicago, which had jurisdiction over this territory, asking that a charter be granted for a Rush county chapter and the charter was issued nine days later. Chapter headquarters were opened April 21, at 111 West Third street, Rushville. The work room for hospital garments and supplies began its activities the first week in May and the initial meeting of the first class in surgical dressings was held on May 19, 1917.

The response by the women of the county to the call for workers was generous and enthusiastic, and yielding to the rapidly growing need for greater floor space, the first week in June saw headquarters moved to the more commodious rooms of the Social Club at the northeast corner of Morgan and Second streets. The executive committee later accepted an invitation to occupy the second floor of the Masonic Temple, and during the last week of July headquarters were moved to the new location. The extreme cold weather of the winter, and the abnormal demand for fuel, made necessary drastic fuel regulations throughout the country. Everywhere fuel conservation was ordered by the national fuel administrator. These conditions suggested the wisdom of again moving headquarters, and in December, 1917, the chapter was housed in the court house, where no additional fuel was needed to heat the rooms occupied. The Assembly room on the first floor was used as headquarters for making hospital garments and supplies; the commissioners' court room on the second floor was opened to the classes in surgical dressings, and the secretary's office was located in the recorder's office on the second floor. Each headquarters location was used without any rental being charged.

As soon as the chapter charter was received and the central organization completed, requests became numerous for the organization of auxiliaries throughout the county. In response to these requests auxiliaries were in operation in all parts of the county within a few weeks. The immediate result was the rapid growth in membership, and a large increase in the output of hospital garments.

After the organization of the chapter, and the establishment of the various auxiliaries, the activities of the women of the county did not slacken, their enthusiasm in Red Cross work did not abate, and their fidelity to the cause made a record for which they deserve the highest commendation and praise. A worthy spirit of service characterized the auxiliaries and stimulated community competition. They vied with each other in the output of their workshops and in membership drives and were active in raising war funds. In all their endeavors there was close co-operation with the central organization, and the work of the Red Cross in Rush county was a most gratifying success.

The workers in some of the townships were especially active along certain lines in which they excelled. Ripley was the first to organize an auxiliary, a membership of over 200 having been reported from that township soon after the county chapter was organized. At the end of the first year the Washington township auxiliary had a membership of 622, which represented seventy-two per cent. of the population, eighty-six per cent. of the families, and ninety-five per cent. of the resident property owners. Walker, Union and Noble each had more than one auxiliary, those townships having been subdivided for the purpose of facilitating the work.

At the end of the first year of the Red Cross work in the county there were fifteen auxiliaries contributing to the output of hospital supplies and knitted articles. The production of the workshops of the auxiliaries included

the following: Shoulder wraps, bed socks, pajama suits, convalescent gowns, knitted sweaters, scarfs, socks, wristlets, helmets, hemmed sheets, towels, handkerchiefs, pillow cases and comfort kits.

Activities of Rush County Women—The initiative in war activities in Rush county was taken by the women. In the organization of the chapter of the American Red Cross, and in all subsequent movements they played a leading part. Before the organization of a military unit was completed in the county, the women were engaged in the production of hospital supplies, and other articles for the comfort and protection of the soldiers, and long before an American contingent was sent overseas, the Red Cross workshops in the county were turning out large quantities of knitted goods and garments of various kinds for the allied armies in France.

As the war progressed, and the American soldiers took their places in the trenches, the activities of the women increased, and the Red Cross workshops constituted the most important industry in the county. They produced daily thousands of articles for the comfort of the men in the camps and in the trenches, and in this work all of the efficient labor and the executive ability were voluntary. No words can fitly describe and adequately appraise the value of the work of the women of Rush county in the Red Cross. They gave their time day after day, regardless of weather conditions, and not counting the personal sacrifice. To prepare garments for hospital use and bandages and dressings for wounded soldiers was a work of supreme devotion to the cause of humanity, and a contribution of exalted service to the Government in this crisis. With no thought of money reward but with a desire to help the forces of democracy in its life and death struggle with autocracy, this work was faithfully and efficiently carried on by the patriotic women of Rush county.

Women's activities included every movement that

had for its object the winning of war. In the Liberty Loan, in the Y. M. C. A., in the Knights of Columbus, in the Red Cross and in the Salvation Army drives for raising money, the women participated, and the campaigns for greater food production and conservation had the active support of the women of Rush county. They banded together for effective, concentrated service, and the splendid record of the county in war activities was due largely to the loyalty, and the industry of the women.

War Fund Campaigns—Scarcely had the county organization been effected when the first campaign for war funds was begun. One hundred million dollars was to be raised by our Nation for war relief purposes, and of that amount Rush county was asked to raise $10,500 during the week of June 20 to June 27. The campaign was conducted with vigor and everywhere the appeal for funds met with enthusiastic and generous response. Each township in the county raised more than its allotment, and the total amount for the county reached $22,000, or more than double the apportionment. Notable in this campaign was the work of Anderson township. Eight hundred dollars was asked of this township, but under the enthusiastic leadership of its workers, more than $4,000 was subscribed, which gave the township first rank in the entire state, as the percentage of subscription to the allotment exceeded that of any other township in Indiana.

A second campaign for war funds was made during the week of May 20 to May 27, 1918. Again the people of the Nation were asked to contribute $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross, to be used in its work of mercy and relief in the camps and cantonments of the United States and in the war-torn countries of Europe. The allotment of Rush county was $16,000. The quota given to Indiana was fifty-four per cent. higher than in the first campaign and this fact required a corresponding increase in the county quotas. The entire quota for the county was fully

subscribed by Tuesday evening, May 21, the second day of the campaign. The solicitors continued the canvass and when their work was completed the total subscriptions again reached the splendid sum of $22,000.

A part of the war fund was used by the local chapter to purchase material for hospital garments, surgical dressings and yarn for knitted articles, but the larger part was turned over to the national organization, to aid in carrying out its colossal program among our soldiers at home and abroad and among the soldiers and civil population of our allies in this war. Hospital supplies, surgical dressings, medicines, surgical instruments and all needed materials were furnished in almost unlimited quantities to the hospitals of our allies.

The invading German army had driven from their homes in Belgium, Northern France and Italy many hundreds of thousands of refugees. To care for these refugees—homeless and helpless—became a great problem to those countries already overburdened by war. The work of the American Red Cross among the civil populations was a service beyond any money computation.

The aid given in reconstructing devastated districts, the care of the children, the provisions made for refugees, the attention to the sick, brought heart and courage to those war-stricken peoples. Such an expression of the American heart to the civil populations as well as to the soldiers of our allies renewed the spirit of the nations and restored a splendid morale among the soldiers, more than the coming of an American army of many hundreds of thousands of men could have done. The soldiers of our allies needed assurance that their own families would be provided for or the very cause for which they were offering their own lives would no longer exist. And thus the dollars given in these campaigns were multiplied and translated into acts of mercy and humanity, and became a vast contribution of material and moral forces to our allies.

Membership Drive—In December, 1917, a nation-wide membership drive was conducted. The time fixed was the last week of the month, and was generally called the Christmas membership drive. The goal fixed for the chapters of the entire nation was 21 per cent. of their respective populations. Each chapter whose membership reached double the quota asked, or 42 per cent. of population was to be placed on the honor roll. When the campaign began, the Red Cross membership of Rush county was 3,908, and within a short time after the drive more than 9,000 persons were enrolled as members, or about 47 per cent. of the county. The success of this membership campaign entitled the chapter to a certificate of honor which certificate was duly issued and now hangs on the wall of the office of the secretary.

Again the townships of the county showed their loyalty to the cause, and by their unity of purpose brought great credit to Rush county throughout the state. But one county reported a higher percentage of membership. Mention should be made of the splendid result of the campaign in Washington township, where 72 per cent. of the population were enrolled as members, the highest record of any township in the county.

Surgical Dressings—On May 19, 1917, eight women met to receive instruction in surgical dressings. Three members of that first class later became instructors in the department. Other teachers were trained and many workers volunteered, until at the close of the first year's work, the average weekly attendance was 125, and the average weekly output 1,200 articles. The total product for the year was 26,000 pieces, and the quality of the work was always high. The Rushville workroom received the hearty approval of the state inspector, the quantity of work was enormous, the spirit of the workers was excellent and the directors were capable and devoted.

Output of Rush County Chapter—The output of the Rush county chapter, including the auxiliaries, from the

time of the organization in May, 1917, to May 1, 1919, was as follows:

Surgical dressings, 29,936; bed shirts, 2,650; pajamas, 4,112; bath robes, 820; handkerchiefs, 802; bed socks, 480; sheets, 818; pillow cases, 2,294; towels, 4,569; comfort kits, 300; property bags, 404; pinafores, 423; filled kits, 250; shirts, 260; undervests, 645; underdrawers, 1,640; petticoats, 350; nightgowns, 300; stockings, 800; comforts, 170; pillows, 175; knitted wash rags, 800; shoulder wraps, 195; rag rugs, 155; trench candles, 700; sweaters, 1,277; socks, 7,930; helmets, 35; scarfs, 300; wristlets, 312; total articles, 73,902.

In addition to the above 6,715 worn garments for Belgian and other relief; 1,185 pieces of linen for overseas hospitals and 250 Christmas boxes for Rush county soldiers in foreign service were assembled and shipped, and later three cases containing 106 complete layettes and nine dozen extra undershirts were shipped. The chapter registered five Red Cross nurses, fifty-one student nurses for hospital relief, and fifty nurses for war service, subject to call. In January, 1921, a donation of $500 was made to the European war relief fund.

Financial statement of the Rush county Red Cross.

	Oct. 24, 1917 to Nov. 16, 1918	Nov. 16, 1918 to Oct. 20, 1919	Oct. 20, 1919 to Nov. 18, 1920
Total Receipts and Balance	$20,640.95	$16,302.12	$16,184.83
Materials Purchased	10,045.42	995.05	596.26
Paid Washington (Dues)	3,948.00	4,805.35	1,627.50
Donation to Natl. Red Cross		5,000.00	
Relief (Flu)		546.50	277.32
Miscellaneous, etc	618.67	362.10	
Balance on Hand at End of Period	6,028.86	4,593.12	5,897.83

War Fund

Balance October 24, 1917		$ 3,229.80
First War Fund		6,545.94
Second War Fund		20,103.13
		$29,878.87
Paid Local Chapter:		
As Donations	$3,103.13	
As War Fund	7,050.65	10,153.78
Paid W. G. McAdoo, Treasurer		19,725.09
		$29,878.87

The officers of the Rush county chapter of the American Red Cross are: Ernest B. Thomas, chairman; Henrietta Coleman, vice chairman; Lewis M. Sexton, treasurer, and Mrs. Marian Mauzy Jones, secretary, these being assisted by a competent executive board and a board of directors.

Home Service Committee—The function of the home service committee of the Red Cross was to render all needed service in the homes and families from which soldiers had gone. The importance of this service continued to increase with the progress of the war, as the duties of the committee included the providing of employment for disabled soldiers, and also embraced reconstruction work in the way of vocational training. The opportunity for good lay not only in reconstruction work, during and after the war, but in the moral support and encouragement given to the soldiers through the assurance that their families and their personal interests at home have the sympathetic, and if need be, the material support of the people in the communities from which they had gone.

Junior Red Cross—During the second year of the war, it became the plan to establish Junior Red Cross organizations in the schools of the county. The purpose, briefly stated, was to mobilize and utilize the talents of the boys and girls, of the young men and women in war activities in every practical way. In the sale of Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and Liberty bonds the young people of our country, in their total energies, were a great power. The school girls received instructions in Red Cross sewing and in knitting. Thus the junior organization accomplished a double purpose. Through it the nation received a direct contribution in the services of the school children, and a richly compensating return came to those engaging in the work, in lessons of practical patriotism.

Churches—The church is the foundation upon which rests the social structure of the state. It represents spiritual, moral, patriotic and conservative forces, without which no nation can long endure. The church is, at all times, the most potent factor for good in the community,

and in great crises, it is a means of awakening the national conscience and arousing the patriotic spirit of the people. So when the United States entered the World war, the churches of Rush county immediately became schools for instruction of loyalty, and rallying centers for patriotic gatherings. Pastors preached the necessity of prompt and concerted action, and their pulpits were the forums for patriotic appeal in questions pertaining to the war.

Y. M. C. A.—Like many other movements the Y. M. C. A. organization has expanded far beyond the designs of those who originated it. New emergencies have created new demands, and so along many lines of activity the work has broadened. The coming of the great war presented a field of almost limitless opportunity, and a need such as had never before been known. The most expensive single item in an army is the individual soldier, trained and equipped, and the great problem that every commander sought to solve most completely was to bring his command to the highest state of efficiency, and then to conserve that efficiency until it could be employed against the enemy. There were influences and tendencies in army life that tended tremendously toward demoralization and the disintegration and destruction of the moral qualities which were essential to the greatest efficiency. With its specialized equipment and highly trained and experienced leaders, this great organization, the Y. M. C. A., togther with the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Relief, which co-operated and shared in the welfare work, was able to meet the emergency, and did all that was humanly possible to keep the fighting men clean and fit. All commanders in the allied armies, chief and subordinate, bear strong and willing testimony to the inestimable value of the Y. M. C. A. war service. Huts bearing on their fronts the sign of the red triangle dotted every cantonment and camp of the allied forces at home and across the seas. Almost every regiment had its Y. M. C. A. headquarters where writing

material, books and newspapers were furnished free; where music by piano and victrola, games, lecture classes in different branches, including Bible study, were organized and carried on under competent instructors, and where entertainments, some got up by the men themselves, others by professionals, and religious meetings were held. Canteens were provided where articles needed by the men and not furnished by the government were on sale at cost, and in many other ways the interests of the men were cared for.

Two campaigns were made in Rush county in 1917 for raising funds by popular subscription for the Y. M. C. A. In the first drive the amount subscribed was approximately $1,000. In the second, Rush county's quota was $7,550, which was exceeded by $1,201, the subscription amounting to $8,381 to which was added $370, earned by the high school boys, making a total of $8,751.

Knights of Columbus—In common with other organizations, Rushville Council, Knights of Columbus, responded to the various local calls for patriotic service. The members of the order joined with other citizens in forgetting fraternal and sectarian lines when the welfare of the country was at stake, and took special pride in having some small part in every avenue of wartime endeavor. But in addition to the varied activities open to every loyal organization, the government offered a distinct field for splendid opportunity to the Knights of Columbus. Indeed this new trust carried such tremendous responsibilities that it removed this particular society from the restricted sphere of fraternalism, and constituted it a recognized national welfare association. Unfortunately, the constitution of the Y. M. C. A., adopted many years ago, denying a voice in its conduct of affairs to Catholics and Jews, precluded hope of entirely satisfactory ministrations to the essential religious needs of a considerable proportion of the young men in the camps. None were quicker to observe this dis-

tressing situation than the officials of the Y. M. C. A., and they promptly agreed to the appointing of other bodies to take over the work among non-Protestant men. For the Catholics, Secretary of War Baker selected the Knights of Columbus. The proportions which this work assumed may be measured by the statement that the budget of the Knights of Columbus Camp Fund called for an expenditure during the years 1918 and 1919 of $30,000,000. In Rush county, a canvass to obtain a quota of $3,000 for the fund was made during the week of May 5-12, 1918. Though it was not found possible to visit all parts of the county, the sum of $3,750 was secured, and the list of subscribers included more than 1,000 names.

War Activities of the Friends—The Friends church, as an organization, has always been opposed to war, but as individuals the Friends are intensely loyal. In the last, as in previous wars, they participated in various activities, especially in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and other movements for the relief of suffering and the uplift of humanity. In addition to extensive reconstruction work, the Friends established hospitals for the benefit of the civilian population in France, which in many places had no other means of obtaining medical supplies or treatment. The Friends in Rush county contributed $130 per month for this reconstruction work, and Walnut Ridge Quarterly Meeting furnished one volunteer for hospital service. In addition to the financial assistance given, the women of the church engaged in sewing for the needy women and children of France, and several hundred garments were sent from Rush county to the Friends committee store house in Philadelphia, the headquarters of the American Friends service committee, whence they were forwarded to the representative of the committee in the war zone. This conflict again demonstrated the willingness of the Friends to engage in war activities along humanitarian lines, and to do their part in contributing to the world's needs in time of crisis.

The Salvation Army—Another organization engaged in special relief and welfare work in the army cantonments in the United States and in the war zone in Europe was the Salvation Army, which supplemented but did not duplicate the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus. In fact, it rendered service for the soldiers that no other society performed, and like those two great organizations, the Salvation Army had the endorsement of the government. Of the $1,000,000 raised in the Salvation Army war fund campaign in April, 1918, the sum of $320,000 was apportioned for the erection of huts adjacent to the cantonments and training centers in the United States. The remaining $680,000 was for the building of huts at the front, with the American troops, providing additional equipment, maintenance, etc., for those in charge of the work. A special feature of the service rendered by this organization was the establishing of exchanges where soldiers could exchange soiled and worn socks for clean and repaired ones. Rush county's allotment in the $1,000,000 war fund drive was $500, which was raised by subscription by the officers and members of the local Salvation Army corps, assisted by a committee appointed by the County Council of Defense.

Boy Scouts—The activities of the Boy Scouts in the World war justified most emphatically the hope and the faith of the founders of the organization. In all war movements in this county, the Scouts had no small part. The khaki-clad figures with manly traits and soldierly bearing became familiar indeed in every patriotic parade, in escorting departing soldiers, in the distribution of important war literature, and especially in the sale of the Liberty Loan bonds. There were in Rushville three troops of Boy Scouts with an aggregate membership of sixty, which were designated as 1, 2 and 3 and were identified with Main Street Christian Church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and the First Presbyterian Church, respectively.

Fraternal Organizations—The World war furnished a peculiarly appropriate opportunity for service to the numerous fraternal organizations, which have grown to form so conspicuous a feature of American society. To the credit of the lodges of Rush county, it must be said that they grasped the situation clearly, they rose fully to the momentous opportunity, they remembered that their rituals are founded on ideals of loyalty and heroic sacrifice, and that they gave ample justification for the right to existence in a Republic. In the lodge room the service flag was hung in the place of honor beside the Star Spangled Banner and the revered emblem of the organization; in the window the great Red Cross banner with the white star in the center proudly proclaimed 100 per cent membership in that blessed legion of humanity; Liberty bonds were freely purchased; and the various public patriotic demonstrations were made possible largely through the co-operation of the lodges. The fraternal organizations in general deserve a bright page in the story of Rush county's war activities.

The number of lodges in the county is so large that the limits of this work will not admit individual mention of their activities, and it is equally to be regretted that special notice may not be given to a few of the organizations whose patriotic work was notably conspicuous and whose unselfish spirit made their endeavors doubly gratifying. The following orders are represented in the county, some of them having lodge rooms in most of the towns in the county: Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Red Men, Maccabees, Modern Woodmen, and Eagles. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, which received the official endorsement of the government as relief and welfare organizations, are noticed separately elsewhere.

Daughters of the American Revolution—In common with the other patriotic societies the Rushville chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution engaged in

various war activities. Quantities of knitted goods were made by the society, part being sent direct to soldiers in the cantonments, the remainder being turned over to the Red Cross. A naval auxiliary was organized and a considerable quantity of knit goods was sent to men on the battleship "Indiana." The chapter supported two French orphans, subscribed to the D. A. R. Liberty Loan fund and to restoration work, and in general co-operated in every way possible with the Red Cross.

Schools—The schools of the county were organized, and the interest of the pupils, encouraged and directed by the teachers, was shown in their enthusiastic participation in all war activities. From the time the United States entered the war, the spirit of loyalty was fostered by the holding of special meetings in the various grades, at which teachers and citizens appealed to the patriotism of the pupils, and instructions on the duties and responsibilities of citizenship were made a part of the regular course. Among the special activities in the schools was the thrift campaign, in which the teachers emphasized the value of saving, explaining the means by which pupils might assist in financing the war and directing them particularly to invest in thrift stamps. The girls learned to sew, and studied methods of meeting the government's food regulations, while the boys interested themselves in useful occupations, in studying the agricultural and industrial needs of the community, and in raising money for war funds and charitable purposes.

Government Control—One of the results of the war was the radical change in the policy of the government in regard to the administration of railways, and the control of prices of fuel and food supplies. The advance in price of raw materials, general increase in wages, difficulties in the maintenance of adequate transportation facilities, lack of proper distribution, the abnormal demand for certain classes of goods, and the competition of the government with manufacturers and merchants in the

markets of the country, created a disturbed condition of trade, resulting in a material advance in the price of almost every commodity. This increase in the cost of practically everything that entered into the life of the people, encouraged profiteering and impositions on the part of some manufacturers and dealers. By combinations in trade, restrictions in production, and the hoarding of supplies, prices advanced to a point where it was difficult for persons of limited income to secure the necessities of life.

To prevent impositions by unscrupulous and unpatriotic individuals, to regulate prices better, and in order to control the distribution of fuel and food prices, legislation was enacted giving the President power to take over and operate the railways of the country, and also to establish the prices of coal and wheat, and, as a means of conserving the food supplies, to restrict the sale, and limit the consumption of many articles required for export.

Wheatless and meatless days were established by order of the national food administrator prohibiting the use of those articles on certain days. The restriction thus imposed was generally observed, and with little complaint from a people who have always enjoyed unusual liberties, and who have been prone to resent interference with their personal affairs. These Government regulations resulted in radical changes in the customs, habits and ideas of the people. Selfishness was less apparent, patriotism was revived, the national conscience was awakened, economy was practiced, industry was stimulated, and the moral courage of the people thoroughly aroused.

Food Administration—The food control law, enacted by Congress on August 10, 1917, was a war measure designed to add to the security and defense of the nation by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and distribution of food stuffs. Under the authority of this law, Herbert Hoover was appointed national food

administrator with almost unlimited power. Mr. Hoover called to his assistance food experts from different parts of the country, and through them effected an organization extending into every state and county in the Union.

The food administration was chiefly a volunteer organization, created at a time of national stress, to aid in solving one of the greatest problems confronting the Nation in this world crisis. The aim was to eliminate speculation, extortion and wasteful practices; to stabilize prices and to stimulate in every possible manner the production and saving of food. On recommendation of the County Council of Defense, M. F. Lovett, of Carthage, was appointed food administrator of Rush county on November 22, 1917. He was charged with the enforcement and the regulations of the national food administration, within the county. Five deputy food administrators were appointed in the county. There was very general co-operation with the requirements of the food administration, many families doing much more than was asked. There was actual saving of food over prewar times in every home in Rush county, the citizens thus showing their loyalty to the country, their devotion to its institutions and proper regard for the observance of the law.

Fuel Administration—Was inaugurated in the winter of 1917-18, for the purpose of obviating a "buyer's market" in which buyers bid against each other to get coal from an insufficient supply. This condition resulted from the failure of consumers, who followed the recommendation of the national fuel administrator, to lay in supplies for the winter, during the previous summer period. On August 23, 1917, President Wilson appointed Dr. Harry A. Garfield United States fuel administrator. In October, Evans Woollen, of Indianapolis, was appointed administrator for Indiana, and on November 1, 1917, upon the recommendation of the County Council of Defense, Samuel L. Trabue was appointed fuel administrator of Rush county.

The problem was to deal equitably with a shortage of coal. The local conditions were met by co-operation between the fuel administrator, the dealers, and the citizens of the county. This, together with thoughtful conservation, reduced the suffering and inconvenience to the minimum. For sixty days the thermometer remained below zero most of the time, the coldest period being on January 20, 1918, when the mercury fell to 21 degrees below zero, the lowest temperature recorded in the county for thirty-four years. The snow was approximately twenty inches deep in January, and railroad traffic was seriously crippled for prolonged periods. It became necessary to confiscate coal in Rushville, to relieve suffering in several hundred families who were unable to procure fuel.

Because of the serious shortage and the severe cold weather, Fuel Administrator Trabue promulgated orders limiting the hours of heating business houses and public lighting. The business men and citizens submitted to the strict orders without serious complaint, each inspired by the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which prompted them to place the good of the community and of the country above individual interests.

County Council of Defense—That the country might be thoroughly organized for defensive war purposes, a national Council of Defense was created with headquarters at Washington. Subsidiary to this, each state formed its own Council of Defense, and Indiana was the first to extend this organization to the counties until every county in the state had its separate council. Roland B. Hill, Elmer Hutchinson, Mrs. Cora Stewart, A. L. Gary, Bert B. Benner, Edson L. Aiken and Charles T. Davis were appointed by the judge of the circuit court to be known as the Rush County Council of Defense. The council organized by electing A. L. Gary, of Rushville, chairman, and Mrs. Cora M. Stewart, secretary. The organization was completed by the appointment of committees and

heads of departments for the local war service. Mr. Gary resigned the chairmanship in February, 1918, and Thomas M. Green, of Rushville, was elected chairman. The purpose of the county council was to keep the state council informed of any pro-German activities in the community, to see that the government's orders for dismantling wireless stations were obeyed; to eliminate slackers in all industries and to assist in promoting war relief movements and to participate in all other activities endorsed by the state or national Council of Defense. Its further duty was to disseminate patriotic ideas and to see that the people of the county did not forget that the country was at war.

Permanent County Organization—On March 6, 1918, eleven months after the United States entered the war, a general meeting of the representative citizens of the various townships was held at the court house in Rushville for the purpose of effecting a permanent county organization for war activities. The plan of organization adopted, and subsequently put into operation, provided for a central executive committee of five members who had the direction of, and took the initiative in all war endeavors in the county. Each township had an executive committee of three, the chairmen of which constituted an advisory board to the central committee. The organization in each township was under the direction of its executive committee which had charge of all campaigns for the raising of funds, and other phases of war work. The purpose of the county organization was to secure co-ordination of work, to centralize control, to secure a more effective service by conserving the energies of the people and the resources of the county, to avoid duplication and to prevent the necessity of a new organization for each campaign. The organization was a most efficient agency of leadership in each war campaign.

Following are the names of the county executive committee: Thomas M. Green, chairman of the County

Council of Defense; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Rush county chapter of the Red Cross; M. F. Lovett, food administrator; Samuel L. Trabue, fuel administrator; and Mrs. Cora M. Stewart, head of the women's work of the Council of Defense. In addition to this central committee there was one of three members each from every township.

Liberty Bond Sales—In the financing of the war, the record of the people of Rush county in buying Liberty bonds, as well as in all other branches of war work, was enviable. What in ordinary times would have been considered amounts almost impossible to raise by any means, were cheerfully subscribed and oversubscribed. The first Liberty loan allotment for the county was $337,360, and this amount was oversubscribed by $25,140, the total being $362,500. It was apportioned on a basis of 8 per cent bank resources in the county, while the second loan, called for in October, 1917, was allotted on double this basis. The amount called for was $994,000, and the amount subscribed was $1,000,050, or an oversubscription of $56,050. In the third Liberty loan there was an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent, the allotment being $495,000, and the amount raised, $750,000. In this loan an auxiliary committee composed of women was added to the regular organization, and this committee sold bonds to the amount of $188,500. The quota for the county in the fourth Liberty loan was $1,100,000 and this was oversubscribed, the total raised having been $1,184,300. The fifth or Victory loan demanded $825,000 from the county, and the people responded by buying bonds in the amount of $854,300.

In all cases the bonds were handled through the banks of the county, but a thorough canvass of the people was made in each instance.

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps Campaigns—The buying of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps on the part of the people showed that the meaning of the

war had been brought home to them; that they realized that without economy the best interests of the country at war would not be served, and when these stamps were placed for sale through the postoffice, they were quickly bought up. In the schools the pupils were taught the principles and meaning of thrift, and in many of the schools the children were 100 per cent buyers of stamps. The system of war stamps originated in England, and hence the value of the War Savings Stamp was practically equivalent to the English pound and that of the Thrift Stamp to the shilling. The people realized that these stamps offered the best investment in government paper, and were not slow to take them up. In Rush county the quota of stamps was $386,700, and as was the case with the Liberty bonds the quota was oversubscribed, $438,000 worth, in round figures, being bought.

CHAPTER VIII

County Organization and Government

After Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, a great tide of immigration began to enter it from the south and east. The southern part of the state was rapidly settled, the newcomers pushing up the southerly flowing streams, following the lines of navigation in so far as possible. The Whitewater valley was settled quickly, and there arose a demand for a new county west of Franklin and Fayette counties. To satisfy this demand the state legislature, in 1821, passed the enabling act organizing Rush county. There were four sections to this act, as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana: That from and after the first day of April, next, all that part of the county of Delaware contained within the following bounds, shall form and constitute a new county, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 27, in township 12, north of range 8 east, of the second principal meridian; thence east eighteen miles to the southeast corner of section 28, in township 12, north of range 11 east; thence north to the line dividing townships 15 and 16; thence west eighteen miles to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 15, north of range 8; thence south to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name and style of Rush. * * *

Section 3. Robert Luce, of Franklin county, James Delaney, of Bartholomew county, Train Caldwell, of Fayette county, Samuel Jack, of Washington county, and Moses Hilecock, of Dearborn county, are hereby appointed commissioners agreeably to the act entitled, "an act for fixing of seats of justice in all new counties

hereafter to be laid off." The said commissioners shall meet at the house of Stephen Sims in the said county of Rush, on the first Monday in June next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. [Note. The Sims house, one of the first to be erected in this region, stood on what now long has been known as the Frazee farm, south of the present city of Rushville.]

Section 4. The circuit courts and all other courts of county of Rush, shall be held at the house of Stephen Sims aforesaid, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice for said county.

This act shall be in force from and after the first day of April, 1822.

SAMUEL MILROY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RATLIFF BOON,
President of Senate.

Approved December 31, 1821.
JONATHAN JENNINGS, Governor.

The bounds of the county, as specified by the enabling act, were surveyed and laid out by Dr. William B. Laughlin, at whose suggestion and through whose influence the county was named in honor of the celebrated physician of Philadelphia, Dr. Benjamin Rush. Doctor Laughlin had been a pupil of Doctor Rush and was his devoted friend. He became a Government surveyor by choice, liking the freedom of the open spaces, and with the assistance of his sons, Cicero and Harmony, and a party of engineers "ran the lines" not only of Rush county, but of a goodly portion of the territory round about. Of Doctor Laughlin it has been said that he was a man of fine classical education, of firm religious principles and of delicate and refined moral perceptions. These qualities marked him out as a leader in all good works, and contributed largely in giving to the community he assisted in organizing a high and moral tone and

correct ethical standards. He was devoted to the cause of education, and, in 1828, opened a classical academy for instruction in the higher branches of education. He erected at his own expense, on his own ground, a two-story frame building for this purpose. Many men who took an important part in the early development of the county were greatly benefited by Doctor Laughlin.

THE SIX ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS

In accordance with the law for the formation of the county, the commissioners met at the home of Jehu Perkins on April 1, 1822, in accordance with their legal appointment. Their first act was to divide the county into six townships, Union, Ripley, Noble, Washington, Richland, and Orange, with boundaries as follows:

Union—Beginning at the northeast corner of section 4, township 15, range 11; running thence west to the northwest corner of township 15, range 10; thence south to the southwest corner of township 14, range 10; thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 14, range 11; thence north to the place of beginning, making this township nine miles east and west and twelve miles north and south, in the northwest corner of the county.

Ripley—Beginning at the northwest corner of Union township; running thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, township 15, range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, township 14, range 8; thence east to the southwest corner of Union township; thence north to the place of beginning, this township thus having been nine miles east and west and twelve miles north and south in the northwest corner of the county.

Noble—Beginning at the southeast corner of Union township; running thence to the northwest corner of section 3, township 13, range 10; thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, township 13, range 10; thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 13, range 11; thence north to the place of beginning, making

this township six miles east and west and six miles north and south, lying south of Union.

Washington—Beginning at the northwest corner of Noble township; running thence west to the southwest corner of Ripley township; thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, township 13, range 8; thence east to the southwest corner of Noble township; thence north to the place of beginning, making this township twelve miles east and west and six miles north and south, lying south of Ripley.

Richland—Beginning at the southeast corner of Noble township; running thence west to the northwest corner of township 12, range 10; thence south to the southwest corner of section 30, township 12, range 10; thence east to the southeast corner of section 28, township 12, range 11; thence north to the place of beginning, this township thus being nine miles east and west and five miles north and south, in the southeast corner of the county.

Orange—Beginning at the northwest corner of Richland township; running thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, township 12, range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of section 27, township 12, range 8; thence east to the southwest corner of Richland township; thence north to the place of beginning, making this township nine miles east and west and five miles north and south, in the southwest corner of the county.

EARLY DEMAND FOR ADDITIONAL TOWNSHIPS

As the population of the county increased, and those in charge of its government became more conversant with their duties, it became apparent that for the better administration of county business more townships than these original six were necessary. Seven townships, Green, Rushville, Walker, Center, Jackson, Anderson and Posey, were added from time to time until 1830, as follows:

Green—(Organized February 12, 1823)—Beginning

at the southwest corner of section 19, range 10, township 14; thence east to the half-mile stake on the line dividing sections 22 and 27; thence south to the half-mile stake on the line dividing sections 10 and 15 in range 10, township 13; thence west to the county line; thence north on the county line to the northwest corner of section 15, range 8, township 14; thence east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 14, range 10; thence south to the place of beginning.

Rushville—(Organized August 11, 1823)—Beginning at the northwest corner of section 15, township 14, range 8; thence to the half-mile stake on the line dividing sections 10 and 15, township 14, range 10; thence south to he half-mile stake on the line dividing sections 10 and 15 in township 13, range 10; thence west one-half mile; thence south to the southeast corner of section 33, township 13, range 10; thence west to the southwest corner of section 31, in said town and range; thence north one mile and half; thence west to the county line, thence north to the place of beginning.

Walker—(Organized March 6, 1826)—Commencing at the northwest corner of section 15, township 13, range 8; thence south to the half mile stake on the west side of section 27 in said range and township; thence east through the center of sections to the half-mile stake on the east side of section 28, township 13, range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of section 16, township 14, range 9; thence west to the place of beginning.

Center—(Organized January 4, 1830)—Beginning at the south line of Rush county, at the northeast corner of section 4, township 15, range 10; thence south by said section line to the southeast corner of section 33; thence west on said township line between 14 and 15 to the southwest corner of section 34, township 15, range 9; thence north on said line to the northwest corner of section 3; thence on said county line to the place of beginning.

Jackson—(Organized August 18, 1830)—Beginning

at the northeast corner of section 6, township 14, range 10; thence west to the northwest corner of section 5, township 14, range 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section 20, township 14, range 9; thence east to the southeast corner of section 19, township 14, range 10; thence north to the place of beginning.

Anderson—(Organized November 9, 1830)—Beginning at the corner of sections 27 and 28, township 12, range 9, on the line of Decatur county; thence north to the line dividing Rushville and Orange townships; thence east to the northeast corner of section 32, township 13, range 10; thence south to the county line; thence west to the place of beginning.

Posey—Beginning at the west line of Rush county at the southwest corner of section 34, township 14, range 8; thence north along the county line to where said line intersects the congressional township line dividing congressional townships 14 and 15; thence east along said congressional township line to the northeast corner of section 4, township 14, range 9; thence south to the southeast corner of section 33, same township and range; thence west to where the line intersects the boundary line of said county at the place of beginning.

NEW BOUNDS FOR CIVIL TOWNSHIPS

The county retained the townships in this form until March 8, 1859, when the board of county commissioners remodeled the civil townships and prescribed their boundaries as follows, to make twelve townships, the thirteenth, Green, being dropped:

Rushville—Beginning on the northern line of section 27, township 14, range 10 east in the center of said section; thence south along the half section line dividing sections 27, 34, 3 and 10 south to the south line of section 10, township 13, range 10, in the center between the east and west corner of section 10; thence west to the northeast corner of section 16, township 13, range 10; thence south to the

southeast corner of section 28, township 13, range 10; thence west on a parallel line to the southeast corner of Walker township at the southwest corner of section 27, township 13, range 9; thence north along the west line of Walker township to the northwest corner of section 3, township 13, range 9; thence north to the northwest corner of section 27, township 14, range 9; thence due east to the beginning.

Washington—Beginning on the northerly line of the county where the section line dividing sections 3 and 4, township 15, range 11, intersects said line; thence west along said county line until it intersects with the section line dividing sections 3 and 4 in said township and range 10; thence south along said last named section line to the southwest corner of section 34, township 14, range 10 east; thence east on a parallel line to the boundary line between Fayette and Rush counties; thence north along said line to the place of beginning.

Walker—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 28, township 13, range 9, at the southwest corner of Rushville township; thence north along the west line of Rushville township to where same intersects the congressional township line dividing townships 13 and 14; thence west along the south line of Posey township to where said line intersects the line dividing Rush and Shelby counties; thence south along said line to the southwest corner of section 27, township 13, range 8; thence east along the northern line of Orange township to the place of beginning.

Ripley—Beginning on the northern line of the county at the northwest corner of Center township, the northeast corner of section 4, township 15, range 9; thence west along the county line of said county to where same intersects the line dividing Rush and Hancock counties at the northwest corner of Rush county; thence south to the township line dividing sections 14 and 15; thence east along said last named line to the southeast corner of sec-

tion 33, township 15, range 9; thence north on the west line of Center township to the place of beginning.

Richland—Beginning on the east line of Rush county at the southeast corner of section 28, township 12, range 11; thence north on the line dividing Rush and Franklin counties to the congressional township line dividing townships 12 and 13; thence west on said township line to the northwest corner of section 3, township 12, range 10; thence south on a straight line to where the same intersects the line dividing Rush and Decatur counties at the southwest corner of section 27, township 12, range 10; thence east along the county line to the place of beginning.

Center—Beginning on the northern line of Rush county at the northeast corner of section 4, township 15, range 10; thence west with the said county line to the northwest corner of section 3, township 15, range 9; thence south to the line dividing townships 14 and 15; thence east along said congressional township line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 15, range 10 east; thence north with the line of Washington township to the place of beginning.

Jackson—Beginning on the township line dividing townships 14 and 15 at the northeast corner of section 4, township 14, range 10; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of section 3, township 14, range 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section 22 in said last named township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of section 21, township 14, range 10; thence north on a line to the beginning.

Anderson—Beginning on the southern line of the county of Rush where the line dividing sections 27 and 28, township 12, range 10 south, intersects the same; thence west with the county line to the line dividing sections 27 and 28, township 12, range 9; thence north with said line to the northwest corner of section 3, in the same township and range; thence west to the southwest corner of section 34 in township 13, range 9; thence north with

the west line to the northwest corner of said section 34; thence due east to a point where the section line intersects the halfway line dividing range 10, at the northeast corner of section 33, township 13, range 9, north; thence south along said halfway line dividing range 10 to the place of beginning.

Union—Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Rush and Fayette at a point where the congressional township line dividing townships 14 and 15 intersects said line; thence west along the southern line of Washington township to the northwest corner of section 3, township 14, range 10; thence due south to the southeast corner of section 22, township 14, range 10; thence east to the center of said section; thence south to the congressional township line dividing congressional townships 13 and 14; thence east along said township line to where the same intersects the line dividing the counties of Rush and Fayette; thence along the county line to the place of beginning.

Orange—Beginning at the southwest corner of the county on the boundary line between Rush and Shelby counties; thence north along the said line to the northwest corner of section 34, township 13, range 8; thence east to the range line dividing ranges 8 and 9; thence south with said range line to the northwest corner of section 31, township 13, range 9; thence east along the northern line of sections 31, 32 and 33 to where said line intersects the western line of Anderson township; thence south along the western line of Anderson township to the southern line of said county of Rush; thence west along the county line to the place of beginning.

Posey—Beginning on the western line of said county at the southwest corner of section 34, township 14, range 8; thence north along the county line to where the said line intersects the township line dividing townships 14 and 15; thence east along said township line to the northeast corner of section 4, township 14, range 9; thence south to

the southeast corner of section 33, same township and range, thence west to where the line intersects the boundary line of said county at the place of beginning.

To those familiar with the township map of the county the "jogs" in the line separating Jackson and Union townships and the lines separating Rushville township from Union and Noble townships may appear inexplicable at this date and no doubt many have been the inquiries as to the reasons which actuated the commissioners in thus apportioning the townships in question. These "jogs" were created for purely personal reasons to gratify the wishes of certain landowners in Union township to have their lands listed in Jackson township and of certain landowners in Rushville township to be similarly listed in Noble township and it was thus that the labors of the mapmakers were increased after the apportionment of 1859.

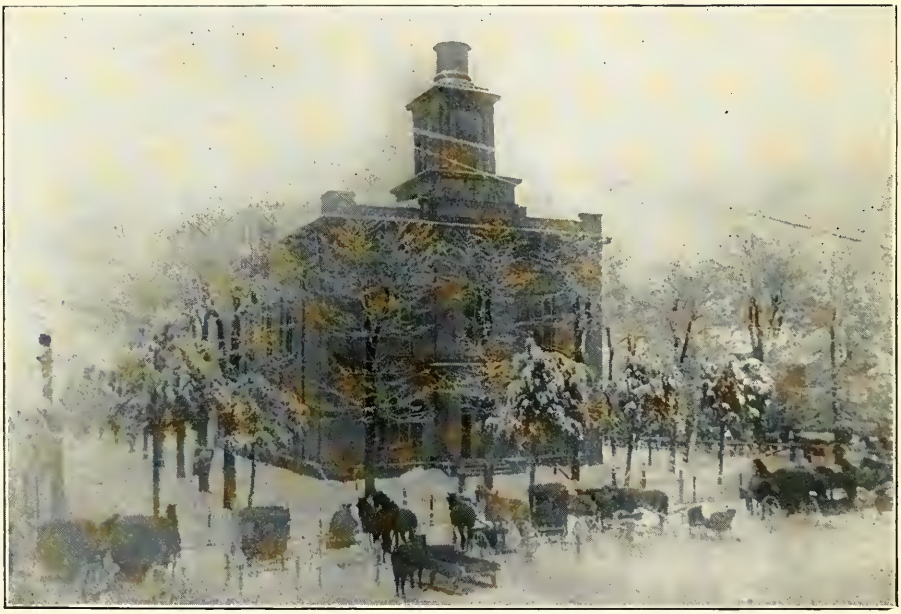
RUSH COUNTY'S FIRST ELECTION

The first election held in the county was on April 27, 1822, the commissioners having ordered an election to be held in each of the six original townships for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace from each township. The polling places were designated, as well as inspector for each, as follows: Noble township, at the house of Thomas Sailor, Richard Hackleman, inspector; Richland township, at the house of Manes Henderson, Jesse Morgan, inspector; Orange township, at the house of Reuben Farlow, Charles Fullin, inspector; Union township, at the house of Richard Blackledge, George Hittle, inspector; Washington township, at the house of Richard Thornbury, John Lower, inspector; Ripley township, at the house of John Montgomery, Montgomery McCalb, inspector. At their first meeting, the commissioners made further appointments and regulations. Superintendents for the school section (section 16) in each of the seven original townships, and the men

appointed to act in their respective townships, were Samuel Danner, Henry Sadoras, George Taylor, Christian Clymer, P. H. Patterson, John Parker, and Nathan Julian. James McManis was appointed to be the first county treasurer, and the first allowance out of the treasury was made at the second meeting when Benjamin Sailors was allowed $25 for listing the property of the county for the year 1825, he being appointed lister of property. The question of roads also came up at the first meeting of the commissioners and three road reviewers were named, J. D. Conde, Jacob Oldinger, and John Cook.

The second meeting of the commissioners was held at the house of John Lower on May 10, 1822, and property assessments were the most important business transacted. These were fixed for the year as follows: On each male over twenty-one years of age, 50 cents; for every horse, mare, mule or ass, over three years old, 37½ cents; every yoke of oxen, over three years old, 25 cents per head; every four-wheel pleasure carriage, etc., $1.25; every two-wheel carriage, $1.00; every gold watch, 50 cents; every silver watch, 20 cents. At this meeting tavern rates were fixed at what now seem to have been comparatively low figures, for example, whisky, half pint, 12½ cents; meals, 25 cents; bed 6¼ cents; corn or oats, 12½ cents a gallon; horse standing at hay over night, 18¾ cents.

At a special meeting of the board of commissioners held on June 17, 1822, at the house of Dr. William B. Laughlin, the commissioners appointed by the enabling act fixed the seat of justice at Rushville, and Conrad Sailors was appointed county agent. He was instructed to lay the land donated off into town lots, and to advertise their sale in the Indianapolis and Brookville papers for July 29, 1822. The town was named Rushville in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, as was the county, and the plan of the plat was to be the same as that of Connersville, in the neighboring county of Fayette, but with one addi-



RUSH COUNTY'S SECOND COURT HOUSE

tional street to pass the public square; this latter clause, by the way, ever having been regarded as quite an improvement over the plan of Connersville and as a decided advantage in thus giving access to the court house from four sides instead of but three. The public square was to be placed on or near the line dividing sections 5 and 6, township 13, range 10 east. The commissioners were allowed $97 for their services. The order for the clearing of the public square and the adjacent streets is as follows:

"Conrad Sailors, Agent, Rush county. Order to clear Public Square and adjoining streets.

"State of Indiana, Rush County, ss.

"To the Agent of Rush county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to sell out to the lowest bidder the public square in Rushville and the adjoining streets, for the purpose of clearing and removing all timber, underwood and brush of whatsoever nature. You shall also bind the undertaker in a bond, with security for the faithful performance of his contract; the same to be completed before the last day of January next. You will give two weeks notice of said sale—the sale to commence on the first Saturday in December next. By order of the Board of Rush County Commissioners.

R. Thompson, Clerk.

Witness: Robert Thompson, this 20th day of November, 1822."

JAIL PRECEDES COURT HOUSE

While court and commissioners' meetings were for a few years held in the houses of private citizens, which could readily accommodate them at first, there was immediate necessity for a jail in which to confine malefactors and debtors, and steps were accordingly taken to build one. This first jail was built by Richard Hackleman and was accepted by the commissioners at their November meeting in 1823. It was a two-story structure,

eight feet between the floors, and was built of hewed timbers, one foot square. It stood 14x18 feet on the ground, was lined on the first floor with two-inch planks, and the entrance was closed with iron shutters made of half-inch iron bars.

In the year 1824, the state legislature abolished the office of county commissioner, and in its stead created a board of justices, composed of one justice from each township. In accordance with this law, a board of justices was elected, as follows: William P. Priest, E. Leach, Amos Baldwin, Baton Halloway, Elisha Scoville, Daniel Cox, Richard Blackledge, Thomas Sailor, and Stephen Sims. But it was soon seen that this system of county government was not as practical as the board of county commissioners, and after it had operated for four years, was abolished by law in 1828, the counties going back to their old management.

In November, 1826, after having been three years in the process of construction, the first court house was completed. It was a two-story brick building with twenty-two inch walls. The first story was eighteen feet high, and the second, fourteen feet, the lower being divided into court and jury rooms, while the upper floor was divided into three rooms used for the county offices. The whole building was surmounted by a cupola, and was built by Reynold Cory at a cost of about $2,500.

The first court house and the first jail served the needs of the county for about twenty years, but at the end of that time neither was adequate, and steps were taken to build new ones. The jail was declared unsafe at the June term of the circuit court, 1845, and Royal P. Cobb was given a contract for the erection of a new prison and jailer's residence for the sum of $3,250. It was built on the east side of the public square, was made of stone, and was 20x20 feet and two stories high. The floors were laid of cut stone ten inches thick, and in addition the lower room was covered with sheet iron and the windows closed

by heavy iron bars. The third jail, completed in 1862, is still in use but has undergone considerable expensive remodeling since its erection. Its original cost was $10,800.

ADDITIONAL COURT HOUSE HISTORY

Rush county's present prideful court house, widely recognized as one of the most adequate and beautiful public buildings in Indiana, was completed in 1898 and has in many ways confirmed the judgment of the commissioners who contracted for its erection. But in the interim between the erection of this fine modern edifice and the first modest court house, erected at a cost of $2,500, as noted above, there was a second court house which long served the needs of the county; for nearly half a century the life and the affairs of Rush county centered in it, a real community civic center.

The little old court house in which the county's business first was transacted stood the test of the times for about twenty years, at the end of which time the need of a new court house began to be agitated throughout the county. At a special term of the commissioners' court held on January 15, 1846, the board listened to arguments by county officials and leading citizens and arrived at a decision to erect a new court house. John L. Robinson, then county clerk, was authorized to secure plans and specifications from John Elder, an Indianapolis architect, for a brick court house 50x80 feet, two stories in height, and at the succeeding March term Mr. Elder was given the contract at a stipulated figure of $12,000. The edifice was completed in March, 1848, and as noted above this building constituted for nearly fifty years the county's civic center. No better tribute of memory to this historic old building can be paid than that paid by the late John F. Moses, of excellent memory, who years ago wrote concerning it: "The old court room has echoed the voices of many eminent men and numerous notable trials

were fought out there. It was the assembly room of the county and meetings of all kinds—religious, political, social, literary, musical, agricultural—were held in it. Questions of public interest were debated there. It witnessed many of the touching scenes of the war time, and after the war, at many a 'campfire,' stories of camp and battle moved the gathered crowds by turns to laughter and tears." The old court house, standing in the midst of a cluster of trees and surrounded by its iron fence and hitchrack, was a feature of the town until the spring of 1896, when it was torn down to make room for the present magnificent building.

Quoting further from Mr. Moses's all too brief "Historical Sketch of Rush County," it is noted that "the order for the present court house was made on December 2, 1895, by Calvin B. Jones, Allen Hinchman and William W. Innis, commissioners. They also contracted on the same date with A. W. Rush & Son for plans and specifications. Their action was strongly opposed and on January 15, 1896, the board met to consider remonstrances which had been filed and to hear argument in favor of postponing the building of a court house until the hard times had passed. These they rejected and on March 5 let the contract to P. H. McCormack & Co., at $157,143. A. L. Stewart was appointed engineer and superintendent. The old court house was at once torn down and work begun. During its progress the old Christian church at southwest corner of Second and Morgan streets, owned by the Knights of Pythias, was occupied by the county offices and for court purposes. The completed building was accepted by the commissioners on February 2, 1898. At night the splendid building was illuminated, all the electric lights being turned on, and crowds of citizens inspected its beauties. The next afternoon the county officers began moving in, County Treasurer H. C. Thompson being the first to occupy his new quarters. To pay for the building a temporary bond issue was made and paid

off. Then followed two issues of court house bonds, one for $70,000, the other for $160,000, at 5 per cent. * * * * The final cost, including extras, furniture, electric wiring, cement walks, sewer, power house, tunnel and connections, fees and remodeling the jail, was $257,385.38. * * * After its completion, the board building it being composed of Republicans, the Democrats, made it an issue in the next two political campaigns, but without effecting any change in the usual result."

A WORD IN PASSING ON POLITICS

This reference to the injection of partisan politics into the question of erecting the court house recalls another paragraph of Mr. Moses's admirable "Sketch" in which it is noted that "Rush county people have always been strong partisans. County organization followed soon after the 'Missouri compromise' had been adopted in the vain hope of quieting the bitter controversy between slavery and anti-slavery factions. Locally, parties were pretty evenly divided at the next presidential election, that of 1824, between Jackson and Clay—the former polling 119 votes and the latter 108; fifteen were cast for Adams. During a period of sixteen years following the total vote increased to 1,914 and the Democratic majority to 420. But the memorable campaign of 1840 carried the county into the Whig column, Harrison receiving a majority of 356 over VanBuren out of a total of 2,696 votes. It remained there for twelve years, until 1856, the birthyear of the Republican party, when Buchanan had forty-one plurality over Fremont, the total vote being 3,414. The people of Rush county studied national politics with special reference to the slavery question during the four years' Kansas-Nebraska struggle which ensued, and, hoping for the best but fearing the worst, anxiously watched the country drift toward civil war. The quarrel was between North and South and probably a decisive majority of the men of Rush county had South-

ern blood in their veins—a fact which adds to the interest in the vote which reflected their political sentiments. In 1860 Breckenridge and Johnson, ultra Southern candidates, received only 476 votes; Douglas and Johnson, 1,119; Lincoln and Hamlin, 1,757, and Bell and Everett, 35. In public meetings held after the secession movement had clearly revealed its purposes, resolutions were adopted by both parties. The Republicans pointed to 'the constitution as it is and the laws now in force' as a remedy for existing conditions and expressed a willingness 'to support any arrangement of compromise that may be acceptable to the country, which may be compatible with our honor, our principles and integrity.' The Democrats 'deprecated a government maintained by the sword, or Union held together by the bayonet,' and regarded all persons 'in favor of coercion as dangerous persons to be entrusted with power, as unfriendly to the Union and disloyal to her best interests.' As the war progressed Mr. Lincoln's principles and methods were more and more bitterly denounced. In 1876 the Democrats elected their county ticket, although Hayes received a plurality of 266 votes over Tilden. Rush county did not change in the campaign of 1884, when Cleveland and Hendricks were elected, but gave Blaine and Logan a plurality of 384. This county was profoundly moved by the 'free silver campaign' of 1896. With one accord all the people became ardent students of dry and abstract questions relating to money and finance and the crowds of debaters fiercely threshing them over were a street feature day and night. Pluralities have been more or less affected by local issues, but during the past thirty years [written in 1907] the Republicans have elected their candidates with few exceptions."

Supplemental to the above it may be added that the Progressive movement of 1912 modified the vote in Rush county as follows: Wilson, 2,312 votes; Taft, 1,931; Roosevelt, 1,075. In 1920 the vote was Harding, 6,113;

Cox, 4,513. In this latter year the normal vote of the county was increased approximately 100 per cent by the accession of the women to the ballot, this being the first year of Federal female suffrage by constitutional amendment, the total vote for presidental electors being 10,804.

COUNTY OFFICERS

In a preceding chapter relating to the bench and bar of Rush county mention has been made of those county officers who are classed as officers of the court, including the judges, prosecuting attorneys, clerks and sheriffs and further mention along these lines here is not required. The other officers of the county in the order of their service, from the beginning, are as follows:

Commissioners—Amaziah Morgan, Jehu Perkins, John Julian, George Hittle, Adam Conde, Daniel Stiers, Daniel Smith, Samuel Jackson, Samuel Culbertson, Peter Looney, John Walker, George Mull, John W. Barber, Martin Hood, O. H. Neff, T. M. Thompson, H. B. Hill, James R. Patton, John Carr, Richard J. Hubbard, Daniel Wilson, Joseph Peck, W. Markey, Elisha Prevo, John A. Boyd, William Roberts, David Sutton, John Blacklidge, David Q. Spahn, I. W. Irvin, Joseph Amos, John Hinchman, Jabez Reeve, Perry Boys, Joseph Florea, Hiram A. Tribbey, James Innis, Joseph Overman, James Hinchman, James A. Rankin, John T. Gregg, Horace H. Elwell, Eli Buell, Augustus Miller, Robert A. Hudelson, James B. Kirkpatrick, Robert N. Hinchman, John W. Ferree, Andrew B. English, Henry Hungerford, William L. Walker, Benjamin L. McFarlan, Samuel R. Patton, William A. Posey, James M. Wikoff, Allen Hinchman, Calvin B. Jones, William W. Innis, Marquis L. Sisson, John H. Frazee, Winfield S. Thompson, Willard H. Amos, Charles H. Lyons, Charles H. Kelso, Thomas H. Humes, Merrill S. Ball, John E. Harrison, George H. Bell, William T. Moore, Edson L. Aiken, John T. Bowles, Pleasant A. Newhouse, Harry Gosnell, Samuel Young.

Recorders—William Junken, Charles H. Veeder, Job Pugh, Finley Bigger, Isaac Conde, A. Stone, Daniel M. Kinney, John H. Brown, John H. Osborne, Charles O. Nixon, Ernest B. Thomas, Edmund B. Lowden, Clell Maple, Charles J. Brooks, Chester Peck, Howard Campbell.

Treasurers—James McManis, Reu Pugh, William H. Martin, Samuel Davis, Thomas Wallace, George W. Bramm, B. B. Talbott, Reu Pugh, Joel F. Smith, Jacob Beckner, E. H. M. Berry, John B. Reeve, William Beale, Francis Gray, John Fleehart, William F. Gordon, John C. Humes, Nathan Weeks, Thomas A. Jones, Henry C. Thompson, George H. Havens, John C. Blacklidge, George H. Caldwell, William M. McBride, John O. Williams, Charles A. Frazee.

Auditors—Matthew Smith, Jesse D. Carmichael, Archibald Kennedy, Alexander Posey, James M. Hildreth, Benjamin F. Johnson, Edward H. Wolfe, Alexander Posey, John K. Gowdy, Martin Bohannon, C. F. Mullin, Owen L. Carr, Albert L. Winship, Jesse M. Stone, Allen R. Holden, William H. McMillin, Phil Wilk.

Surveyors—W. B. Laughlin, who "ran the lines" for the government survey of this section of the state may thus, of course, be regarded as the first surveyor of Rush county and it is known that he continued in service as a surveyor hereabout for years after taking up his permanent residence here, but of his immediate successors there is some doubt. The present surveyor knows nothing of the original records of the office, the first book of surveys in his office dating from 1844, the first entry therein being over the signature of John Bell, county surveyor in that year. The names of the successive surveyors from that date down to that of the present incumbent of the office follow: S. G. Mendenhall, N. Shaddinger, John B. McCullough, R. R. Spencer, J. C. Gregg, Morton H. Downey, Alonzo Stewart, Francis M. Springer, Ora W. Harkless, George R. Kelly, A. R. Harkless, Adolphus

Cameron, Charles C. Brown, Clyde Kennedy and Frank L. Catt (incumbent).

Assessors—Prior to the law of 1891 assessments for taxes were taken care of by the township assessors, formerly called "listers." The law of 1891 provided for the election of a county assessor who also serves as a member and the president of the county board of review, instructs the township assessors in their duties and carries out the orders of the state board of tax commissioners. The first county assessor elected in Rush county was Rodney Spencer, whose unexpired term was filled by Alfred Swain, who was succeeded by William A. Powell and he, in turn, by Allen Newsom, William Gowdy, John F. Moses, Henry Schrader and Earl F. Priest (incumbent). In this connection it is worthy of note that Conrad Sailor, the county agent, who organized Rush county, was first "lister."

Coroner—The chief duty of the coroner is to determine by inquest how any person in the county met his death by violence or casualty and return a verdict to the clerk of the county court. He serves as sheriff if the sheriff is absent and may arrest the sheriff if the occasion arises. There seems to be some confusion regarding the early incumbents of this office in Rush county, the records of the office in the possession of Dr. W. E. Barnum, of Manilla, covering a period of comparatively few years back, during which time D. E. Barnett, Samuel M. Green, Frank Green, John N. Lee and W. E. Barnum (incumbent) have served in this capacity. The coroner's inquest record on file in the county clerk's office opens with an entry as of January 30, 1893, being case No. 1: "Infant of Ella Kemp: Strangulation at the hands of Ella Kemp, Dora Crawford being an abbettor or accessory to the crime." There are but seven entries in the book, the last being in the case of James Herbert, a negro, who was drowned "in water just south of the county jail" during the memorable flood of March, 1913, when by reason of

the unprecedented rising of the waters of Big Flat Rock river the downtown section of Rushville was under water. Strangely enough in none of these entries does the name of the coroner who files the report of inquest appear. It is considered doubtful that these seven cases, covering a period of twenty years, include all the cases that were subject to "crowner's quest" during that period. In an older chronicle reference is made to Richard Hackleman as having been the first coroner of the county. Dr. A. G. Shauck was coroner in 1913, when the above record closed. A search of the inquest fee book opened in 1889 shows that Frank G. Hackleman then was coroner and also reveals that others who have served in this office besides those mentioned above, were J. H. Spurrier, Edward I. Wooden and W. S. Coleman.

Legislative—Several changes have been made in the legislative district comprising Rush county since the beginning and there is therefore some difficulty in arriving at a definite conclusion with relation to those who early served from this district in the state legislature, but the state representatives from here since 1888 have been William A. Cullen, Elijah T. Oldham, Gates Sexton, J. Q. Thomes, Leonidas H. Mull, Will M. Sparks, Henry E. Guffin, Cary Jackson, William P. Jay, Nathan Weeks, Oliver C. Norris, William R. Jinnett. The joint senators who have served during the same period are John W. Comstock, David S. Morgan, Thomas K. Mull, Elmer E. Stoner, Edgar E. Hendee, E. E. Moore, Cary Jackson, Ora Myers, Lem P. Dobyns and Rowland S. Hill. Under the legislative reapportionment act of 1921 Rush county loses its individual representative in the state legislature, being thrown into a joint representative district with Hancock county. It is in a joint senatorial district with Henry county. In the chapter relating to the county seat mention is made of the representatives from this district in earlier days.

CHAPTER IX

Townships and Villages

The historiographer who attempts a compilation of records and a narrative of events of a neighborhood which has been forming for more than a century amid the changing conditions which mark the erection of an American community faces a task which would seem well nigh hopeless save for the initial work done along similar lines by those who were contemporary with those events. Happily, in the case of the present compilers there have been earnest, thoughtful men here who, in their generation, "blazed the ways" for those who might follow them along the gentle paths of local historical research, lightening the labors of inquiry and investigation and making clear what otherwise might be but a confusing tangle of myth obstructing the differentiation between fact and tradition that so often confronts the seeker after statements regarding the days of "lang syne." And to those who thus "blazed the ways" grateful acknowledgment has been made by all who have had to do with adding to the store of historical knowledge relating to Rush county. Two names particularly are mentioned in this connection —two dominant figures are recalled, those of Dr. John A. Arnold and the Hon. Elijah Hackleman. As the late John F. Moses, in the preface to his admirable but all too brief "Historical Sketch of Rush County," said in acknowledging his indebtedness to these early writers: "They were eye-witness from the beginning and a part of the events which their pens have so faithfully and ably recorded. No one can ever write about Rush county history without being greatly indebted to them." And in presenting this chapter on the townships and towns of the county the present compilers make similar grateful

acknowledgment, particularly to the notable work of Doctor Arnold, without whose illuminative "Reminiscences" the list of pioneers of the respective townships of the county would have been lost forever, or at best preserved in so fragmentary a fashion as to be valueless for the definite purposes of a volume of this character.

In preceding chapters considerable detailed attention has been given to some of the incidents attending the settlement of the county in general and a narrative also has been made of the organization and outline of the several townships of the county. To these details the attention of the reader is recalled in this connection, for the plan of this work so correlates the several headings under which the history of the county is presented as to make a faithful and comprehensive narrative when taken as a composite. To the elder generation this correlation will be instinctive; associations of recollection will supply the connection. To the readers of the younger generation it will be no great mental task to keep in mind the connecting incidents and dates essential to the continuity of the work. Chronologically, the order of presentation of the records of the several townships of the county may be criticised, but it is believed that the presentation of these several narratives in alphabetical order is preferable for the sake of convenience to the reader, and in following this order the first township to be given mention will be

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP

This township, in the southern part of the county, was one of the first sections of the county to secure the overflow of immigration which began to come this way after the admission of the state to the Union in 1816 and at the time the county became a separate civic entity in 1821 had a considerable pioneer settlement. The township is at the southern border of the county, bounded by Noblesville township on the north, Richland on the east,

Decatur county on the south and Orange township on the west. The town of Milroy, situated at almost the exact geographical center of the township, is the center of the township's commercial and social activities and the people are energetic and progressive. Milroy, however, was not laid out as a town until about ten years after the county had been organized and in the meantime and even prior to county organization local business had been carried on in other pioneer trading centers nearby, the first of these, according to an older chronicle, having been a small store which was opened by William Brown in a building he put up adjacent to Miller's mill, at a point about a mile south of the present town of Milroy, this mill having been the first grist mill erected in that section of the county, a convenience for the pioneers thereabout for some years before the organization of the county in 1821. It also is said that John Julian, who was afterward a member of Rush county's first board of county commissioners and an influential factor in the early doings of the county, had carried on a considerable "huckster" business thereabout. There also was another neighborhood store, this having been operated by Wilson Stewart in a little log house at a point a mile west of the present town of Milroy. Nathan Tompkins presently erected a tavern on Little Flat Rock adjacent to a mill which Gossett & Miller had set up there, and Nathan Julian opened a store at the same point, this industrial center becoming a nucleus around which other settlers gathered, and in 1830 the town of Milroy was formally platted and officially placed "on the map." In 1832 Thomas J. Larimore put up a mill at that point, thus giving the place two mills, and Anderson township thus early became widely recognized as a busy and "going" community. Williamstown was a small village on the Decatur county line in this township. Upon the advent of the V. G., & R. railroad, one-half mile east, this town began its decline, and is now but a memory. Earl City was platted along the new railroad and

the postoffice was moved to the new town, retaining the name "Williamstown."

Among the pioneer settlers of Anderson township the names of the following have been preserved by the older chronicles: Jesse Winship, James Tyler, Beverly Ward, Jacob Hackleman, James Fordyce, John Cooper, William Earlywine, Eli J. Elstun, Joseph Spurgeon, James Thompson, William Julian, Michael Miller, James Logan, Adam and Daniel Conde, Lawrence Vanausdale, William Beal, William Bell, John Enos, James W. Stewart, Hugh Stewart, Daniel Thomas, William Hill, Nathan Tompkins, Jacob Hooten, William Minton, Alexander Innis, Richard Harcourt, John and William J. Brown, John Julian, Andrew Seright, Adam Richey, Jacob Whiteman, Ithamar P. Root, John Mann, Aquilla Humes, Leonard Burton, David Witters, Capt. William Rice, Capt. John Boyd, John Bell, Robert Bowles, William Thomas, John Aldridge, William Duncan, George Somerville and Nathan Harlan.

Milroy—It was on November 3, 1830, that Nathan Tompkins and Nathan Julian, as noted above, filed the plat of the town of Milroy, thus officially identifying the village which was growing up around the tavern of the former and the store of the latter. Other stores were beginning to start up, the early merchants of the town being noted as having been John Corbin, Harvey Hedrick, Seneca E. Smith, Richard Robbins, Samuel Green, George B. Elstun, Reuben Johnson, John L. Robinson, Aaron VanKirk, James Cox, Alexander & Thorne, Wesley Morrow, Alonzo and Frank F. Swain, Joel F. Smith, John Barton and William Burton & Son. Hugh C. Smith, who came from Cincinnati, was one of the early tavern keepers. Robert Scott was Milroy's first doctor, and among other early physicians in the place are mentioned: Doctors Barber, Reynolds, Sharp, Robb, Bracken, Day, Bussell, Tompkins, Innis, Thomas, Pollitt, Riley and Rogers. When the railroad reached Milroy in 1881, the

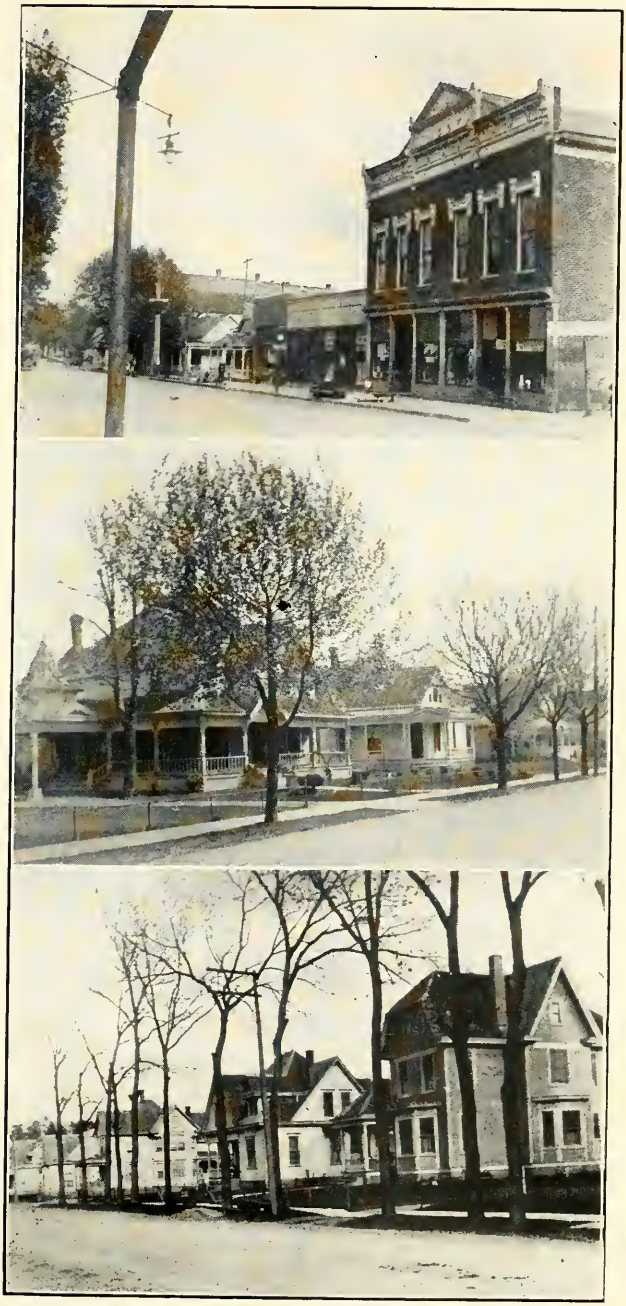
village took "a new lease on life," and has since enjoyed a steady and substantial growth, its various commercial and industrial interests being well established. When natural gas was "struck" in this county Milroy secured an ample supply and still enjoys the use of this convenient fuel.

The first newspaper in Milroy was the *Advertiser,* established in 1882 by Charles F. Pollitt, who presently changed the name of the paper to the *Times,* and continued to carry on his newspaper business until 1887, when he sold the paper to George W. Rowe, who changed the name to the *News,* under which name it continued until bought by F. C. Green, who gave it the name of the *Press,* which it still bears, now under the capable editorial direction of Dewey Hagen, the present owner of the paper. Mr. Hagen also publishes the Laurel *Review,* which he owns, and in addition to getting out these papers prints several school publications. Milroy has an excellent school building, built about 1907, as a consolidated township high school, in which a commissioned high school course is taught, George J. Bugbee, principal. There are three churches, the United Presbyterians, the Methodist Episcopalians and the Christians being represented, and there are four lodges of secret societies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen being represented, each owning their own buildings. A local post of the Grand Army of the Republic was actively maintained for many years, but the dwindling number of the comrades of late years has all but extinguished the post. To take the place of this venerated patriotic body, however, there is a vigorous young post of the American Legion, which will be prepared to take the lead in patriotic activities formerly taken by the elder soldiers. The town has three physicians; Dr. Will T. Lampton, Dr. E. L. Hume and Dr. C. S. Houghland; two dentists, Dr. H. F. Thomas and Dr. A. C. Ross, and a veterinarian, Dr. J. S. Francis. The First National Bank

and the Milroy Bank offer admirable exchange facilities to the community. The flour mill, operated by the Milroy Milling Company, has a capacity of better than two hundred barrels a day, and the grain elevator operated by W. M. Bosley, offers a local market for grain. A transmission line of wires from the I. & C. Traction Company's power house at Rushville, carries electricity for lighting purposes. There is a hotel, the Milroy Hotel. Schlosser Bros. conduct a local cream station; the Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Co. operates a lumber yard, and the Milroy Stock Co. offers a market for live stock. Other business in the town is represented as follows: General store, W. S. Mansfield; hardware, W. S. Mercer, W. L. McKee & Son; grocers, C. H. Harton, Tompkins Bros., W. A. Aldridge; drugs, Norman Harcourt, Sheppard's drug store; jewelry, E. F. Starks; millinery, Betty Wilson; automobiles, Milroy Motor Sales Co.; garages, F. O. Hillis, Goldia H. Carr; harness shop, Charles Stewart; poolroom and barber shop, Harry Richey; blacksmiths, Francis, Turner & Brooks and Marion Tague. Milroy has ever since along in the '80s made much of its annual Chautauqua meetings and the presence of a flourishing Chautauqua circle, which has done much in the way of social and cultural promotion in that community, the influence of which has been reflected throughout that whole region.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

This township's situation in the northern tier of townships of the county did not attract any considerable number of settlers for several years after the general settlement of the southern part of the county had well set in and it was not until 1823 or later that there were sufficient numbers of settlers there to begin to regard themselves as a neighborhood. Center township is bounded on the north by Henry county, on the east by Washington township, on the south by Jackson and Union townships, and on the west by Ripley township. It is trav-



SCENES IN MILROY

ersed by Little Blue river, which rises in the northeast corner of the township, and by Three-Mile creek, admirable natural drainage thus being afforded. It is said that the first physician in the township was Dr. Robert Moffett, after whose death his widow married Dr. Abner Dillon, who continued the practice. Alfred Reeves established the first store in the township and John Waggoner was the first blacksmith. The state Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, proper mention of which is made elsewhere in this volume, is situated in the northwestern corner of Center township. It was not until the coming of the railroad in the early '80s that Center township had established trading points, local trade having prior to that time gone to Knightstown, just over the line in the neighboring county of Henry, and to Carthage, the business center of Ripley township, but with the building of the railroad north and south through the eastern part of the township two railway stations were established, that of Hamilton (now called Sexton) on the border line between Center and Jackson townships, and Mays, in section 17, both of which at once became convenient shipping and commercial points.

In the considerable list of pioneers of Center township that has been preserved by the older chronicles appear the names of William, Robert and John Huddleston, David Price, John James, Robert Hamilton, Robert, John and Joseph Knox, Hiram Bitner, William, Samuel and John Shields, John Bell, David McBride, Moses Clifford, John Ruby, George Heffner, John Reddick, George Brown, George and Abraham Rhodes, George Appel, Zachariah Sparks, Aaron and John Purcell, William McBride, John Brooks, William Bell, Jabez and Ila Reeves, William James, James Ewing, William Kirkpatrick, Peter Siler, Cordil Dimmick, George Grandstaff, William Baker, Asa Blanchard, Asa Reeves, Levi James, Joshua Florea, Burrell Akers, Thomas Craft, Thomas Brooks, Joseph and Samuel Barrett, Jesse Garten, Jacob

Ruby, John Walker, John Mallis, John Brown, James Oldham, John Peters, Robert Brooks, Jacob Shiveley, John Waggoner, Joshua Sparks, Dr. Abner Dillon, Alfred Reeves, Samuel Huddleson, James Cochran, Samuel Maze, James and Samuel Young, James Gray, James Johnson, David Sutton, Thomas Atkins, Leroy Pugh, Daniel Bayliss, Thomas C. Stewart, Nelson Sisson, Jacob Cooper, Jonathan Kirkham, John Somerville, Jacob Buck, John R. McBride, James Pinkerton, Arthur Boyd, Leroy Scott, William Reeves, Samuel Kirkpatrick, James Henry, Bailey Pendergrast, Alexander Sears, Benjamin Pritchard, James English, Linden Addison, Jonathan Hulley.

Mays—This pleasant village in section 17 of Center township was established with the opening of the railroad through that part of the county, and was laid out as a town by Samuel Kirkpatrick and Charles H. Thrawley, March 25, 1884. The present population of the village is about 250, and it is the center of trade for a considerable area thereabout. The village has a bank, an elevator, a sawmill and the usual complement of stores. It has an excellent school and two churches, the United Presbyterian and the Christian.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

On account of a heavy percentage of swamp land in Jackson township in the days of the settlement of this county, the population of the township was a little backward, but with the digging of drainage ditches to help out sluggish little Mud creek, the natural but inefficient outlet for the swamp, these swamp lands were reclaimed, opening the way to settlement and this reclaimed land is now among the most valuable in the county. In the old days the dreaded Burr Oak swamp was considered well nigh irreclaimable, but with drainage it was turned into fine farm land. Jackson township is bounded on the north by Center township, on the east by Union, on the

south by Rushville township and on the west by Posey township. The Little Blue river crosses the northwest corner of the township. Henderson is the only hamlet in the township. It is situated on the Big Four railroad, in section 10, and was platted by Ida M. Henderson, August 1, 1890. Its conveniences as a railway station and as a local trading point were welcomed by the people of the neighborhood. The first store opened in the township in the early days was that of Jones & Parker, in the once locally famous, but long since abandoned hamlet of "Tail Holt," later called Occident, which was a postoffice for a number of years.

Sexton—This hamlet was laid out as a town site on May 25, 1883, following the completion of the New Castle & Rushville railroad, since taken over by the Lake Erie & Western. The name of the platted town as recorded is Hamilton Station. When the postoffice was established it became necessary to rename the town on account of another town of the name of Hamilton in Indiana, and the postoffice was named Sexton, by which name the village generally is known. The first house in the hamlet was built by Mathias Knecht.

Following are some of the names that are associated with the days of the settlement of the township: Thomas Burton, John Souders, John Bowne, John Castle, Jacob and William David, William Truitt, Shipman Newkirk, Jacob Gobel, William Kirkpatrick, Samuel and Isaac Newhouse, William Jones, Elijah Billings, Stephen Sparks, James Jones, Robert Berry, Elder William Caldwell, Thomas McKinnon, Philip Barger, Daniel Gorman, William and Nathan Porter, Harmon Osborne, John Smelcer, George Winship, David Gilson, William O'Banion, James Oldham, William Bodine, James Downey, William Moffett, Brook Talbott, Aaron Mock, George Kirkpatrick, Azahel Griffith, James Fry, William Beale, Sr., Benjamin Kendall, John Newhouse, Solomon Stephens, William Armstrong, David Kenning, Washington Barger, Isaac Ploughe, Jonathan Fleener.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP

There is a pretty strong presumption of truth in the statement long maintained that the first permanent settlement in Rush county was effected in that section of the county which became organized as Noble township, as now located, the character of the lands lying along the several tributaries of the Little Flat Rock, which has its headwaters in this township, having proved attractive to prospective settlers seeking overflow from the earlier settled counties of Fayette and Franklin on the east. The honor of having been the first settler is thus given to Isaac Williams, who is reported to have put up, in September, 1819, a cabin on what afterward became the Andrew Guffin farm, but Elijah Hackleman's reminiscences have it that the first to settle in the Little Flat Rock neighborhood was Enoch Russell, who settled there in March of that same year. The old Williams cabin is still standing, a part of an old barn on the Guffin farm. Early in the spring of the next year William Merryman put up a cabin on the farm, which afterward became the home of Benjamin F. Reeve. These early arrivals of course were "squatters," for the land here was not opened for legal entry until in the fall of 1820. After the first land sale settlement was effected rapidly and Noble township became one of the most populous sections of the county at an early date. Perhaps what may be regarded as the first commercial enterprise carried on in Rush county was the store of Conrad Sailor, in that section which became organized as Noble township. As has been noted heretofore, Sailor was the agent appointed by the legislature to organize Rush county upon the passage of the enabling act in December, 1821. He had represented Franklin county in the first state legislature which met at Corydon, and was active in the public affairs of the pioneer community which began to develop in the new lands west of that county, not only carrying on the business of his little pioneer store and taking an influ-

ential part in politics, but being accounted a leader in the work of the Baptist church hereabout.

Noble township is not quite a true "congressional" township, half of sections 3 and 10 being cut off to help form the eastern "jog" in Rushville township, reference to which has been made in an earlier chapter. The township is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Fayette county, on the south by Richland township and on the west by Rushville township and section 33 of Anderson township. It is well drained by Little Flat Rock river and the headwater tributaries of the same. There is no railroad in the township and there is but one hamlet, New Salem. The first mill in the township was put up by William Robinson and not long afterward Jehu Perkins put up a mill on Pleasant Run. Jehu Perkins, one of the three original county commissioners of Rush county, was the father of twenty-one children, one of whom, a son, Jehu Perkins, Jr., commonly known as "Boss," is credited with having been the first white child born in the present confines of the county. Benjamin F. Reeve, the pioneer school teacher in Noble township, served this district in both the upper and lower houses of the state legislature and also served for many years as justice of the peace in and for his home township. John P. Thompson organized a Christian church in Noble township in 1830, this church being said to have been the first formal organization of the Disciples of Christ in Indiana.

Among those mentioned as having been the founders of Noble township were the following: John Hawkins, Abraham Hackleman, Conrad Sailors, Henry Lines, Col. John Tyner, Isaac Patterson, Edward Patterson, Jacob Sailors, Elder John Blades, Jehu Perkins, Benjamin Sailors, Jesse Winship, Thomas P. Lewis, Doctor Kipper, John Gregg, Isaac Stephens, Jacob Starr, John Pogue, James Logan, Aaron Lines, John Laforge, John Beaver, Peter Looney, Henry Myers, Lewis Smith,

George Taylor, Aaron Wellman, Solomon Bowen, Elias Posten, Robert Stewart, John McKee, James Wiley, James J. Armstrong, John P. Tompkins, Stephen Lewis and Joseph J. Amos.

New Salem—This, as has been noted above, is the only hamlet in Noble township, and has a population of around 250. The first settler within the limits of what is now the village was Moses Thompson, who put up a cabin there in the early '20s, he being followed shortly afterward by Doctor Anthony, who thus became one of the real pioneer physicians of the county. Then came Reuben Runyon, who set up a blacksmith shop, and Israel Knapp with a wagon shop, these essential pioneer industries becoming the nucleus around which gathered the present village. Among the early merchants mention is made of Thomas J. Larimore, Jameson & Salla, Robinson & Miller, Richardson & Marsh and George and Andrew Guffin. Two mills formerly operated in the village, but one was moved to Rushville and the other was destroyed by a tornado. The town was formally platted by Moses Thompson in February, 1831. Besides the two or three stores essential to the immediate commercial needs of the neighborhood New Salem has a bank, the New Salem Bank, an excellent school and two churches, both the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant being represented there, each having substantial church buildings. A grain elevator was erected at New Salem a few years ago by a Brookville grain man in expectation of the village becoming a rail shipping point when the right of way through there was secured by the I. & C. Traction Company, but the hope of the villagers to have a rail outlet has not yet materialized. In the old days before railroads came to the county New Salem was noted as a stopping point for cattle drovers who would be driving their stock to market at Cincinnati. Its present commercial interests are represented by Jehu Perkins, general store; Roy Murphy & Son, grocers; Carl W. Dausch, grocer;

William Dausch, butcher, and Clarence Maple and Edward Gwinnup, blacksmiths.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP

This township in the southwestern corner of the county is a "square" township of thirty-six sections, and is bounded on the north by Walker township, on the east by Anderson township, on the south by Decatur county and on the west by Shelby county. It is perhaps the most rugged section of the county topographically, the surface being much broken by numerous streams and hills. Big Flat Rock traverses it, entering in section 4, near the northeast corner, and flowing out in section 29, besides which Little Hurricane and Big Mill creeks and two or three other small streams afford ample drainage. Moscow, a village of about one hundred population, in the southeast quarter of section 18, and Gowdy, a cross-roads hamlet in section 1, are the trading centers. Moscow was surveyed by W. B. Laughlin for John Woods, who filed the plat for record May 1, 1830. The township has no railroad, but has excellent highways, as have all parts of the county. Limestone of a good quality for building crops out in the vicinity of Moscow, and quarries have been profitably worked in the past. According to Doctor Arnold's narrative, Moscow in the early days "possessed a reputation far from enviable; in fact, it was famous for lawlessness and ruffianism, but now it is a quiet, orderly village." The village of Moscow dates back to 1822 when John Woods and David Querry built a mill on Big Flat Rock at that point. Nathan Julian presently opened a store at the milling point, which thus became the center of the community, and the village had expanded to such a point in the spring of 1830 that John Woods employed Doctor Laughlin, the pioneer surveyor, to plat the place and get it "on the map." Other early merchants were A. Musselman, John T. Drummond, O'Brien Gwynne and R. H. Johnson, the latter of whom had a

partner at Brookville. John Woods, mentioned above, also operated a distillery, as did Joseph Owens, and it is said these were quite liberally patronized, this fact probably accounting for the "unenviable reputation" borne by the place in the pioneer days, to which reference has been made above. The first tavern was conducted by one Hays and Samuel Harney presently put up another tavern which became quite noted in its way in its day. An organized band of horsethieves operated in the Moscow neighborhood many years ago, making their rendezvous there a distributing point for their plunder.

Bearing on conditions in and about Moscow in an earlier day, the following under the head of "Letter from Moscow," published in a county seat paper in 1872, is informative: "Orange township is called the dark corner of Rush county. Somehow our township has never taken the stand in education, religion or enterprise that has been accorded to some other parts of our county. Moscow is the seat of government for this region. It is little and lifeless, and is no larger than it was twenty years ago, and has only a sad prospect for the future. Once a week the mail comes and the outer world is heard from. Saturdays are great days in our capital, because then we get the mail and all the surrounding country comes in to get the news." That was fifty years ago, and happily, a great change has been made in community conditions during the half-century that has elapsed since then. Ten years ago a consolidated township school was erected at Moscow at a cost of $30,000, and the influence of that school on the community has been a transforming one, indeed. The community has been drawn more closely together by the daily associations of the children in a common motive and in other ways conditions have been bettered. R. H. Glenn, who has been associated with the school almost ever since it was established, is now principal of the same, and is extending the work, the plan now being to erect an addition to the building. It is a matter

of note that the longest wooden bridge in the state spans Big Flat Rock at Moscow. Though social conditions at Moscow have been wonderfully improved since the days referred to above by the older chronicle, the town has not grown in size and is but a typical rural hamlet, one store, that of Barlow Bros., being sufficient to supply the commercial needs of the community. The old mill that has stood there along the river bank for near a century, was recently sold out and has been abandoned. The one church in the village, that of the Christian denomination, has been established for many years, but the congregation is worshiping in a handsome new edifice erected within the past few years, the pastor, the Reverend Mr. Selig, of Butler College, coming once a fortnight to minister to the congregation. The complaint uttered by the plaintive writer of the "Letter From Moscow" above noted, that mail reached the village but once a week lost its force when rural free mail delivery was established throughout the county and daily mail brought to the doors of the farmers and villagers now keeps them fully informed. Certainly Orange township no longer can be "called the dark corner of Rush county." The township school and the daily newspapers forbid.

Among the pioneers of Orange township whose names have been preserved by the older chronicles were George Shoppelle, Richard Shaw, Israel Hewitt, Joseph Owens, John Woods, Nathan Allison, John Machlan, Absalom Milligan, Robert Hungerford, William, John and Henry McCarty, John Waggoner, Robert McDuffy, John Mullens, Robert Bowling, Thomas Wilson, Michael Ezekial, Josiah Kelly, Jesse Barlow, Jesse M. Barlow, John Little, Jerome Buffingham, Abraham Rhue, Benjamin Moore, Daniel Querry, David, Joseph and Nathan Frakes, Uriah and Reuben Farlow, Millikin Owens, John Selby, Harm Farlow, Richard Hungerford, John Hewitt, Isaac Conde, Andrew Stiers, Nathan Aldridge, William Dodson, Elias Hilligoss, Matthew Allison, Absalom Sli-

fer, Thomas Prill, John Griffith, Josiah Bishop, Daniel Tevis, Robert Waggoner, David Alter, Alexander Simpson, Sr., and Peter, Aris and Milton Waggoner.

POSEY TOWNSHIP

This is another of the "square" townships of the county, being made up of thirty-six sections, and lies on the western edge of the county, being bounded on the north by Ripley township, on the east by Jackson and Rushville townships, on the south by Walker township and on the west by Shelby county. Arlington, a thriving station on the old C. H., & D. railroad, now known as the C. I., & W., is the only village in the township. The township is traversed by Little Blue river and by North Fork, Meadow and Mud creeks and one or two other small streams. These are sluggish streams, however, and the generally flat character of the surface has necessitated considerable ditching.

Settlement in Posey township began about the year 1822, and it was not long until all the land in the township was taken by original entry. Levin Birt, who laid out the town plat of Burlington (present Arlington) about the year 1830, opened the first store in the township and also is referred to as having been the first school teacher there. A second store was opened by Carr, Wooster & Co., and the first physician was Dr. Erastus Bussell. The coming of the railroad through the township not only afforded a rail shipping point conveniently accessible to all parts of the township, but gave an impetus to development along other lines and what had before that time been regarded as a somewhat "backward" township stepped up into the front rank and has remained there. The later coming of the trolley cars also was a valuable contributing factor in the township's progress, as it has been of all townships touched by this convenient mode of transportation.

The older chronicles carry quite a list of the names

of the early settlers of this township, among which are noted Rev. James Havens, Adam M. C. Gowdy, Jefferson Arnett, William Davis, Hiram R. Tribbey, Recompense Murphy, Levin Birt, Obed Meredith, Garland B., George and William Allender, James Eaton, John Alsman, William Collins, John Jordan, John Spencer, Samuel Gordon, George Moore, Thomas Gruell, John Stapleton, William Drysdale, George Hamil, John Moore, Sabert Offutt, Jonathan Ball, Henry Ball, John McMichael, Jesse Leonard, Hezekiah Clark, Capt. Christian Nelson, Henry Bogue, Wiley Bogue, Jesse Morgan, William McHatton, James Allender, Eli Claville, Jesse McDaniel, James Walker, Morgan and Ransom Baity, Drury Holt, James Junken, John Junken, Alexander Woods, Thomas Heaton, Obed Worth, Obed Swain, Jesse Adams, Archibald Kennedy, Lewis Bravard, Henry Beckner, Jacob Beckner, Sr., James Smith, Caleb Doudge, Daniel Bebout, Jesse Kellum, Hugh S. Fleehart, Rev. Gabriel McDuffie, William Brun, Thomas Swain, Peter Sapp, Wright Smith, Richard Rutter, Wright Donnelly, Samuel Swinhart, Nimrod Adams and George W. Leisure. Uncle Jeff Arnett was the first justice of the peace in the community. He was also postmaster, the profits of the office amounting to about $1 a quarter. Mr. Arnett also was proprietor of a tannery, which offered a local market for hides. The first physician was Doctor Clark, and it is said that the first church building erected in the village was a structure twelve by fourteen feet put up by the pioneer Langden, who had settled there in 1824.

Arlington—The town of Arlington in sections 19 and 24 of Posey township is a pleasant village of about 450 population. It was platted by Levin Birt and James Collins in April, 1832, and was given the name of Burlington, but presently was changed to Beech Grove, its first postoffice name, on account of another postoffice of the name of Burlington in the state. This name later was changed to Arlington and so remains. Additions to the original

plat have been made by Fletcher Tevis, C. C. Lee and James W. Green. Levin Birt, founder of the town, mentioned above as the first merchant and schoolteacher, also operated a carding mill in the early days of the town, the site of the mill having been on the present site of the Christian church, and later added a corn mill. Joseph Hamilton also was an early merchant; Peter Sapp was the village blacksmith; Jefferson Arnett carried on a tannery and Robert Ford had a harness shop. Business since those days has developed until now all essential lines are represented. The town has a commissioned high school and two live churches, the Christian and the Methodist Episcopal. The Arlington Bank offers an admirable medium for local exchange and Hutchinson & Son's grain elevator affords convenient facilities for marketing the products of the farm. Fred Woods, the postmaster, has a grocery store, and other mercantile lines are represented as follows: D. M. Baldridge, hardware and implements; Perry Reddick, general store; J. M. Eaton, general store; C. F. Cline, grocer; C. M. Kuhn, grocery and restaurant; Stella M. Davis, drugs; Charles L. Stout, restaurant; Lee Silvers, vulcanizing and motor accessories; O. F. Downey, garage; W. T. Newhouse, W. B. Hinton and L. Snider, blacksmiths, and two poolrooms. There are two physicians in the village, Dr. A. G. Shauck and Dr. Fred H. Finlaw. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is represented by a subordinate lodge, a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah and the encampment and the Improved Order of Red Men has a lodge and the auxiliary Daughters of Pocahontas. Arlington has the oldest brass band in the county, the same having been a continuous organization for more than twenty-five years, now under the leadership of C. Earl Downey.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

This township, situated in the southeast corner of the county, is a township of thirty sections, and is bounded

on the north by Noble township, on the east by Franklin county, on the south by Decatur county, on the west by Anderson township. It is well drained, Clifty creek making a loop in the south central portion of the township, the North Fork of Clifty traversing the northwest section and Salt creek and Bull Fork creek draining the eastern section. By reason of its situation with respect to the older counties to the east and south Richland was one of the first centers of population in Rush county, a settlement having been effected on Clifty creek in this township as early as 1820, George Brown, Jesse Morgan, James Henderson, John Ray, John Ewick, Joel Craig and James and John Gregg having located there in that year. Jacob Fisher came in the following year, and in 1822 and 1823 quite a number of other families had located thereabout, making quite a settlement in the Richland neighborhood. Joel Craig started a store at the cross roads dividing sections 10 and 15 for the accommodation of the pioneer settlers and around this trading center the village of Richland grew up. Larrimore & Eyestone, afterward Eyestone & Hackleman, opened the second store, and in 1824 Harvey Bros. also started a store. Jesse Morgan, who later represented this district in both houses of the state legislature, was the first justice of the peace. His brother, Jonah Morgan, was a pioneer schoolteacher and Methodist preacher. The Hopewell Methodist church, organized by the Greggs in this township in 1821, is commonly regarded as having been the first formal church organization in Rush county. It is noted that Lorenzo Dow in his itinerary through this section of Indiana preached to the pioneers in the Hopewell grove. The first white child born in the township was Hannah, daughter of Jacob Fisher, whose birth occurred in September, 1821. The first marriage, in that same year, was that of Jonathan Richeson and Ann Wheeler. It is well to note that this pioneer couple raised thirteen children, an evidence, as an older chroni-

cle notes, of their "good citizenship." The first teacher was Mr. Ricker, who conducted a pioneer school in a cabin in the Richland neighborhood. Doctor Bradshaw was the first physician and he was followed by Doctors Bracken and Howland. The presence in this township in the old days of Richland Academy gave an impetus to the cause of education in that community which was reflected throughout this whole region.

Among the pioneers of this township may be noted the names of Jesse Morgan, George Brown, James Henderson, John Ray, John Ewick, Joel Craig, John and James Gregg, Jacob Fisher, John Stewart, Abraham Bever, Joseph Washburn, Peter and Joseph Miller, Charles Robinson, Charles and Archibald Miller, John Cook and John Walker.

Richland—Though this village, as noted above, had been a trading point since the day of the beginning of a settlement in Richland township, it was not formally platted until in 1854 when A. P. Butler and others "laid out" the town, the original plat consisting of sixteen lots When the railroad came to Milroy, about four miles to the west, that village became the natural center of trade for that region and Richland's commercial development went into a decline from which it never recovered, a further decline ensuing when the postoffice was taken away, mail being brought by rural delivery from Milroy. Richland has a population of about 150. The Methodist Episcopal church is the only one there, but there formerly was a congregation of United Presbyterians, the old Richland Academy having been conducted under their auspices, but they gradually were absorbed by other communions. The United Brethren have a church in the southeast part of the township. When it first became a community center this village was known as Harvey's Corners. Later it took the higher sounding name of Palmyra and it was not until the '70s that it became known as Richland. There are two stores at Richland, Messrs. Lusk and Hawkins being the merchants.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the northwest corner of Rush county and is bounded on the north by Henry county and two sections of Hancock county, on the east by Center township, on the south by Posey township and on the west by Hancock county. Carthage, a town of about 900 population on the Big Four railroad, near the center of the township, is the trading center and has been so from the beginning, the Quaker settlement which sprang up on the Big Blue at that point in pioneer days having maintained its dominance as a social and commercial center. Farmers, a station on the Big Four in section 33, is a trading point in the southeast corner of the township. Ripley township is well drained, being traversed from the northeast corner to the southwest corner by Big Blue river, which gave power to the mills in pioneer days. Six Mile creek drains the western portion of the township and Three Mile creek enters Big Blue in the northeastern portion.

The first permanent settlement in the township was made by a colony of Quakers from North Carolina, who settled there in 1821. Even before the lands were opened by the Government for sale Joseph Henley, Samuel Hill and a party had come out here into the wilderness from North Carolina to "spy out the land" and had selected lands along the Big Blue in the vicinity of where Carthage later came to be laid out. At the land sale Robert Hill, son of Samuel Hill and brother-in-law of Joseph Henley, acting as agent for the colony, purchased the tract and in 1821 several families settled, including those of Thomas, Jonathan and Nathan Hill, brothers of Robert Hill; Andrew Thorp, Dayton Holloway, Benjamin Snyder, William Wilson, Pearson Lacy, Benjamin Cox and Nathan White. In the next year others came and by 1825 there was a quite numerous settlement in the rich lands of the township. The first birth of a white child in

the township was in the family of Nathan Hill in 1822 and the first marriage in the township was that of William Binford and Mary Jessup. It was not long after their arrival on the scene before the colony of Friends had a log meeting house erected on Walnut Ridge and in this pioneer meeting house the first school was conducted, Nathan Hill being the teacher. Robert Hill opened the first store and this early commercial center became the nucleus around which Carthage grew up. Robert Hill, who had acted as the agent for the colony in the purchase of their lands, also was the first miller and was an active factor in the development of the community. The first blacksmith was Dayton Holloway, who some years later also started a mill. Until the coming of the Shelbyville & Knightstown railroad in 1848 the development of the community was about that of the normal rural community, but when the railroad gave Carthage a proper outlet it began to expand and has ever since been the second town in point of population in the county. Among others besides those above mentioned who were classed as pioneers of Ripley township were John Addison, John Walker, William James, Samuel Moore, Isaac Tullis, Henry and Thomas Henley, Reuben Bentley, Nathan Pettijohn, Luke Newsom, Jonathan Pierson, Jonathan Phelps, John Dawson, Jacob Siler, John Reddick, Sarah Commons, Hannah Earnest, Thomas Draper, Henry Newby, Thomas Cogshall, Lindsey Hearkless, Elias Henley, Stephen Bentley, John Gates, Mahlon Hockett, Abraham Small, Thomas Thornburg, Joel Pusey and William Johnson.

Carthage—In point of size and business importance Carthage is second only to Rushville as a commercial center in Rush county. It is beautifully situated on the banks of Big Blue river about the center of the township and is an important shipping point on the Big Four railroad. The big plant of the American Paper Products Company at this place is regarded as one of the most

FRIENDS MEETING IN 1880

CARTHAGE CORNET BAND IN 1877

extensive industrial concerns in Rush county and employs about 150 persons. Though Carthage had been established as a trading point in the early '20s, as noted above, when Robert Hill opened his little store there, it was not officially recognized on the map until August 18, 1834, when John Clark and Henry Henley filed a plat of the village. This plat which was laid out in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 15, range 9 east, comprised thirty-two lots, sixteen on each side of Main street, the cross streets being named First, Second and Third. Five or six additions have since been made to this original plat and the town now has a population in excess of 900 and is substantially built. Natural gas is provided by the Carthage Natural Gas Company, William Bundy, president, and light is provided by local electric light plant of which F. F. Brennan is the proprietor, he getting his power from the paper mill. The Carthage Bank and the Carthage Building and Loan Association are important commercial factors in the town, while the grain elevator operated by the Hill Grain and Coal Company offers a market for the local cereal crops. Otto O. Griffin, who was commissioned in 1918, succeeding the late L. B. McCarty, is the postmaster. The township commissioned high school is one of the handsomest school buildings in this part of the state and is ample in equipment for the needs of the town's public schools. There also is a school for colored children, called the Booker T. Washington school. The considerable colored population in and about Carthage is descended from the families brought there in the days before the Civil war by means of the "underground railroad," a station of which was maintained by the Friends in that vicinity. There are also two colored churches, one for the Methodists and one for the Christians. The other churches are those of the Friends, of which the Rev. A. J. Furstenberg is the pastor; the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Arthur Jean, pastor; the Wesleyan Methodist,

Rev. H. T. Hawkins, pastor, and the Christian, Rev. Sumner, pastor. The very attractive Henley Memorial Library erected in 1902 is an admirable social center for the community. It was constructed by volunteer contributions of public spirited citizens. Henry Henley, one of the founders of Carthage, moved by a desire to benefit the people of that community, gave $1,000 to establish a free public library. This gift was added to by private persons, the W. C. T. U., the Carthage Monthly Meeting of Friends and by a small tax authorized by law. A board of directors was appointed, composed of W. P. Henley, J. M. Stone, N. C. Binford, Levi Binford, J. F. Publow, Eunice H. Dunn and Luzena Thornburg, and an organization effected under the law. For some time a room in the Carthage Bank building was used, but the demand for more books and more room led to an effort to supply both. The children of Henry Henley gave $2,000 to the building fund, other subscriptons were made and the additional sum required was raised by taxation. As a result the present beautiful building was erected at a cost of $6,500.

The library is well maintained and is patronized by the whole township. The town is well represented abroad by its weekly newspaper, the *Citizen,* C. G. Hill, editor and proprietor. The Freemasons and the Odd Fellows have lodges at Carthage and there is a dwindling post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a vigorous post of the American Legion. The Auditorium theater, J. F. Tweedy, manager, offers the community a place of entertainment. Hotels are conducted by Mrs. H. G. Rolls and Mrs. Elmira Smith, while J. F. Kennedy and C. E. Rhoades have restaurants. Other business in the town is represented as follows: Grocers, Hungate Wholesale Company, A. W. Winfield, Phelps Bros., T. E. Cooper; dry goods, F. J. Sims, F. B. Yankuner; hardware, C. E. White & Son, Sharer & Moore; music and musical instruments, Gates Music Company; tailor, J. A.

Lineback; drugs, O. C. McCarty; barbers, Peacock & Kyser, George F. Winslow; garages, H. T. Beher, Ralph Lindamood; blacksmiths, James Carfield, William Shaffer; feed store, R. C. Hill; shoemakers, W. A. Minor, William Snyder; bakery, T. J. Passwater; poolroom, Parish Bros.; sawmill, R. T. Moore; canning factory, the DeSchipper Canning Company, John DeSchipper, manager. The industries of Carthage began about the time Robert Hill put up his store there back in pioneer days, this pioneer's second enterprise being the erection of a sawmill to which plant he presently added a grist-mill. The next merchants were Eli and Joseph Stratton, Hill & Henley, L. & F. Hill, Jabez Henley and Jason Williams. Among the early mechanics were John Sears and Isaac Nelson, blacksmiths, and George W. Pearce, wagon maker. Formerly the town supported a busy planing mill which was operated by Hiram and Jesse Henley, Theodore Moore had a sawmill, Charles Moore a cement block factory and John Dana a cannery. Cox & Cox's flour mill was a busy institution in its day and Charles R. Butler had a machine shop.

RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP

This is the central township of the county and contains the county seat. As it was properly surmised that the county seat would be located somewhere near the center of the county there was considerable settlement here even before the commissioners acting for the state decided on the location of a county seat, and its development from the beginning has kept pace with Rushville, the county's chief city. Rushville township is bounded on the north by Jackson township and one-half section of Union township, on the east by Union and Noble townships, on the south by Anderson township and on the west by Walker township and two sections of Posey township. It is well drained, Big Flat Rock river entering the township in the northeast corner and flowing out in the

southwest corner, while Ben Davis creek and other small tributaries afford additional natural drainage. It is said that Dr. Marshall Sexton, son of Dr. Horatio Sexton, was the first white child born in the township. That was in 1822. The first miller was W. B. Laughlin, the surveyor who cast in his lot with this community after completing the Government survey hereabout. He also was the first school teacher and in other ways impressed himself upon the community in its "day of small things." As the general history of Rushville township follows so closely that of the town of Rushville the reader is referred for further details in this connection to the chapter relating to the county seat elsewhere in this volume, though it will be proper here to give the names of those who are mentioned as among the first settlers of the township and most of whom located outside the town of Rushville, among these being Henry Thornbury, John Hale, David Morris, John Oldham, Joseph and Henry Nichols, Stephen Sims, Thomas and Benjamin Lakin, Ewell Kindall, Robert English, David McHatton, Charles Elias Poston, Elijah Hefflin, Samuel Allenthrope, William Junken, Sullivan S. Ross, Christian Clymer, Houston Morris, James Walker, Lot Green, George Guffin, William and Wesley Moffett, Daniel Smith, Rutherford J. Boyd, Amaziah and Alamander Fowler, Reuben Roland, McCormick Zion, David Fleener, Elijah Lewark, Henry Webster, Gustavus Cowger, Ivan Fleener, William Caldwell, William Lochridge, John Cavitt, John, James, William and Michael Lower, Richard Thornbury, William Dill, James Davis, Amariah Sutton, George Mull, Thomas Stewart, Cuthbert Webb, Fielding and Isaac B. Jones, John Parsons, Andrew Gilson, Artemus Moore, David Crawford, John Asher, Pressley Moore, John Phillips, Weir Cassady, Silas, John T. and William T. Hilligoss, Isaac Carr, Benjamin Sampson, Samuel Jackson, Robert Gardner, Sampson Cassady, Thomas Cassady, Sr., James Havens, William Newell, James McManus, Thomas

McCarty, John Oliver, Sr., James Anderson, Jonathan Boyce and Jacob Minx.

UNION TOWNSHIP

In this township, in section 25, along Ben Davis creek where "Arnold's Home" later came to be established, the Indians under the leadership of old Chief Mahoning (whom the whites when they came called Ben Davis) had their village long before white settlers began to invade the rich hunting grounds of the aboriginals hereabout. Even before the treaty which caused the Indians to be moved from their lands here several white men had settled in this section. They occupied themselves hunting and trapping and were on friendly relations with the Indians. Among these was Henry Sadorus, who had a cabin where the Indian trail crossed Big Flat Rock river, the point where John Smelser erected the mill which gave the name of Smelser's Mills to the point after 1822. Samuel Gruell put up a cabin on Ben Davis creek in the vicinity of the Indian village, now "Arnold's Home," and Weir Cassady settled on what later came to be known as the Joseph Hinchman farm, and there were no doubt other trappers and hunters as well as a few "squatters" who were awaiting their opportunity to claim title when the land was thrown open to sale, so that as early as 1819 there were found quite a number of white men on the ground. When the land sale was opened there was a rush for the lands west of the older counties of Fayette and Franklin and general settlement of the township was not long delayed. John Arnold, Raus Byrd Green, Thos. Sargeant and John Houghton bought land in this township on the first day of the land sale in October, 1820, and among those who came not long afterward are mentioned John Horlock, Amaziah Morgan, George and Michael Hittle, Samuel Danner, John McMillen, Wils Buzan, Samuel Newhouse, John Nash, John and Richard Blacklidge, George Nipp, Isaac Arnold, Jacob Virgil,

Elisha Clark and Edward Swanson (afterward the murderer of Elisha Clark, as set out elsewhere), Peter Shafer, George and Matthew Zion, John Clifford, Samuel Durbon, John Morris, Obediah Seward, Philip and Richard Richee, Isaac Sparks, David Looney, Samuel Bussell, Lawrence Aspey, Conrad Hilligoss, James and John Hinchman, John Brown, Thomas, Henry and John Logan, John Garrison, Isaac and Abraham Fleener, David Low, Hiram Kindle and Robert Groves. The first white child born in the township was Louise, daughter of John Arnold, in June, 1822, and the first marriage was that of John Horlock and Mary, daughter of Isaac Arnold, in that same year. The Baptists organized a congregation as early as 1822 and erected a meeting house on Ben Davis creek. James Matthews and Clark Kitchen are mentioned as among the early school teachers. Shafer's sawmill on Ben Davis creek was an early convenience to the pioneers thereabout and Smelser's gristmill already has been mentioned. John Arnold opened a store on his farm, and this place of business was long a center of the community, for years local elections and musters being held there. On this farm lived Swanson, the only man ever hanged in Rush county, who was executed for the murder of Elisha Clark.

Union township is bounded on the north by Washington township and one section of Center township, east by Fayette county, south by Noble township and on the west by Rush and Jackson townships. Glenwood in the southeastern part of the township (lying in sections 28 and 33 of this township and partly in Fayette county) and Mauzy or Griffin Station, are trading points on the C. I. & W. railroad and Gings Station in section 11 and Falmouth in the northeast corner (part lying in Union township, part in Washington township and part in the neighboring county of Fayette) are trading points on the Pennsylvania railroad. The township is well drained, the headwaters of Little Flat Rock river and its tribu-

taries, Shankitank, Middle Fork, Shawnee, Plum and Turkey creeks draining the upper half and Ben Davis creek with its small tributaries draining the lower half of the township.

Glenwood—This is an incorporated village of about 300 population which, as above noted, lies partly in Rush county and partly in Fayette county. It was first known as Steele's, so called after its first postmaster, who was a pioneer tavern keeper at that point. In 1832 Dr. Jefferson Helm, Samuel Durbon and John Morris had a formal plat made of the town and gave it the name of Vienna, which some years later was changed to Glenwood and by this latter name the village since has been known. The first merchant at this point was Alfred Thompson and Henry and Thomas Thompson were the pioneer blacksmiths and wagon makers for the community which developed around the tavern and store. The first doctors were John Arnold and Jefferson Helm. Among the early business men were John Gatrell and Moses Wiley, wagon makers; Gideon Klink, saddler and harness maker; John Jack, merchant, Samuel Boden, carpenter; John Langley, who kept a store and was also a preacher, and G. Clawson, shoemaker. Among the early residents are mentioned Thomas Smiley, Joseph Clifford, Ward Williams, Thomas Ochiltree and Henry Cline. With the coming of the railroad Glenwood became stimulated with a new commercial spirit and a grain elevator afforded a convenient local market, while other lines of business also came in. The later arrival of the trolley line gave an additional impetus to the business life of the town. The Methodist Episcopalians and the United Presbyterians have churches at Glenwood and the Odd Fellows and Red Men have lodges.

Falmouth—This village also lies partly over the line in Fayette county and is also partly in Washington township, being in the extreme northeastern corner of Union township. It was "laid out" on the Fayette side

of the line in 1832 and in the fall of 1867 D. M. Shawhan laid out an addition over the line in Rush county. The village has a population of about 200 and is a good trading point on the Pennsylvania railroad. The Methodist Episcopalians have a church there. Gings is a station on the Pennsylvania in section 11, a grain elevator, a store and a blacksmith shop composing the business interests of the place.

WALKER TOWNSHIP

This is one of the smaller townships in the county, having but thirty sections in it, six east and west and five north and south. It is bounded on the north by Posey township, on the east by Rushville township, on the south by Orange township and on the west by Shelby county. Manilla, a flourishing town of about 500 population in the western part of the township, lying in sections 14 and 15, and Homer, a busy village in section 18, about the center of the township, are excellent shipping and commercial points on the Pennsylvania railroad. The surface of the township is generally flat, though there is some rolling land, and the natural drainage provided by the sluggish Mud creek and its equally sluggish tributaries has been supplemented by considerable ditching which was found necessary to reclaim large sections of swamp lands which in the early days were regarded as practically valueless but which now are excellent farm lands. On account of the presence here of much swamp land and also because it was farther west than the other townships on the same tier in the county settlement of Walker township was not effected as early as in its neighboring township to the east, very few pioneers having been found there prior to 1824. In this year a considerable "colony" of Kentuckians came up from Fleming county and established themselves in the township, their presence stimulating further settlement until in the next two or three years pretty much all the available land had been taken up and most of it represented by established homes. In

SCENES IN MANILLA

the list of pioneers of this township are found the names of John Goddard and his son Joseph, James Davis, Landon Gardner, Landy Hurst, William Burgess, Daniel Jones, Oliver Norman, Reuben Hefflin, David Peters, Fielding Hurst, Joshua Hefflin, James Rogers, Collins Hefflin, Frederick and Jacob Mull, Wright Donnelly, Isaac Baltis, Mr. Warfield, Samuel Wilson, Edward Inlow, J. Webb, William Glass, Edward Riley, Samuel Watson, Jacob Hendricks, Peter Carpenter, Dean Willis, Benjamin Plummer, Paul Folger, William Davis, Thomas and Barnard Macy, John Bramble, Reuben Conrad, Benjamin Elder, John Fouch, James and Reuben Alexander, James Goddard, John Heaton, David Peters, John English, James Fouch, Aaron Rollins, George Thomas, Isaac Hilligoss, Andrew Elder, Jacob Goddard, Eli Hill, Jonathan Murphy, Daniel Thomas, Doctor Huston, Gilbert Edwards, Coleman Rollins, William S. Hilligoss, Benjamin Plummer, Josiah and Alexander Miller, James Morrison, George and James Mahin, Emmons Hurst, James Emmons, John Alexander, Levi Hilligoss, Squire McCorkle, William Gates, Fred J. and Michael Hael, Michael Kney, Joseph Tomes, William Hodge, William Westerfield, David and John Dearinger, Fred Koontz, Casper and James Johnson, James Collins, John Webb and William Hunter.

Manilla—This is the chief town of Walker township and is situated almost on the western edge of the county. It is a good shipping point on the Pennsylvania railroad and has a bank, a grain elevator, a commissioned high school, two churches and the essential business houses and industrial establishments to carry on the business of the thriving community of which it is the center. The present (1921) pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church is the Rev. M. E. Abel and of the Christian church, Rev. J. P. Mars. Thomas K. Mull is president of the Manilla Bank and the Rush-Shelby Grain Company operates the grain elevator. The postmistress, Miss Mary M. Inlow, who

was commissioned on April 2, 1919, carries on a confectionery business in connection with the postoffice. General stores, John Gross and M. L. Heaton; hardware, J. E. Creed and Silverthorn & Hungerford; drugs, George J. Inlow; hotel, Mrs. A. B. Staniford; barber shops, E. H. Mahan and Oscar Passmore; garage, Frank Nichel; millinery, Blanche Fox; confectionery, Shook & Son; blacksmith, Edward Edwards. There is one physician in the village, Dr. W. E. Barnum, and one dentist, Dr. Charles W. Zike. Among the earlier physicians in the town may be mentioned the names of John Westerfield, J. W. Houston, James W. Trees, J. J. Inlow, John H. Spurrier and Armstrong and Ramey. The town has a flourishing lodge of Freemasons and a lodge of Red Men. When natural gas was developed in Rush county Manilla secured a good supply through local wells and is still using this convenient fuel although the pressure is nothing like it was in other days. It uses the Bell and Independent telephones and secures electric current for lighting purposes from Rushville. It was on January 4, 1836, that the original plat of Manilla was filed for record, the town being "laid out" by Jacob Mull, Elias and Jonathan Murphy and Jonathan Edwards. At first the town was called Wilmington, but later was changed to Manilla, which name it ever since has borne, one of the two postoffices of that name in the United States. Inquiry among some of the old residents failed to reveal the source of the name. The first house in the town was a log cabin erected on the site of the present Trees homestead place. Jacob Mull was the first merchant and other early merchants were Woofolk and Riley & Frame. When the railroad was being constructed through there, in 1848, a sawmill was erected to get out timber for construction work. The first train ran over the line on July 4, 1850, and thereafter the growth of the village to its present stage was substantial, the community appreciating the advantage of a rail shipping point. One of the former

industries of the town was a tannery which was erected in 1841 and a gristmill was erected in 1860. The Manilla Bank was organized by Thomas K. and Leonidas H. Mull in 1901 and has served as a great commercial convenience throughout that part of the county.

Homer—This is the second village in size in Walker township and is a pleasant place of about 200 souls, on the Pennsylvania railroad about the center of the township. The Arbuckle tile mill, one of the most extensive in this part of the state, is the chief industry in the place. There also is a good grain elevator and the several stores in the village supply the local wants of the community in the commercial way. The town has an excellent township school and there are two churches, the Christian and the Baptists being represented by congregations. The only lodge is that of the Odd Fellows. Homer grew up around a sawmill which was started by Nathan Murphy and Samuel Craig at that point in the late '40s to get out timber for the construction of the railroad and was at first known simply as "Slabtown," from the use of slabs from the sawmill for road repairs instead of the usual corduroy, but as the place grew this was regarded as hardly dignified enough and the classic name of Homer was given the station and the people there wouldn't trade that name for any other on the map. The town was platted in the summer of 1876. Among the early business men of the village may be mentioned J. Folger, Jesse Jarrett, James Andrews, Alexander Bridges, J. J. Emmons, William Emmons, J. T. Robertson, Uriah Thomas, Arbuckle & Son, S. C. Van Winkle and Jarrett & Innis.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This is the northeast township of the county and is bounded on the north by Henry county, on the east by Fayette county, on the south by Union township and on the west by Center township. Raleigh, in almost the exact

center of the township, has been the social center of the township since it was laid out many years ago. It was given its name in honor of the capital of North Carolina, in deference to the wishes of a number of Carolinians who had settled in that vicinity. The village of Falmouth, which has been referred to under the caption of Union township, touches Washington township in the southeast corner of the township through which the Pennsylvania railroad runs. Washington township is drained by Flat Rock, Shankitank, Middle Fork and Shawnee creeks, all rather sluggish streams, which were not sufficient at an earlier day to drain the extensive swamp lands which kept back settlement in that part of the county until considerably later than other sections began to fill up, but these swamps have long since been drained by ditches supplementing the creeks and there is now very little land in the township that is not profitably cultivated. Washington township and the town of Raleigh will ever be known as the home of the consolidated township school, such a school having been organized at Raleigh under the direction of William S. Hall as early as 1876, which is said to have been the first movement of the kind in the United States. Mr. Hall, whose ardent interest in school work is referred to elsewhere in this volume, was one of the most influential of the earlier residents of Washington township, served for years as the local justice of the peace, as township trustee, during which latter term of service he performed his notable work of school development, and later represented this district in the state legislature. His son, the venerable Frank J. Hall, now living at Rushville, who was born in this township, was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1908. It is said that the first white male child born in this township was Kin Prine and the first female Polly E. Jackson. The first marriage was that of John Martin and Prudence Cooke. The first school teacher was John N. Penwell.

Included among the pioneers of Washington town-

ship, according to the older chronicles, were John Morgan, Daniel Shawan, Matthew Prine, Richard Knotts, John Cooke, Thomas and Samuel Legg, Peter Younker, Adam and Zachariah Ammon, Marshall and Salathiel Vickery, John and George Maple, William McCann, Elam Irvin, Thomas and Joseph Hall, Joash Cook, Isaac Fry, James Prine, Benjamin, William, Joseph and Isaiah Jackson, Samuel Peake, Thomas Colbert, Jesse Scott, John H. Hood, Philip Ertel, Hiram Plummer, John Weaver, Matthew Rippe, David and Lewis L. Canaday, John M. Shawhan, Manlove, Jonathan, James I. and Franklin Caldwell, Robert Jeffries, Jacob Parrish, Benjamin Loder, John M. Penwell, Samuel Peake, Thomas Williams, William Beard, Sarah Irvin, Davis Rich, Richard Kolp, Jonathan and Levi Hatfield, James Low, John Reddin and Alfred C. Lightfoot.

Raleigh—It is said that the first house erected on the present site of the town of Raleigh was built by William McCann, who was one of the early settlers in that part of the county and that about 1841 Benjamin Clifford opened a store in that house. This store presently was taken over by Mr. McCann and the hamlet which grew up around the store became locally known simply as McCann's. About 1845 William Beard, whose farm covered the site sold some lots and gave the place the name of Newberne. On October 30, 1847, E. W. Shrader filed a plat of the site under the name of Raleigh and later Mr. Beard and Sarah Irvin made an addition to the original plat. The new plat gave the place the name of Raleigh in honor of the Carolinians who were settlers thereabout, as has been noted above. Raleigh found itself far off the line when the railroads began to come through this section of the state and has remained a pleasant rural hamlet, its present population being in the neighborhood of 150, but it has always maintained high standards and as a social center has ever exerted a wholesome influence throughout that entire countryside; its influence in an educational

way particularly having been widespread, as stated above. The consolidated school building erected long ago under Mr. Hall's thoughtful direction, years ago became inadequate and was supplanted by the present fine school building, a picture of which is found elsewhere in this volume.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND SOME OTHER MATTERS

According to a preliminary announcement of population (subject to correction) issued by the Census Bureau early in 1921 giving figures of the fourteenth census (1920), the population of the several townships of Rush county is as follows: Anderson township, 1,457; Center township, 1,376; Jackson township, 582; Noble township, 945; Orange township, 1,015; Posey township, 1,299; Richland township, 695; Ripley township, including town of Carthage, 1,815; Rushville township, including city of Rushville, 6,782; Union township, including that part of Glenwood lying in this county, 1,158; Walker township, 1,192, and Washington township, 925. Total for county, 19,241. Rushville's population is given at 5,498, as follows: First ward, 1,641; Second ward, 1,364; Third ward, 2,493.

The trend of population away from the farm which has been so noticeable a feature of census statistics in the middle West during the past two decades has been noticed with concern in Rush county, where, as in nearly every other section of the state, the rural communities have suffered a loss in population. Comparison of the above figures with those of the census report for twenty years ago will show a decline in population in all townships of the county save Rushville township, which is saved by the gain in the city's population, the figures for 1900 being as follows: Anderson township, 1,481; Center, 1,753; Jackson, 706; Noble, 992; Orange, 1,102; Posey, 1,495; Richland, 767; Ripley (including Carthage), 2,118; Rushville (including city of Rushville), 6,027;

Union, 1,341; Walker, 1,361; Washington, 1,005. The total population of the county in 1900 was given as 20,148, as against 19,241 for 1920, and the population of the city of Rushville in 1900 was given as 4,541, as against 5,498 for 1920. The gain in the city, however, was not sufficient to offset the loss in the rural communities and Rush county is thus shown to have suffered an actual decline in population of 907.

Township Trustees—The present (1921) trustees of the several townships of Rush county are as follows: Anderson township, Frank McCorkle, of Milroy; Center, John F. Cohee, of Mays; Jackson, Alvah Newhouse, Rushville rural route; Noble, E. R. Titsworth, Glenwood; Orange, Wilbur Brown, Milroy; Posey, Thomas R. Lee, Arlington; Richland, Fred Goddard, New Salem rural route; Ripley, Jesse Henley, Carthage; Rushville, James V. Young, Rushville; Union, John F. Mapes, Glenwood; Walker, Lew Lewis, Manilla, and Washington, Edward V. Jackson, Mays rural route.

Some "Deserted Villages"—An interesting and somewhat pathetic record of blasted hopes and fruitless ambitions is carried in the plat book at the county recorder's office, where have been filed in all the pride of budding hope plats of towns that "died a bornin' " in this county. One of the earliest of these projects that failed of fruition was that of Moses Coffin and Joseph Leonard, of this county, and two men living over the line in Shelby county who platted a "town" of forty-eight lots, half in Rush and half in Shelby, in June, 1834, and gave the name of "Savannah" to the same. Its location was one mile south of the northwest corner of Walker township. Unhappily for the promoters' dreams of a metropolis rising there, Savannah did not materialize beyond the pen and ink stage and the old plat book is the only present record of it.

In June, 1835, Reuben Johnson filed a plat of "Ashland," set out as lying in the west half of the southwest

quarter of section 17, township 12, range 9 east, and containing thirty lots just east across Big Flat Rock river from the town of Moscow. Whether the lots were sold or not, Ashland is not on the current maps of Rush county.

Mt. Etna was another paper town laid out about that time, John Scott in June, 1836, filing a plat of such town carrying sixteen lots in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 14, range 10 east, but Mt. Etna failed to develop. This proposed town was located in Jackson township, one mile south of the north line of the township and near the center of township, east and west.

In September, 1836, Alexander B. Luce filed a plat of the town of Marcellus, also containing sixteen lots and lying in the northeast corner of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 14, range 10 east, near the town of Farmington, but search of a modern map of the county fails to reveal Marcellus.

The same is true of the town of Carmel, a plat of which was filed in April, 1837, by John W. Barber and others setting out the limits of the town in the northeast quarter of section 5, township 13, range 10 east. This was a somewhat more ambitious project than the others for the plat carried 110 lots, but of Carmel there is now no note on the county's map, although on account of the high ground the townsite occupied its projectors had hoped to make of it a rival to Rushville and the eventual metropolis of the county. The "boom" that was hoped for never came.

CHAPTER X

Rushville; the County Seat

Beautiful for location, situated in the midst of a region as fair and fertile as any in the Union, affording to its citizens the culture and comfort that exalt and embellish civilized life, the city of Rushville has ever been regarded as one of the particularly favored county seat towns of Indiana. Into its social, industrial and commercial life and living the most substantial elements enter and in the community thus formed there is a wholesome, friendly "neighborliness" that impresses all and offers unmistakable evidence of the sterling qualities that underlie the general social structure. Near enough to the state capital to enjoy the advantage of this proximity and yet far enough away not to suffer greatly the detraction of the larger city's "pulling power," it also enjoys the neighborhood of attractive and interesting county seat towns roundabout, New Castle, Connersville, Brookville, Greensburg, Shelbyville and Greenfield having from the days of the beginning of settlement in this section of the state been neighbors above reproach, and throughout all this region there has been from the first a sort of general community of interest that is perhaps not equalled in any similar group of cities in the country. Settled by a sterling type of pioneers, men of the real pioneer breed, in the days when to make a town in Indiana meant a struggle with the forest wilderness such as the present generation hardly can understand, much less appreciate, the town has had a steady and substantial growth and bids fair to continue the same wholesome progress during the generations yet to come. Now entering the second century of its existence, its future is promising and it faces that future full of hope and determination.

With its miles of paved streets, well kept and shaded lawns, handsome homes and substantial business houses; with its well built up and busy factory district, evidence of industrial activity; with its dignified looking school houses and churches and with the magnificent court house standing in the center of the business district dominating the scene with its appearance of substantial dignity typical of the county which erected it, Rushville architecturally has long been recognized as one of the pleasantest cities in Indiana. Added to this the traditionally cordial hospitality of the people, a heritage from the pioneers who a century ago sought to make here a social and business center that would properly represent the delightful region of which it is the center; added to this the general air of thrift and enterprise that pervades the community, investing all its activities with a modern up-to-dateness most attractive to the newcomer, and added to all this the fine social atmosphere that has marked the community from the beginning and which has done so much to make the name and the fame of Rushville over the state a pleasing thought, the observer recognizes a sum of qualities which explains fully the pride the people of the whole county take in the town and leaves nothing to conjecture. The founders of this community built wisely and well and the qualities of the foundations then laid have been maintained by those who in the century that has elapsed since then have faced the duty of continuing the thoughtful development then begun. It is a far cry from the rude little clearing cut in the woods a hundred years ago to the fair city of today and the pioneers who wrought here in that far off time are not forgotten. Theirs ever will be a fragrant memory.

And what, for this frail world, were all
That mortals do or suffer,
Did no responsive harp, no pen,
Memorial tribute offer?
—Wordsworth.

A BIT OF MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The schools of Rushville are admirably equipped and are carried on in buildings of modern construction, there being five such buildings, the high school, the Graham annex, the Jackson, the Havens and the Washington, the latter a school for colored children. There is besides a parochial school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, for the children of St. Mary's (Catholic) parish. The public library, which occupies excellent quarters on the ground floor of the court house, is made a subject of special mention elsewhere and more detailed mention of the schools is made in the chapter on Schools of Rush County. The Rush County Farmers' Association also has quarters in the court house and a commodious assembly room in that edifice offers ample accommodation for meetings of this association and for other public meetings There are twelve churches in the city, four Baptist—one of which is for the colored persons of that faith—a Catholic church, a Christian church, the Church of God, two Methodist Episcopal churches—one of which is for colored persons—a Presbyterian church, a United Presbyterian church, a United Brethren church and a local branch of the Salvation Army. Besides the City park and Riverside park a baseball park is maintained. The county infirmary is a mile and a half east of the city, just on beyond the cemetery. The fraternal spirit of the community is kept aflame by numerous organizations of a fraternal character, including the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, the Eagles, the Elks, the Freemasons, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Red Men. There are also three colored lodges. Clubs and societies of one sort and another contribute to social diversion.

IN THE DAYS OF THE BEGINNING

Following is the official entry of the proceedings of the board of commissioners appointed by the legislative enabling act which operated in the erection of Rush county, bearing on the location of the county seat: "At a called meeting of the honorable board of Rush county commissioners in and for the county of Rush and state of Indiana begun and held at the house of Wm. B. Laughlin in the aforesaid county on Monday the 17th day of June, 1822, present Amz [Amaziah] Morgan, Jehu Perkins and John Julian, the board received the report of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Rush. The board appointed Conrad Sailor agent in and for the county of Rush." Under entry as of the same date the board allowed the following bills for services rendered by individuals in locating the seat of justice: Robert Luce, $21; Samuel Jack, $37; James Delaney, $24. Among the entries relating to the proceedings of the board on the following day (June 18) is noted the order of the board "that Conrad Sailor, agent in and for the county of Rush, proceed to lay off not less than 150 lots nor more than 200 in the site fixed by the state commission for the seat of justice in said county in which he shall place the public square on or near the line dividing sections 5 and 6 in town 13 north, and range 10 east, which he shall advertise the sale of said lots at least thirty days previous to the day of sale in the paper published at Indianapolis and also the paper published at Brookville; sale to commence on the 29th day of July next, on the following terms: The sum to be paid in three equal installments, one-third in one year from the date, the second in two years from the date and the third in three years; the town to be known by the name of Rushville; the plan of said town shall be after the form of the town of Connersville, with making an additional street to pass the public square."

The opening entry in Plat Book 1 in the office of the county recorder carries the original plat of the town of Rushville with the following notation: "I, Conrad Sailor, agent for the county of Rush, do hereby certify that the annexed plat represents a correct survey of the town of Rushville. The lots are five poles in front and ten back. The streets run north and south and east and west, and are four poles in width, and the alleys one. The survey commences from a stone in the middle of Main street, on which a cross is marked, from which the southwest corner of the Public Square bears north 45 degrees east, distance two poles; variations, 6 degrees, 15 minutes east. (Signed) Conrad Sailor, agent for Rush county, Indiana." The plat annexed to this notation shows the public square bounded by Ruth street on the north, Perkins street on the east, Noble street on the south and Main street on the west. Water street is the only street to the south of Noble street; Julian the only street to the east of Perkins; Morgan the only street to the west of Main, while to the north of Ruth street there are two streets, Elizabeth and Jennings. It will be noticed that the commissioners sought to perpetuate their names in the naming of the streets of the town, also to compliment Governor Jennings, who signed the enabling act, and Noah Noble, who afterward became governor of the state. Ruth and Elizabeth streets were named in compliment to two of the ten daughters of William B. Laughlin. When the city council, along in the early '80s, gave the east and west streets of the city numbers for the sake of convenience, Noble, Ruth, Elizabeth and Jennings lost their names. On the original plat the lots begin at No. 1 at the southwest corner of Main and Water streets and run to 151, the lot in the southeast corner of the plat, fronting on Big Flat Rock river. Through some inexplicable omission the date of record is not given to the plat. The next plat recorded is that of Pugh, Laughlin and Cross's Guardians' addition to the town of Rushville, dated No-

vember 17, 1836, and as the needs of the growing population required there have been numerous additions since made to the town, the others, in the order in which they were filed, being Bridges & Tingley's addition, Pugh, Brown, Murphy & Carmichael's, Smith & Carr's, H. G. Sexton's, N. Hodges's (outlots, east side), Z. Hodges's (outlots, west side), George C. Clark's First, Theodore Jennings's First, George C. Clark's Second, J. Carmichael's, George C. Clark's Third, H. G. Sexton's Heirs', Stewart & Pugh's, Theodore Jennings's Second, L. Sexton's, George C. Clark's Fourth, Theodore Jennings's Third, L. Sexton's Heirs', Building, Loan & Savings', Citizens', Maudlin's, Cherry Grove, Theodore Jennings's Fourth, L. Sexton's Heirs' Second, W. A. Cullen's, Norris Bros., George C. Clark's South Rushville, Graham & Hutchinson's, Thomas's, Hannah & E. Z. Mauzy's, Hill & Jennings's, Lewis Maddux's, L. Sexton's Heirs' Third, David Graham's, Noble Brann's, Payne, Reeve & Allen's, as trustees; Jacob Fritch's, Ed D. Pugh (receivers'), McMahon & Foster's, Beech Grove, Stewart & Smith's, John R. Bainbridge's, Ben L. McFarlow's (subdivision), John L. Beale's, Theodore Abercrombie's First, Berkley Park, James & Millie Lock's, Belmont, Stewart & Tompkins's Addition to Belmont and Theodore Abercrombie's Second Addition, the last named filed on November 17, 1911.

THE NUCLEUS OF THE TOWN IN THE WOODS

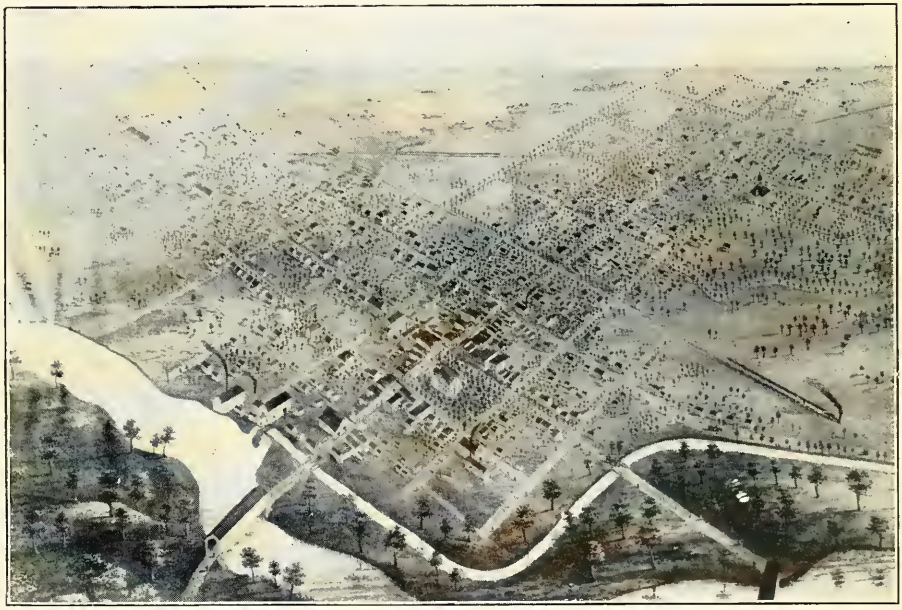
Perhaps the determining factor in the location of the county seat on the site selected by the commissioners was the fact that this site was in almost the exact geographical center of the county on the chief stream flowing through this section, for in the absence of railroads or any thoughts of the same rivers controlled the tide of immigration and fixed the centers of settlement in the new country. But there was another factor that perhaps was equally determining and that was the fact that the host of the commissioners on the day they met to decide

the location of the county seat was the most influential individual force in the new community, the versatile William B. Laughlin, who must always be regarded as "the father of Rushville." Mr. Laughlin had made the Government survey of this territory and in 1820 had moved over here from Franklin county, and had entered a considerable tract of land on the Big Flat Rock covering the present site of the city of Rushville, and had erected a little mill on the south bank of the river, damming the stream at about the point where the south bridge now spans the river. When it came time to locate the county seat he made an offer to the commissioners to donate seventy-five acres of his land for such location, the commissioners met at his house to consider the matter, the proposition was accepted and the site of the city of Rushville was then and there determined and on the following day, as above set out, Conrad Sailor was instructed to plat the town. In passing, and as a sidelight on the situation in the days of the beginning of the community here, it must be recorded that the Laughlin mill above referred to was put out of commission two or three years later by the excited people of the pioneer community who attributed an epidemic of "malarial fever" in the new village to the stagnant water backed up by the mill dam, and in their fear of conditions growing worse, destroyed the dam and for the time being rendered useless the mill that had been sparing them the long trip to Connersville for their milling.

William B. Laughlin, here referred to as "the father of Rushville," was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of James Laughlin, and his youth was spent serving an apprenticeship to a hatter. He was studiously inclined, and by the time his apprenticeship had been served had prepared himself by private study to enter Jefferson College, from which institution he was in due time graduated. In 1812 he went to Scott county, Kentucky, and began teaching school. Four years later

when Indiana was admitted to statehood he came up into the new state and began teaching school at Brookville, at the same time taking up the study of medicine and in his vacation periods becoming engaged as a Government surveyor. In this latter capacity he assisted in the survey not only of Rush county, but the counties of Shelby, Decatur, Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion, Delaware, Madison, Henry, Hancock, Randolph and Jay. His wide range of study and reflection included law as well as medicine and engineering, his medicine having been taken under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, in whose honor, as has been previously noted, he claimed the right to name Rush county and Rushville, the county seat. "Between times," while teaching at Brookville he practiced both the professions of medicine and law and soon after taking up his residence at Brookville was elected judge and in 1818 representative from that district to the Indiana legislature. After taking up his residence on Big Flat Rock the doctor continued the practice of his profession, and was thus the pioneer physician hereabout. He also continued the practice of law, still carried on his work as a surveyor and was active in other lines of pioneer endeavor until his death at Rushville on January 1, 1836. Before coming out into the new country Doctor Laughlin married Ruth McKinnon, of Pennsylvania, and he and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters. It may be said in passing that while teaching at Brookville he had three pupils who afterward became governors of Indiana, Ray, Noble and Wallace. His son, Harmony Laughlin, served three terms as sheriff of Rush county during the '40s. Doctor Laughlin was a Whig, a Freemason and a Presbyterian.

While on the topic of "fathers," it is interesting to note what an older chronicle has to say of another man who in his generation exerted a wholesome influence upon the pioneer community. Regarding Amaziah Mor-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RUSHVILLE—1871

gan, who has been noted above as one of the "fathers," Doctor Arnold wrote as follows: "I must notice a few of our early political leaders. Amaziah Morgan was the most distinguished and able of these. He was one of the first county commissioners, and by his energy and executive ability did much to organize and put in motion the machinery of county business. He was really a great man, fully meeting the requirements of those days, and representing the wishes, wants and feelings of his constituents. He had a strong, practical mind with all the qualities necessary for a leader in pioneer life. Brave, hospitable, generous and public-spirited, he possessed a rough, earnest eloquence that produced a powerful influence on his auditors, and gave him a wonderful popularity and influence. He served as commissioner and then resigned, and was elected the first representative of Rush county. He served in this office two years and was then elected to the state senate, serving about nine or ten years. During this time he was unquestionably the most able and popular politician of our county. He was one of the leading spirits of the senate, and his influence was felt all over the state. Nature had been generous to him both physically and mentally. He was tall and erect, with well-cut features, a full and clear black eye, alike capable of expressing the fiercest passion or the most tender emotion. A strong clear voice, an earnest delivery and an imposing presence gave additional force to his impassioned utterances. At home he was careless in his attire, generally wearing linsey pantaloons, a buckskin hunting shirt, with a belt around his waist, a soft hat or coonskin cap, no boots or shoes on his feet; with his long rifle on his shoulder, he looked the genuine backwoodsman, ever ready to help raise a house or roll the logs for his neighbors and to bear his part in the shooting matches then so popular. General Morgan was succeeded as representative by William Newell, an honorable and competent man, who earnestly attended to the duties of his office. Then came

Charles H. Test, an able lawyer; then Adam Conde, a man of integrity and strong common sense; William S. Bussell, a dashing Kentuckian; William J. Brown, a sharp lawyer; Marinus Willet, another lawyer, and then Jesse Morgan, a plain, quiet, honest farmer, who always did his duty to the best of his ability and possessed the full confidence of the country. Next came Samuel Bigger, afterward the governor of the state; William P. Rush, a kind-hearted, reckless fellow; Dr. William Frame, Benjamin F. Reeve, Col. Alfred Posey, George B. Tingley, Joseph Lowe, Thomas Wooster, Joseph Peck, Samuel Barret, John M. Huddleson, William C. Robinson, Osman Robinson, Dr. Jefferson Helm, P. A. Hackleman, Robert S. Cox, A. W. Hubbard, George C. Clark, D. M. Stewart, William S. Hall and others who represented Rush county in the legislature."

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN

The publication of the order of sale of lots in the new county seat attracted a considerable number of prospective buyers to the site at Laughlin's mill on July 29, 1822, and the spirited character of the bidding for what were regarded as the choice lots surrounding the "public square" indicated the confidence the buyers had in the future of the budding metropolis in the woods. It was not long after the sale until the owners of the lots appeared stripped and accoutered for the battle with the wilderness and a clearing was quickly made in which cabins began to spring up as by magic, each settler helping his fellow in the "rollin's" and "raisin's," the new town becoming quite a settlement even in the first year of its origin. Among those who thus laid the foundations of the town are found the names of Stephen Sims, John and Samuel Alley, William Hart, Robert Thompson (whose house on the west side of Main street was used as court house, county clerk's office and school house until separate quarters had been secured for the operation of these public

functions), Job and Reu Pugh,, Dr. Horatio G. Sexton, Joseph Nichols, Charles Veeder, Alfred, Daniel and George Lauman, Benjamin Sailors, Joseph Chapman, Donovan Groves, Paul Randall, Daniel Boyce, Nathaniel Marks, Onias Jackson, Randolph Rutherford, Joseph Thrasher, Isaac Boblett, George W. Brann, William Clum, Jonathan Williams, William Frame, George Stretch, Isaac Garver, John McPike, Henry Beckwith, Charles H. Test and Jesse O'Neil. A widow of the name of Webb also was one of the early residents. It is said that the first store was opened by a Pittsburgher, of the name of Patterson. William Hart put up a two-story log house and opened in it the first tavern, but presently sold it to Charles H. Test, later circuit judge, who used it as a residence. Reu Pugh also quite early put up a pretentious log house which he used as a tavern and as a general store, at the same time operating a tannery. His brother, Job Pugh, served as county recorder from 1829 to 1847. In Deed Record Q in the office of the county recorder, under date of September 1, 1847, on page 71 in the middle of the sixth line from the bottom, a word stops with a blot, the writing having begun to waver a half-dozen words back. The record is finished in the writing of Finley Bigger, who succeeded Pugh as recorder, and on the margin of the page there is this notation: "Job Pugh, recorder of Rush county, was stricken with paralysis at the blot on this page." Charles Veeder was the first postmaster of the ambitious village and Doctor Laughlin taught the first school, later opening an academy for the advanced pupils. Among other early merchants the names of Major Newell, W. Cleary & Company and Thomas Wooster are mentioned in the older chronicles. Jack Irvin was the first village tailor, Thomas Pugh the hatter, Henry Beckwith the wagon maker and Joseph Thrasher and Hiram Bell the blacksmiths, the early needs of the new community thus being amply provided for along all lines. The first houses were erected

on the streets surrounding the public square and up and down Main street for a square either way, with a few facing the river between Main and Morgan streets. There was no false "boom" to stimulate a rapid growth of the town, and it was long before the extensions of the chief streets were sufficiently well populated to bear other than the names of the roads into which they merged, even as late as the '40s the extension of North Main street being known as the Knightstown road, the extension of South Main the Brookville road, the extension of Noble (First) the Shelbyville road, Ruth (Second) the Connersville road, Elizabeth (Third) the Indianapolis road, and so on. One of the "landmarks" in the town was the "white corner" (present Grand Hotel), erected by Joseph Hamilton, who became a resident about 1830 and who at different times kept store at the three corners to the south and west of the public square and was keeping tavern at the "white corner" when he died. Other merchants who got a comparatively early start in the village were George Hibben, Lowry & Hibben, Hibben & Flinn, Maddux & Havens, Hibben & Mauzy, William Mauzy & Company. The advertising columns of a copy of the Rushville *Whig*, date of November 15, 1844, carry business announcements of L. & T. Maddux, A. F. Windeler & Co., G. & J. S. Hibben, Posey & Flinn, A. S. Lakin and F. & W. Crawford; lawyers "cards" were carried by R. S. Cox & P. A. Hackleman, R. D. Logan and Finley Bigger, while H. G. & M. Sexton announced themselves as practicing physicians and druggists. The strictly agricultural character of the surrounding country was not such as to attract manufacturers and artisans, the village blacksmith, the wagon maker, the cabinet maker and the shoemaker being about all the manufacturers required in addition to the miller and the tanner. In addition to the pioneer flour mill a sawmill presently was established and frame houses began to take the places of the log houses which constituted the village's first dwellings, the

old Carmichael mill at the foot of Morgan street, erected in 1840 by a company, composed of Harvey W. Carr, Joseph Nichols, Joseph McPike and Dr. William Frame, being the first pretentious industrial enterprise. In 1856 Col. Alfred Posey built a distillery. There was no bank until 1857, when the Rushville branch of the old Indiana State Bank was established, the predecessor of the Rushville National Bank. In 1878 a Cincinnati concern erected an artificial gas plant and laid nine miles of mains, which with gradual extension supplied the town with lighting facilities until superseded by natural gas in the early '90s. Natural gas is still supplied to the city, as it is to most parts of the county, scores of producing wells having been developed hereabout, but of recent years the pressure has been insufficient to supply the demand, during real cold weather, and coal as a fuel for heating has again come into general use, although gas for cooking and for light heating is still maintained, three companies carrying on a gas business in Rushville. In 1889 the Jenny Company, of Ft. Wayne, erected an electric light plant at Rushville and supplied current until supplanted by the present plant, which, with the water works plant, is under municipal control. The city was somewhat reluctantly dragged into the notion of municipal control of its light and water service, but the wisdom of taking over the business has long since been amply demonstrated. In 1895 an Indianapolis concern was given a contract for a water and light plant and constructed the same, but before it had been in operation a year the company found itself undergoing a receivership and in self-protection the city bought the double plant in, issuing bonds for the payment of the same, and has since been operating the plant on a profitable basis. The waterworks plant is a direct pressure system, the water being secured from deep wells, which furnish an apparently inexhaustible supply of most excellent water. Prior to 1881 the town relied upon a volunteer fire department for fire protection, the lead-

ing men of the town from the very beginning of the system "doing themselves proud" by taking part in this volunteer service, the equipment of which consisted of a hook and ladder truck and a hand pump. In the year mentioned a steamer was purchased and the present headquarters building was erected, the same also giving quarters for the police department and the front section of the second story serving as a city council room and for the mayor's court. The city treasurer is given quarters at the court house. The present paid fire department consists of a force of five men and is equipped with a steamer, a motor truck and chemical engine and a reserve hose wagon. When the telephone came along in the course of civilization's development Charles H. Bailey put up a local exchange, which besides giving local service, connected Rushville and Carthage. When the Bell people began to absorb local telephone lines Bailey sold out to the big system, which operated the lines until its franchise expired and was not renewed upon its effort to increase rates, whereupon in 1892 the present Co-operative Telephone Company was organized, and has since been carrying on the business, using the automatic system and serving through its exchange villages and farms throughout the county. Long-distance service is furnished by the two old companies, the Bell and the Independent. Rushville's slow but substantial growth is indicated by the following census figures: Population in 1850, 742; 1860, 1,434; 1870, 1,696; 1880, 2,515, 1890, 3,475; 1900, 4,541; 1910, 4,925; 1920, 5,498. The city is credited with a per capita wealth of $655, and a per capita surplus of $1.89 in the city treasury. According to the current Indiana "Year Book" the city has a net property valuation of $3,226,400; total receipts, $116,374; total expenditures, $81,097; gross debt, $25,990.95, of which $25,000 is bonded.

GAIN GROWS OUT OF LOSS

The most destructive fire in the history of Rushville occurred on May 4, 1892, when a big furniture factory, a planing mill and several dwellings were destroyed, entailing a loss which at first was regarded as "an irretrievable disaster." But, as in many such instances, the loss in the end proved a gain. The fire was of such magnitude that Indianapolis was appealed to for help and responded with a fire engine and crew, which were of great aid in checking the alarming progress of the flames. Threatened with the loss of these two industries—the Innis-Pearce furniture factory and the Mock & Walker planing mill—one of them the most important industry in the town, citizens co-operated in a movement to raise $50,000 to be devoted to the work of securing factories. At a cost of $23,000 a tract of 106 acres in the west side of town was bought and laid off into lots, with the city park, for which latter feature the city council appropriated the sum of $6,000. The plant was filed on July 5, 1892, and Edwin Payne, John B. Reeve and William A. Allen were made trustees for the disposal of the same. Lots were sold at $150 each, and were taken by all classes of citizens, sometimes, it is said, at considerable sacrifice, and were allotted to the purchasers by a public "drawing" held at Melodeon hall on August 1 following. Besides meeting the urgent need of the time and increasing the number of factories the movement developed a degree of public spirit that is reflected to this day, the co-operative feeling then aroused still existing in a large measure, a local asset of great value. However, even from the days of the beginning, Rushville has been noted for the public spirit of its citizens and for the large measure of "community of interest" here displayed. This was recognized and commented upon by the venerable Dr. John A. Arnold, who in his day knew the town and county perhaps better than any other, and who in a historical sketch printed in 1879, noted that "Rushville has at this time about 2,500 inhab-

itants and does more business than any town of the state the same size. Its business men are energetic and at the same time prudent men. Rush county is not excelled in the intelligence, skill and consequent success and wealth of its farming community. This constitutes an important factor in the prosperity of the town. It is growing rapidly. Last year there were some twenty-five houses built. This year the number will reach thirty, among these, three fine brick business houses and a number of handsome residences. Its graded school is a first-class one—as good as can be had under the present school laws. Rushville has nine physicians and seventeen attorneys. It has six dry goods stores, seven grocery and provision stores, three boot and shoe stores, three butcher shops, two jewelry stores, two furniture stores, four drug stores, six saloons, three restaurants, five millinery establishments, two lumber merchants, one book store, two hardware and agricultural implement stores, four livery stables, two hotels, three planing mills, two gristmills, two newspapers, one furniture factory, four saddlery and harness makers, one sawmill, three stove and tin shops, one paint shop, two carriage shops, three blacksmith shops and a large number of mechanics of all kinds. It has eight turnpikes leading to it and two railroads passing through it, so that it has every facility for trade."

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN ARNOLD

In these pages repeated reference has been made to the writer of the above description of Rushville in 1879, and it would seem fitting here to say something in detail regarding this man who in his generation exerted so wide and so wholesome an influence hereabout. Doctor Arnold was the eldest child and only son of John and Mary Ann (Cole) Arnold and was born on Wroxall farm, Isle of Wight, England, January 14, 1815. His father and his father's brothers, Isaac and Richard, having determined to immigrate to America, it was arranged that John and

his brother, Richard, who was a bachelor, should go first, select a home, and, after making all the necessary preparations, notify Isaac Arnold, who was to come with his own and his brother John's family. This arrangement was carried out. John Arnold, Sr., embarked for America on May 20, 1820, landed in New York, and then traveled by wagon to Pittsburgh, thence by boat to Cincinnati, and then by wagon to Connersville. The New Purchase, as it was termed, was surveyed but not yet brought into market. The Arnold party explored the most desirable parts and selected land on Ben Davis creek. This was the latter part of August, and the land office did not open until the first Monday in October, 1820, when he bought 160 acres of land, thereafter known as "Arnold's Home." Having built a house, cleared some land, and made other necessary preparations, the next year he sent for his family, met them at Philadelphia and conducted them to their new home, where they arrived October 21, 1821. During the next three years John Arnold, Jr., enjoyed the novel and exciting scene of a new country, and when his father, having decided to leave the farm for a time, removed to Cincinnati, he had an opportunity of attending school a part of the two years and also during the year following, when his father moved to Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana. His mother having died in 1826, his father returned to his farm in 1827, and in the latter part of 1828, John was sent to Judge Laughlin's academy in Rushville, where he remained one year preparing himself to enter college. Judge Laughlin was a ripe scholar and an efficient teacher, and took great interest in his pupil, who boarded in his family. In May, 1830, he went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he remained for four years, and then, on account of failing health, returned home. His health being restored, he determined to devote himself to the medical profession, and entered the office of Dr. Jefferson Helm, then living in Vienna (now Glenwood), and in 1836 he received a

license to practice. Doctor Arnold was at once taken into partnership with his preceptor, Doctor Helm, thus being initiated into the practice under most favorable auspices. On Christmas day, 1838, he was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Ball, the fifth daughter of Abner and Rhoda P. Ball, of Fayette county. After about four years of practice, his health again broke down, and he decided to revisit his native land. He remained in England one year, and in the spring of 1843 located in Connersville. In 1852 he bought his father's farm and moved there in the autumn of 1853. Here he continued the practice of his profession, at the same time carrying on extensive farming operations. In 1877, on account of his wife's delicate health he moved to Rushville, where he practiced his profession and spent the rest of his life. As a writer Doctor Arnold had more than ordinary talent, and took a deep interest in local history. It is said that in his generation no man in Rush county held a firmer place in the hearts of the people than Dr. John Arnold, his kindness and courteous, gentlemanly bearing winning him the respect and unshaken confidence of every good citizen.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

The way the story goes, it was on the night of September 11, 1875, that burglars broke into the office of Robert Hinchman, justice of the peace at Rushville, the office in which the board of trustees of the town corporation of Rushville held its meetings and kept its records, and stole the corporation records, two ordinance books and certain other books and carried them away, it being later discovered that the books had been destroyed by fire on a vacant lot in the outskirts of the town, the object of this insensate piece of vandalism being thought to be the destruction of records implicating certain persons at that time under judgment of Squire Hinchman's court, for violations of the local liquor laws. It is supposed that the vandals believed they were getting the records of

the justice's court when they took the town records, and in ignorance of the character of the books they took away with them destroyed the only records of the early proceedings of the town board, under the belief that they were destroying the court's judgments against them. The records of the county commissioners' court, however, reveal that on September 4, 1838, Jeptha Woods, John Lewis, John Kelso, John Dixon, Samuel Davis and forty-seven others had petitioned the court to grant an order of incorporation for the town of Rushville, and that an election was ordered for September 17 following, for the purpose of electing a board of five trustees for the town corporation. The record of this election, however, seems to be missing and in the absence of the corporation's early records and minutes the personnel of the original town board is now unknown.

The minute book of the town corporation opened following the act of vandalism above noted is introduced with the following notation, signed by W. S. Conde, clerk: "Up to the time of the destruction of the corporation records, the board of trustees had held eleven meetings and all the members of the board with the exception of Mr. Rounds had missed being present at one. The above statement I know to be correct." The opening minute of the proceedings of the board at the meeting following, which was held in the office of the Rushville *Republican,* September 20, 1875, shows that the clerk was ordered to buy a new set of record books for the corporation. The minute was signed by Dr. John Moffett, president of the board, and attested by W. S. Conde, clerk; present W. C. Mauzy, Oliver Posey and W. A. Pugh, other members of the board. From that time on until the adoption of the city charter in 1883, succeeding Doctor Moffett as president of the board, were John B. Schrichte, John P. Guffin, Edward D. Beher, James D. Glore and John H. Bebout; clerks, following W. S. Conde, Edwin Farrer, Thomas O. Havens, Robert L. Allen and H. P. McGuire.

At the special election held on September 4, 1883, for the purpose of electing a city council and officers under the city charter granted in that year, George H. Puntenny was elected mayor; Joseph A. Armstrong, clerk; Samuel G. Vance, marshal; William E. Havens, treasurer; Allen Hinchman, assessor. City councilmen—Leonidas Link, Absalom Pavey, John J. Fouts, John Readle, Martin Bohannon, John B. Reeve. Since then the following have served as mayor of the city: Wilson T. Jackson, H. G. L. S. Hilligoss, Wilson T. Jackson, Joseph A. Armstrong, John M. Fraze, John M. Stevens, Frank J. Hall, Harvey M. Cowing, B. A. Black, Clata L. Bebout and A. B. Irvin, the latter of whom died in office in 1920, and was succeeded by Rudolph F. Scudder, the present (1921) incumbent. During this same period the following have served as city clerk: H. P. McGuire, John Kelley, Will G. McVay, John Rutlidge, Harry Lakin, Samuel G. Gregg, Thomas S. Cauley, Carl L. Gunning and Earl E. Osborne (incumbent). The other officials of the city are as follows: Treasurer, George Helm; street commissioner, Will E. Havens; chief of fire department, Joseph A. Williamson; assistant, William H. Moffett; chief of police, Harvey Wilfong; assistant, Samuel Brown; councilmen, Frank Abercrombie, Edward Lee, Albert P. Waggoner, Walter Marion Pearce and Chase P. Mauzy.

THE RUSHVILLE POSTOFFICE

Unfortunately the fire which destroyed the Masonic Temple at Rushville in 1913, not only destroyed the records of Phoenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, but destroyed the records of the postoffice, the postoffice then being in the Masonic Temple even as it is now in the restored temple. That was just about two weeks after the present postmaster, Geston P. Hunt, had entered upon his duties as postmaster and he had not sufficiently familiarized himself with the records of the office to have any very distinct recollection of their contents, his knowledge

of the history of the postoffice thus being no more complete than that of the average citizen of Rushville of his age. The recollections of old residents carrying back to Civil war days can supply the names of those who served as postmasters since that period, but the names of the earlier postmasters are perhaps lost, as the older chronicles seem to be silent on this subject. The present postoffice is conveniently located in the Masonic Temple on Main street, where it has commodious quarters. The postmaster, as noted above, is Geston P. Hunt; assistant postmaster, Charles H. Brown; clerks, Harvey D. Allen, Clarence W. Cross, Thomas Geraghty and John Worthington; city mail carriers, Howard B. Carmichael, Bert Conde, Ben Sparks, Herman E. Jones and Griffin R. Treadway; rural mail route carriers—Route 1, John Mills; 2, Faud Carr; 3, J. W. Moore; 4, Joel M. Harrold; 5, Chester Dearinger; 6, Russell Dearinger; 7, Wilbur Mahin; 8, Leonidas Kennedy; 9, John J. Finley; 10, W. L. Barlow. Newspaper files supply information regarding the establishment of the rural free delivery and the city free delivery in the Rushville postoffice, it thus being determined that rural free delivery was established here on July 5, 1890, under the administration of Postmaster A. V. Spivey, and city free delivery on October 1, 1900, the service starting out with three carriers and one substitute. A newspaper item, printed early in 1903, says that "it is definitely decided that by next spring the rural mail facilities in Rush county will be greatly extended. At present there are seventeen routes established and in operation in Rush county—six from Rushville; two from Milroy; two from Manilla; two from Arlington; two from Carthage; one from Knightstown; one from Dunreith, and one from Lewisville. With additional new routes there will be a total of thirty-one or thirty-two." Old residents of the city cherish pleasant recollections of the time when Rushville was served by a postmistress and a little sidelight on that time is reflected by a newspaper

item of January 1, 1868, which says that "Mrs. P. A. Hackleman has been appointed postmistress and intends moving the office into the new building on the northwest corner of her lot." It has been noted at an earlier point in this chapter that Charles Veeder was the first man to serve Rushville as postmaster, he having been appointed to distribute such mail as came to the pioneers hereabout by stage from Connersville, but from that time on to the period of recollection of the elders of the present generation the list appears to be lost, inquiry revealing the names of those who have served as postmasters within the recollection of "oldest inhabitants" as follows: Marinus Willett, T. A. Knox, J. S. Campbell, E. H. Wolfe, John R. Carmichael, Henry Dixon, Mrs. P. A. Hackleman (widow of Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, the only Indiana general killed in the field during the Civil war), J. M. Ochiltree, Robert Bebout, William Meredith, Adam V. Spivey, Homer Havens, Benjamin McFarlan, Charles A. Frazee and Geston P. Hunt (incumbent).

EAST HILL CEMETERY

Rushville's beautiful burial ground is situated on the south side of the Rushville and Glenwood highway just beyond the bridge. It contains something over nineteen acres, and was naturally a beautiful piece of ground, well adapted to the uses to which it is now consecrated. The trustees wisely employed a skillful landscape gardener to lay out the grounds and superintend the work, and the result is that the city has a cemetery beautiful as a whole and tasteful in all its details. It is divided into six sections of unequal size and form by graceful curving avenues. The citizens of Rushville and of the county generally had long recognized the necessity of securing some suitable and sufficient tract of land to make a permanent burial ground, where their loved and lost ones might be laid to rest amid such surroundings as would testify to the tender love and fond remembrances of those left be-

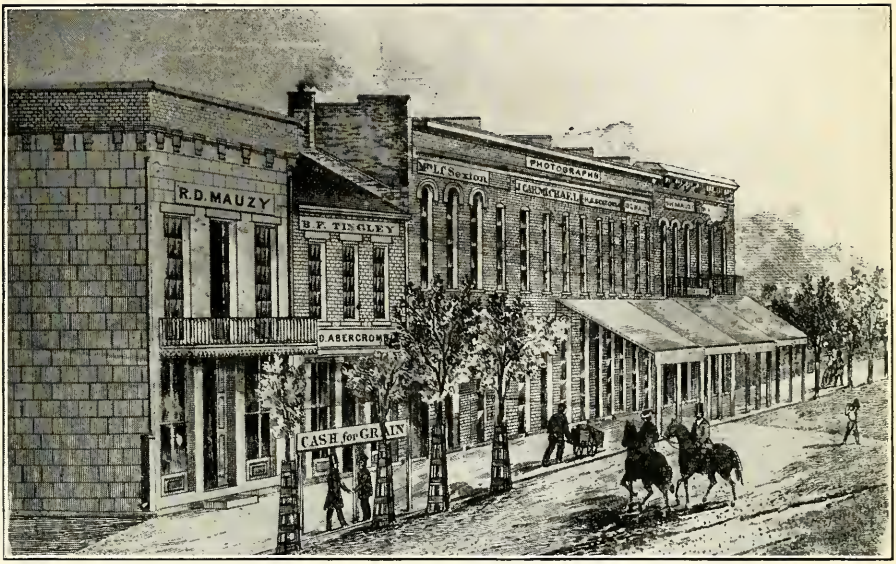
hind. This feeling culminated in the call for the public meeting, which was held in the court house on June 18, 1859. At this meeting, a committee of five was appointed to select a suitable location for the cemetery, and to report at the next meeting. This committee consisted of Jefferson Helm, Sr., Daniel Wilson, George Hibben, C. S. Donaldson, and Joseph Winship, who added to their number the name of Joel Wolf. P. A. Hackleman, Leonidas Sexton, and John Carmichael were appointed a committee on organization to report at the next meeting. Pursuant to the adjournment the friends of the cemetery association met at the court house on June 29, Joel Wolf presiding, and John S. Campbell acting as secretary. Leonidas Sexton, from the committee appointed, submitted articles of association which were adopted.

The name of this association is the East Hill Cemetery Company of Rushville. The articles of association provide that the business shall be conducted and controlled by five trustees, who shall be elected annually. These articles were signed by forty-nine men, and on July 12, 1859, the election resulted in the choice of the following trustees: George Hibben, Jefferson Helm, Sr., Joel Wolf, C. S. Donaldson and Daniel Wilson, who proceeded to carry out the intentions and purposes of the organization. There is a section containing about thirty-five lots that was sold to the Catholics, who used it for burial purposes for several years, but, having purchased land on the Smelser Mill road, just north of town, they have a cemetery exclusively their own, and to it removed their dead from their former resting place. A portion in the northeast corner of the cemetery, where paupers are buried, belongs to the county; another portion adjoining this on the west is the "potter's field," where strangers are interred. An unusual number of fine and tasteful monuments are seen, testifying to the pious reverence of the people for their unforgotten and beloved dead. The records of the cemetery association show that from the

beginning, more than half a century ago, the various officers, boards of trustees and executive committees have had a deep and active interest in the development of the cemetery on right lines. As a result, East Hill ranks as one of Indiana's most beautiful burial places. The officers of the company, as shown by the records, have been as follows: President—Jefferson Helm, 1859-61; David M. Stewart, 1861-68; John Moffett, 1868-73; Eli Buell, 1873-77; David M. Stewart, 1877-84; John B. Reeve, 1884-1911; Albert B. Dunning, 1911 to date. Treasurer—Daniel Wilson, 1859-65; James S. Hibben, 1865-68; William Lanmum, 1868-71; Elisha King, 1871-77; A. G. Mauzy, 1877-82; Virgil B. Bodine, 1882-86; B. W. Riley, 1886-1906; Henry P. McGuire, 1906 to date. Secretary—William C. McReynolds, 1859-61; Benjamin F. Tingley, Sr., 1861-73; Joseph H. Oglesby, 1873-76; Benjamin F. Tingley, Sr., 1876-82; James S. Lakin, 1882-86; Zarah E. Mauzy, 1886-1906; Robert W. Cox, 1906-07; Wilbur Stiers, 1907 to date.

RECALLING MEMORIES OF OTHER DAYS

Happily there is a fine collection of newspaper files in the office of the county recorder. Some years ago the newspapers of Rushville turned over to the county such broken files as were still preserved in the respective offices and the commissioners ordered that bound files of the papers thereafter should be preserved, the collection now making one of great historical value, some of those old papers dating back into the '50s. Even then, perhaps more than now, there was some growling at the condition of the sidewalks in the town, for a newspaper item of May 13, 1857, noted the re-election of "our old and well-tried marshal, Daniel Wilson, re-elected by a handsome majority. We hope Mr. Wilson will go to work with his usual industry and have the streets and sidewalks repaired. They have been sadly neglected of late. We also hope he will stir up the old officials and prevail on them to give an exhibit of their last year's doings."



NORTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE IN AN EARLY DAY

SAME SIDE OF SQUARE IN 1921

In July, 1860, publication of statistics relating to the value of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the town of Rushville returned by the assessor showed the value of lots, $61,105; improvements, $102,950; personal, $161,541. Total, $325,596. Total tax for 1860, including poll, $838.49. On that same date it was noted that "our brass band availed itself of an invitation from the railroad company and also from Captain David, of the steamer, 'Pioneer', to take an excursion trip to Cincinnati by way of Madison, and a pleasant trip was reported." In September, 1869, a vehement protest was published against the presence of geese, chickens and hogs in the streets; also against muddy roads and poor street crossings. An item a few months later noted that there were eight saloons in Rushville. In October, 1870, it was noted that street crossings had been repaired and graveled and new pavements put in along many of the sidewalks. An item in January, 1871, noted the presence on the streets of the first milk wagon started in the town, driven by William M. Martin. In the summer of 1871, complaint was made that Rushville was acquiring an undesirable reputation as an unhealthful place of residence on account of ague induced by the millrace, and that farmers were objecting to moving to town on this account. In October, 1872, the newspapers pointed with pride to the erection of a new hall in Rushville, the same having a seating capacity of 1,000 and "a credit to the city." In March, 1876, prideful reference was made to the fact that "more hothouse plants are sold in Rushville every year than in any other town of its size in the state." On March 30, 1876, it was noted that the Rushville corporation tax was $1 on the $100, while the combined county and state tax was $1.19. An item on the city's finances in the next year showed total receipts of $9,355.10 and expenses of $6,729.54. In May of this latter year (1877) it was noted that Dr. John Moffett had been president of the town board for ten years, "and a good one," and nothing

with regret that he had declined to serve further. In the same month the paper called attention to the fact that telephone service from St. Louis Crossing to Flat Rock had proved a success and urged that Rushville should have a telephone exchange.

A leader published in the summer of 1877 set out that "this is not in any sense a manufacturing town. Lying in the midst of a superb agricultural region, Rushville thrives upon its large trade and is enjoying a steady and healthy growth. Few places in this part of the Union offer so many or such strong inducements as Rushville to persons who are seeking homes among a refined and cultured people. It is distant but a few hours' ride from Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Its church privileges and educational advantages are good. It is a well-improved, orderly town, with a friendly and intelligent population; taxes are not oppressive and the surrounding country is beautiful, fertile and rich." And so on and on through the years, the newspaper reviews of the doings of the community, a chronicle of those days even more interesting now through the perspective of the years than then, if possible. It is notable that the paper on which the newspapers of the '50s were printed is of a finer and much more enduring texture than that of the present day newspaper, and suggests the thought that the rag fiber of which those sheets are composed will be good for another seventy years, while the wood fiber of which the modern paper is composed, will have crumbled into dust, rendering valueless the files that now are being preserved.

A COMMERCIAL CLUB OF OTHER DAYS

In many quarters regret is expressed that Rushville has no active commercial club or other such organization designed to take a leading part in the promotion of commercial and industrial activities. In the absence of such an organization the Rotary Club and the Kiwannis Club are doing their part to "boost" the general commercial

interest of the city and these two comparatively new organizations give promise of great usefulness, probably more than the Commercial Club of other days, for of the latter there now only is a memory while for the former there seems to be a definite promise of permanency. It was back in 1899 that Rushville had a Commercial Club. It started out with an excellent program and for a while did good work, but apparently apathy struck in before it had gone far and it long since became wholly inactive as a formal organization. Of this old commercial club a contemporary print said: "The Club proposes to brush the cobwebs from the Rushville of yesterday, take an active interest in the Rushville of today and build up the Rushville of tomorrow. That they will succeed is a foregone conclusion. They have started right. They have chosen as their officers men who are hustling, wide-awake and progressive, and a spirit of unity and harmony prevails which is bound to be conducive of much good. This Commercial Club does not propose nor expect to accomplish their work in a day nor a week, but they have made a start in the right direction and they extend a most cordial invitation to every factory and every proposed enterprise in the country to communicate with them, no matter how small or how large this industry may be. Let your wants be known to them and they will endeavor to assist you. They also invite correspondence from farmers, stock breeders and home-seekers, and those of the latter class are assured of the same degree of consideration that will be extended to the largest manufacturer. Letters addressed to J. L. Stone, president, or R. F. Scudder, secretary, will be answered promptly and information relative to Rushville or Rush county will be cheerfully furnished." The various committees of this Commercial Club of more than twenty years ago were as follows: Rules and City Affairs—C. S. Spritz, George Aultman, W. A. Caldwell, Ed Crosby and F. G. Hackleman. Membership and Public Policy—John P. Huffman, Frank

Wilson, C. W. Burt, Dr. C. W. Smith and R. F. Scudder. Manufacturing—William Frazee, W. A. Allen, A. R. Holden, Z. E. Mauzy and U. D. Cole. Legislation—L. D. Guffin, W. J. Henley, B. L. Smith, J. B. Reeve and J. W. Tompkins. Statistics and Information—J. F. Moses, J. A. Armstrong, R. W. Cox, George C. Wyatt and Dr. J. W. Spurrier. Commerce—John P. Frazee, E. A. Payne, C. F. Felton, George W. Young and M. R. Hull. Reception and Entertainment—Fon Riggs, C. Cambern, T. W. Betker, Homer Havens, C. A. Mauzy, J. E. Watson, Dan Murphy, A. B. Irvin and Dr. J. C. Sexton. Insurance and Public Entertainment—Al Denning, A. L. Aldridge, J. A. Titsworth, Dr. D. H. Dean, Will G. McVay, J. B. Schrichte, W. S. Meredith, J. M. Gwinn, N. G. Levison, Thomas Sullivan, George Wingerter, J. B. Doll and L. Neutzenhelzer. Advertising—William M. Bliss, William E. Havens, F. B. Johnson, L. M. Sexton and Gates Sexton. Executive and Finance—E. D. Pugh, W. M. Bliss, O. L. Carr, Edwin Payne and R. A. Innis. Arbitration—L. Link, Edward Young, J. M. Stevens, B. W. Riley and Thomas M. Green. Real Estate—Edwin Payne, F. G. Hackleman, Charles Hugo, David Graham and W. E. Wallace. Transportation—R. A. Innis, S. L. Innis, J. M. Newhouse, Dr. W. N. Megee and Nathan Weeks. At that time among the "brief facts" quoted to advance Rushville's claim to attention it was noted that the city "has a population of over 5,000; Rush county has the finest court house in the state; the price of property of all descriptions is steadily advancing; Rushville owns its own waterworks and electric light plant, has three large grain elevators and two flouring mills, empty business blocks or residence houses are unknown, three natural, and one artificial, gas companies doing business in the town; the population has nearly doubled since the taking of the last census; the city has fourteen factories, all running full time and doing well; more wheat was raised in Rush county during the past year than in any

other county in the state; more commercial travelers 'make' Rushville than any town of equal size in Indiana; natural gas is used almost entirely as a fuel and the city is clean and a desirable residence city. The wealth of the county is more evenly distributed here than in any other county in the state; four of the country's leading trunk lines penetrate the city, and give it unequaled railroad facilities; there have been fewer business failures in Rushville during the late depression than in any of her sister cities; Rush county rivals the Blue Grass section of Kentucky for the number and quality of fine horses raised and shipped, and in Rushville one can enjoy the benefit of the telephone at the nominal cost of 80 cents a month." Certainly some very excellent talking points on which to base the Commercial Club's campaign to "sell the city." The names of the committeemen given above and the talking points they evolved to promote the city's interests abroad will be interesting for historical comparison in the next generation, even as the names of the members of the Rotary Club and of the Kiwannis Club, carried elsewhere in this work, will make better than mere "newspaper reading" twenty years from now.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1921

A survey of the field in the spring of 1921 shows the following list of individuals and firms engaged in professions or business at Rushville:

Abstracts—Anna L. Bohannon, L. C. Lambert, Charles Newkirk, E. B. Thomas.

Agriculture Implements—H. M. Cowing, J. B. Morris, O'Neal Bros., Rushville Implement Company, C. H. Tompkins, E. A. Lee.

Auctioneers—R. S. Compton, Clen Miller.

Automobile Sales, Accessories, Repairs, Etc.—R. E. Abernathy, G. C. Alexander, W. E. Bowen, Bussard Garage, J. C. Caldwell, Owen L. Carr & Son, Joseph Clark, J. C. Ellman Company, Ford Hospital, Howell Bros.,

S. L. Hunt, J. A. Knecht, O. W. Montgomery, J. B. Morris, Mullins & Taylor, O'Neal Bros., Sorden-Jones Sales Company, G. Urbach, A. G. Haydon.

Bakers—Wallie Weakley, A. W. Wilkinson.

Banks—Farmers Trust Company, Rush County National Bank, Peoples Loan and Trust Company, Peoples National Bank, Rushville National Bank.

Barbers—Allen Daniels, Richard Floyd, Frank Gipson, Charles Moore, Norman Norris, Charles H. Pettis, Wright & Suess, Dale Jackson.

Bicycles—S. J. Finney, Ellman & Son.

Billiards—O. O. Felts, E. H. Greely, Scott Hosier, T. E. McAllister, Aug Roth, Denny Ryan.

Blacksmiths—Geraghty & Kelly, Henry O'Neal, Ed Kelly, James Mullins.

Building Material—Pinnell-Tompkins Lumber Company, J. P. Frazee & Son, Capitol Lumber Company.

Building and Loan Association—Building Association No. 10, Prudential Building and Loan Association.

Candy—Caron Candy Shop, Katsaros Bros.

Chiropractors—William H. Monks, McKee & Mckee.

Cigar Manufacturers—Ray Benning, George Wingerter.

Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing—F. G. Bender, Knecht's O. P. C. H., Sanitary Dry Cleaners, Twentieth Century Cleaners and Pressers, Johnson Jones, Ed Tyner.

Clothing—J. L. Cowing, Son & Company, Knecht's O. P. C. H., Harry McCauley, William G. Mulno, Frank Wilson & Company, Sanitary Dry Cleaners.

Coal—J. P. Frazee & Son, William Trennepohl, Jr., Winkler Grain Company, Dan Matlook, T. H. Reed & Son.

Contractors—Beale Bros., M. Bennett, Edward Crosby, Delta Hinchman, F. B. Johnson, G. P. McCarty & Company, O. W. Price, Alonzo Sexton, Walter Wain-

wright, Joe Lakin, Morris Winship, E. L. Kennedy & Son, William Woliung, Will Keck, Harry Ferather.

Corn Turner (Manufacturers) — Hoosier Corn Turners.

Creameries—White River Creamery Company; cream buyers, Schlosser Bros.; cream test, Donald Webb; dairies, James Dugan, Dodson, O'Reilly and Green Bros.

Dentists—Carl F. Beher, P. H. Chadwick, C. S. Green, F. R. McClannahan, H. H. Pearsey, Frank Smith, F. M. Sparks.

Drugs—Hargrove & Mullin, F. B. Johnson, Thomas W. Lytle, Pitman & Wilson.

Dry Goods—Callaghan Company, E. R. Casady, Guffin Dry Goods Company, J. W. Hogsett, Mauzy Company, Wiltsee Company.

Electricians and Supplies—S. J. Finney, P. J. Miller, James Foley.

Factory Trucks (manufacturers) — Charles E. Francis Company.

Farm Gates (manufacturers)—National Manufacturing Company.

Five and Ten Cent Stores—Wiltse Company.

Florists—Glenn Moore, Pansy Green House.

Foundries—Arbuckle & Company, Dill Foundry Company.

Fruits and Produce—M. J. Mascari, John R. Thompson, Adam's Produce Company.

Furnaces—Beale Bros., James Foley, O'Neal Bros., Rushville Implement Company, E. A. Lee.

Furniture (manufacturers) — Innis-Pearce Company, Rushville Furniture Company, Park Furniture Company; dealers, F. A. Caldwell, George C. Wyatt & Company.

Gas—Central Fuel Gas Company, Peoples Natural Gas Company, Rushville Natural Gas Company, Consumers Supply Co.

Gloves (manufacturers)—Rushville Glove Company.

Glue Room Equipment (manufacturers)—Charles E. Francis Company.

Grain, Flour and Feed—Ball & Orme, W. G. Newlin, T. H. Reed & Son (elevator), Rush County Mill, Winkler Grain Company.

Grocers—L. L. Allen, Ezra Hinkle, O. C. Brann, C. C. Brown, D. P. Childs, W. E. Clarkson & Son, Herschel Gregory, M. E. Hankins, B. F. Hasher, James Voil, J. Kelly, Jr., Thomas W. Lytle, Jesse McDaniel, Carl O'Neal, Edward T. O'Neal, John W. Ryan, Claud Smith, Walter Wainwright, Donald Webb, Lee Wicker, Havens & Son, Varley Grocery Store.

Gun and Locksmiths—S. J. Finney.

Hair Dressers—Hazel Innis Harmon, Roy Evans; hair goods, Ida Dixon.

Hardware—J. P. Frazee & Son, A. G. Haydon, S. L. Hunt, J. B. Morris, Pinnell, Tompkins Lumber Company.

Harness—H. M. Cowing, C. H. Tompkins.

Hides and Wool—O'Neal Bros., Hyman Schatz.

Hotels—Cottage Hotel, Colonial Hotel, Grand Hotel, Scanlan Hotel, Windsor Hotel.

Investments—American Security Company, R. L. Dollings Company.

Jewelers—Abercrombie Bros., Kennard Jewelry Store, W. B. Poe & Son.

Laundries—Rushville Laundry Company.

Lawyers—See chapter on Bench and Bar.

Machine Shops—Arbuckle & Company, Madden Bros.

Meat Markets—Davis & Lyons, H. A. Kramer Packing House, Weeks Fresh Meat and Produce Company, Luther Sharp.

Men's Furnishings—William G. Mulno, Shuster & Epstein, Frank Wilson & Company, J. L. Cowing, Son & Company, Knecht's O. P. C. H.

Millinery—Belle Cosand, Ida Dixon, Mary Neutzenhelzer, Harriet Plough, Agnes Winston.

Monuments—Schrichte Monumental Works.

Newspapers (and printing)—Rushville *American,* the Daily *News,* the Daily *Republican.* See chapter on the Press.

Oculists—F. G. Hackleman.

Optometrists—J. Kennard Allen, Jesse Poe.

Oils—Go-Gas Filling Station, Standard Oil Company, Western Oil Refining Company.

Osteopaths—J. B. Kinsinger.

Photographers—Hugo Jamison, Euphemia Lewis, F. A. Wallace.

Physicians and Surgeons—See chapter on the Medical Profession.

Pianos—A. P. Wagner, John A. Spurrier, Frederick Boxley.

Plumbers—Beale Bros., James Foley, Joseph H. Lakin, O. W. Price, Alonzo Sexton.

Produce—Adams Produce Company, Mascari Bros., John R. Thompson.

Real Estate—H. W. Cole, W. P. Elder, John Gantner, Jesse Guire, William Inlow, L. C. Lambert.

Restaurants—City Restaurant, Lillie Gipson, J. P. Madden, Miller & Buschmohl, City Hall Restaurant.

Rugs (manufacturers)—Luther Raymond.

Second Hand Stores—Michael Scanlan.

Shoes—V. C. Bodine, H. S. Havens, T. E. McAllister, J. F. McIntyre & Co., and the department stores; shoe repairs, Frank Comella, N. P. Fletcher.

Soft Drinks—E. H. Greely, Miller & Buschmohl, Albert Pea, Aug Roth, Denny Ryan.

Sporting Goods—A. G. Haydon, S. L. Hunt, J. B. Morris, R. H. Jones & Co., Wiltse.

Spark Plugs (manufacturers)—Three-in-One Spark Plug Manufacturing Company.

Tailors—Frank Bender, E. M. Osborne, Johnson Jones, Edward Tyner.

Telegraph and Telephone—Western Union Telegraph Company, Rushville Co-operative Telephone Company, Bell Telephone Company.

Theaters—Mystic, Princess.

Undertakers—F. A. Caldwell, George C. Wyatt & Co.

Variety Stores—R. H. Jones & Co., Wiltse Company.

Vulcanizing—Ira Greenwood, Howell Bros., George Urbach.

Wood Working Machinery (manufacturers)—Charles E. Francis Company.

CHAPTER XI

Banks and Banking

Happily the present generation does not have to endure the confusing conditions faced by the pioneers of Rush county with respect to their current medium of exchange. When Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816 the Second United States Bank had just been chartered to succeed the First United States Bank whose charter had expired in 1811 and monetary conditions were in a state of well nigh hopeless confusion. "Wildcat" banks had sprung up everywhere, offering a medium of local exchange, and the man who accepted the money thus issued was lucky if his money retained its value over night. As Logan Esarey, Ph. D., instructor in Western history in Indiana University, in his "History of Indiana" (1915) says: "A 'wildcat' bank was a very simple affair. In order to start a bank, the banker had only to have a supply of notes engraved and then open his bank in some convenient place. These banks, as a rule, received no deposits. They were open one day in the week or preferably two half days. The banker used every means to get his notes in circulation, frequently selling or loaning them at half their face value. If business prospered he would remain and redeem his notes; if not he packed his grip with the remaining notes and sought a more favorable field. Banks like this were established in territorial times at Brookville, Lexington and New Harmony." The confusion arising out of such a situation may be better imagined than described. As a matter of fact, the pioneers much preferred to carry on their simple commercial transactions in terms of coon skins, beeswax and the like, barter being the common form of exchange rather than currency. In order to bring something like

a state of order out of this seemingly inextricable confusion the territorial assembly, sitting at Corydon in 1814 granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Madison and the Bank of Vincennes, the first with an authorized capital of $750,000 and the latter with the same capitalization, later raised to $1,500,000. It was with the Bank of Madison that this particular region was more immediately interested, for at first the notes of the Bank of Madison were received at the land office at Brookville in payment for land, and thus a comparatively stable medium of exchange had been created by the time the lands in this section were opened for sale. In order to create a stabilized local currency it is pointed out by the historian above quoted that this bank "proceeded to make itself useful at once by redeeming the shin-plasters issued by the local merchants. It was the custom of the merchants to keep on hand a large amount of paper money, printed by themselves, in denominations of 6¼, 12½, 25 and 50 cents. There being no coin in circulation, the storekeepers handed this out in change. This the bank redeemed in the currency of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, when presented in amounts of $1 or more." It is further stated that the Madison Bank held the enviable reputation of having furnished land office money to the settlers in exchange for other money not receivable at the land office without any cost to the settlers, the receiver at the land office keeping his money on deposit with the bank. But when the Second United States Bank began its war on all private banks and refused to have any dealings with banks in Tennessee, Indiana or Illinois, practically every bank in the states named "went broke." However, the Madison Bank was able to pay all its obligations, gradually retired its currency and was honorably closed. Not so well did the Vincennes Bank fare. The state constitution had confirmed its charter and it was adopted as a State Bank with branches, fourteen in all, the parent

bank to be at Vincennes. But what is a bank without money? As there was no money in the country—or comparatively very little—it was discovered that this ambitious project was impracticable and but three of the proposed branches finally were opened—at Brookville, Vevay and Corydon. Unhappily, before these banks got fairly going they were caught in the "hard times" of 1818 and 1819 and ruined. The parent bank presently went the same way, failing with more than $165,000 of United States money on deposit, a loss later made good by the stockholders and its charter was annulled in 1822. It thus will be seen that at the time Rush county was organized money as a medium of exchange hereabout was mighty scarce, little United States Bank currency being in circulation out here, and the "wildcat" stuff that was in circulation being an exceedingly uncertain quantity.

These bank failures were one of the real causes of such hard times in Indiana during that period. There was very little coin in the country at that time, the silver, with the exception of a small amount of subsidiary coin, being of foreign coinage. The old style "bits" (12½ cent pieces) and what was termed by the Hoosiers "fo'-pence" (6¼ cents), were made up of Spanish dollars, principally coming up out of Mexico, these dollars being cut into quarters and sometimes into eighths when the transaction called for 12½ cents, or even into sixteenths. Some who wanted to get the best of the bargain would cut the dollar into five pieces, thus making 25 cents on each dollar cut up. This became so common that in some places the county commissioners provided a die the dimension of a quarter of these Spanish dollars and when cut money was used in paying taxes the "quarters" were required to fit into these dies or else rejected. Some storekeepers resorted to the same expedient to avoid being "short-changed." On paying the blacksmith, if the account amounted to a quarter and the customer had a dollar to be "changed" in making payment, the black-

smith would lay the dollar on the anvil and with his cold chisel would cut a quarter wedge out of the piece of silver. In payment of a bill of 12½ cents, one-half of this quartering wedge would be taken and for 6¼ cents another division, or one-sixteenth of the dollar would be taken. To the present generation this form of monetary juggling is scarcely comprehensible. The Indian wampum string would have been preferable, it would seem, and it is not a matter of wonder that coon skins and beeswax formed the more common medium of exchange.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA'S SECOND BANK

This was the situation up to the year 1834 when a new State Bank was chartered. The agitation for a new state bank began after the election of 1832, one of the issues of which was the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States, whose charter would expire in 1836. When it was seen that the bank would not be rechartered, a movement was started to charter another state bank in Indiana and arrangements were made to that end. Since the failure of the Madison and Vincennes banks there was no branch of the United States Bank in Indiana, Federal currency circulating hereabout through the branches at Cincinnati and Louisville. The movement to revive the state bank was resisted in certain quarters on the ground that the failure of the First State Bank (at Vincennes) had so thoroughly disrupted the credit not only of the state but of its citizens that it would be unwise to subject the people to the possibility of such another failure, and when a bill for the creation of a state bank was introduced in the legislature in the session of 1832 there was such violent dissent that the measure was postponed until the succeeding session. Meanwhile a "campaign of education" was undertaken, the necessity of a bank was urged upon the people and early in the next session of the assembly a charter was granted to the Bank of the State of Indiana. This bank was to be located in Indianapolis,

the state to be divided into districts and the directors empowered to establish branch banks in these districts. Though the head office was to be at the state capital there was to be no "parent" bank, all branches being on an equality. The new bank was capitalized at $1,600,000 but in 1836 this was raised to $2,500,000, each branch to have an equal part in the capital. This bank proved its strength in the memorable panic of 1837 during which all the Eastern banks, including the old Bank of the United States, suspended specie payment and is said to have been the only bank west of the Alleghanies that did not fail during that crisis. Despite this record the state constitutional convention of 1850-51 voted against an extension of the charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana and the legislature in the session following the proclamation of the new constitution enacted the free banking law. The fallacy of this system was disclosed during the money panic of 1854 and when the assembly met in January, 1855, Governor Wright demanded a law for the restoration of a sound currency. The legislature passed a bill for the creation of a new state bank to be known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. The minority protested against the measure, pointing out phases of the law which they declared to be unsound and the governor vetoed the bill, but the senate passed it over his veto and thus the third state bank was established. There was considerable scandal connected with the establishment of this bank, but as Doctor Esarey notes in his review of conditions at the time, "the new Bank of the State of Indiana gathered itself together after the storm and began to do a careful, conservative banking business. The people soon came to look upon the whole winter campaign as a war among highwaymen, in which, for the moment, the lobbyists had got the upper hand of the old bank men." The bank continued until the national bank law of 1863 (amended in 1866) put a stop to such experiments in banking, and no further changes were made in the banking laws until the

law of 1874 creating the present system of state banks to supplement the national banks. Under the operation of the national bank law the days of the Bank of the State of Indiana were numbered and under an act of the legislature in 1865 the affairs of the bank were closed, nearly all of its branches becoming national banks. Among these was the Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which had been organized on March 9, 1857, with a capital of $100,000, and which, on February 22, 1865, was nationalized, taking the name of the Rushville National Bank, George C. Clark, president, and William C. McReynolds, cashier. Mr. Clark remained president of the bank until his death in the fall of 1900. Singularly enough, even though the Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana was the first bank established in Rushville, search of the files of the local newspapers of that date fails to reveal any mention of what must have been a matter of large local importance, the columns of both the *Jacksonian* and the *Republican* in their issues following March 9, 1857, being silent on the subject; but newspapers were not much on local news in those days, their editors apparently taking more satisfaction in "roasting" each other than in giving the people the news of the day. The newspapers, however, during that long period of unstable and variable currency values were taking no chances on the face value of such currency as might come to their hands. In 1855 the Rushville *Republican* was carrying under its "masthead" the following announcement: "We will take the notes of the Bank of Connersville, at 10 per cent. discount, on new and old subscribers, and on all debts due the *Republican* office up to the 1st of February. It is only worth from 70 to 75 cents on the dollar." The uncertainty concerning the probable value (or lack of it) of the bank notes in circulation prior to the creation of the national banking system necessitated the carrying of standing advertisements in the newspapers, the same appearing in the Rush-

ville papers during the early days of the Civil war under the heading "Bank Note List," corrected weekly by Col. W. C. McReynolds, cashier of the Branch Bank of Rushville, together with the rates of gold and Eastern exchange. A sample advertisement of this sort published in July, 1862, carried the warning that "banks of all Southern states excepting Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland are at heavy discount; better refuse them." Some of the notes quoted carried as heavy a discount as 55 per cent. Gold on that date was at 2 to 3 per cent. premium and Eastern exchange buying at ⅛ to ¼ discount; selling at ¼ premium. In this connection it is interesting to note that there has been preserved in the office of the clerk of the Rush Circuit Court an old dust-covered and musty volume, "Hodges' American Bank Note Safe-Guard," published in New York in 1865, a work of more than 300 pages giving descriptions of upward of 10,000 bank notes, embracing every genuine note issued in the United States and Canada—"revised and corrected, and arranged geographically and alphabetically; the most effectual detector of spurious, altered and counterfeit bills now published," and claiming on its title page to be "the only work of the kind extant." In this list are descriptions of bank notes of eighteen Indiana banks, including banks at Paoli, Corydon, Salem, New Albany, Madison, Franklin, Columbus, Rockville, Terre Haute and some in the northern part of the state. This "detector" devotes a little "box" to each bank note, these boxes being divided into three panels each, these panels carrying in type the description of the bank note thus identified; for example, the box relating to the bank note issue of the bank at Corydon has in the left-hand panel the word "One" at top and bottom, with the figure "1" in the center, denoting denomination of the note. In the central panel it is set out that in the genuine note of this bank there should appear the picture of a man and woman picking grapes, with "Bank of Corydon—One Dollar—Corydon, Ind."

engraved thereon and on the right-hand panel the figure 1 engraved over the portrait of a female. The preface to the "Safe-Guard" says "it is of interest and importance to every individual of every age, condition or sex, who handles a dollar of the miscellaneous and precarious currency of our country. The paper money of the United States is of such infinite variety of design that the artful and accomplished counterfeiter can sport upon and defy the perception of the great majority of our people. . . . . A new counterfeit or spurious bank note is prepared by a rogue who, with his numerous accomplices and confederates, distribute and circulate their issue simultaneously in different and distant localities," hence the "Safe-Guard" as a detector.

THE BANKS OF RUSH COUNTY

The Rushville National Bank—As noted above, the Rushville National Bank, successor of the old Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, was the first bank organized in Rush county. It was established on March 9, 1857, as the local branch of the state bank and so continued until nationalized on February 22, 1865, taking then the name of the Rushville National Bank, which it since has carried. George C. Clark, the first president of the bank, continued in service until his death on November 18, 1900, a period of service covering forty-three years. The first cashier of the bank was William C. McReynolds, who was succeeded by Joseph Oglesby, who served until 1870 and was succeeded by Edwin Payne, who continued as cashier until 1897 when he retired and presently founded the Peoples National Bank, being succeeded by John B. Reeve. Theodore Abercrombie succeeded George C. Clark as president of the bank. The first board of directors of the bank was composed of Jefferson Helm, James S. Hibben, George C. Clark, Joseph M. Oglesby and Joseph Hamilton. The present officers and staff of the bank are as follows: President,

Albert L. Winship; vice-president, Thomas K. Mull; cashier, Wilbur Stiers; assistant cashier, Charles G. Newkirk; bookkeepers, Richard McManus, Luther J. Colestock and Edna Tacoma; directors, Albert L. Winship, Thomas K. Mull, Alvan Moor, Johanan M. Amos, Thomas M. Green, Joseph L. Cowing and Frank S. Reynolds. The bank is capitalized at $100,000, paid in, and shows a surplus fund earned of $100,000. During the sixty-four years of its establishment the institution has been located in the block to the north of the public square and moved to its present building, erected in 1910, at the northeast corner of Main and Second streets on February 16, 1911. Prior to that time it had owned and occupied since its organization the building one-half square to the east now occupied by the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Most of the present officers and directors of the bank have been connected with the institution in some capacity for many years. The statement of the condition of the Rushville National Bank at the close of business on February 21, 1921, follows: *Resources*—Loans and discounts, $555,377.35; stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $6,000; bonds, securities, etc., $13,936.81; War Savings Stamps, $165.76; United States Government securities, $17,000; United States bonds to secure circulation, $24,500; interest earned but not collected, $8,537.75; banking house, etc., $36,500; redemption fund, $1,250; cash and due from banks, $87,361.68; total, $751,129.35. *Liabilities*—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $12,956.62; interest collected but not earned, $794; amount reserved for interest accrued, $8,537.75; national bank notes outstanding, $25,000; deposits, $466,740.98; rediscounts, $36,600; total $751,129.35.

The Rush County National Bank—In the late '50s, not long after the organization of the local branch of the state bank the Rush County Bank was organized as a

private bank at Rushville with Leonidas Sexton as president and James S. Lakin as cashier, this arrangement continuing until 1871 when the bank was nationalized as the Rush County National Bank with Oliver Posey as president and James S. Lakin continuing as cashier. The latter was succeeded by John Megee, who was succeeded in 1884 by Edward D. Pugh, who served for twenty-six years, or until succeeded by the present cashier, L. M. Sexton. Oliver Posey served as president of the bank until succeeded by its present president, L. Link. The original directors of the bank were E. H. M. Berry, Jacob Oglesby, Leonidas Sexton and Lewis Maddux. The bank was originally capitalized at $100,000, which remains the same, and its surplus is equal to its capital. The present officers and directors of the Rush County National Bank are as follows: President, L. Link; vice-president, C. Cambern; cashier, L. M. Sexton; assistant cashier, H. C. Flint; teller, Gurney Cohee; bookkeepers, Bertha Blount, Paul Newhouse and Paul Root; directors, Leonidas Link, Claude Cambern, Will M. Sparks, Alfonso L. Riggs, John C. Sexton, Frank Wilson and L. M. Sexton. The bank occupies quarters in the Odd Fellow building on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets and owns that part of the building which it occupies. The report of the condition of this bank at the close of business on February 21, 1921, follows: *Resources*—Loans and discounts $748,224.58; United States and other bonds, $134,615; United States certificates, $163,500; banking house, $8,000; stock in Federal reserve bank, $6,000; cash and exchange, $161,329.07; interest earned, $13,599.67. Total, $1,235,258.32. *Liabilities* — Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and profits, $160,483.02; circulation, $95,000; deposits, $650,063.49; war loan deposit account, $8,262; unearned discount, $449.81; rediscounts, $62,000; bills payable, $20,000; United States certificates sold, $139,000. Total, $1,235,258.32.

The Peoples National Bank—The above banks

proved sufficient for the banking needs of Rushville for many years or until 1900 when the late Edwin Payne, who in 1897 had retired from the Rushville National Bank, founded the Peoples Bank as a private institution, the same being opened for business on October 17, 1900. Mr. Payne had associated with him in this enterprise his sons, Earl H. Payne, who acted as cashier of the bank, and Ralph Payne, assistant, and this arrangement continued until August 26, 1904, when the bank was nationalized under the name of the Peoples National Bank, Edwin Payne, president; Charles A. Mauzy, vice-president; Earl H. Payne, cashier; Ralph Payne, assistant cashier. Edwin Payne remained president of the bank until his retirement some little time before his death in 1907 and was succeeded by his elder son, Earl H. Payne, present president of the bank. The other officers and members of the staff of the Peoples National Bank are as follows: Vice-president, Charles A. Mauzy; cashier, Ralph Payne; assistant cashier, Glen E. Foster; teller, Lloyd T. Nelson, and bookkeepers, Guy E. Mulbarger, Elmer Darnell and Zora Carney; directors, Robert A. Innis, Ralph Payne, Charles A. Mauzy, Glen E. Foster and Earl H. Payne. The bank was capitalized at $50,000, paid in, and has a surplus and undivided profits of $91,546.40. It occupies jointly with the Peoples Loan and Trust Company the building at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, erected by the Payne Realty Company in 1914. The report of the condition of the Peoples National Bank as of February 21, 1921, follows: *Resources*—Loans and discounts, $672,689.38; United States, county and city bonds, $57,363; United States bonds to secure circulation, $12,500; United States bonds to secure postal savings, $2,000; stock Federal Reserve bank, $3,750; War Savings certificates and Stamps, $1,402.69; redemption fund United States treasury, $625; overdrafts, $1,061.74; interest—approximate—not collected, $6,166.50; furniture and fixtures, $4,074.50; cash

and due from banks, $122,074.98. Total, $883,707.79. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $91,546.40; national bank notes outstanding, $12,100; reserved for taxes, $3,500; rediscounts with Federal Reserve bank, $62,625; discount and interest collected—approximately, $6,166.50; deposits, $657,387.65; other liabilities, $382.24. Total, $883,707.79.

The Peoples Loan and Trust Company—This fiduciary institution was organized at Rushville on June 18, 1909, as an essential subsidiary of the Peoples National Bank, the continuing demands being made upon the bank for services which only could be rendered by a trust company making the step necessary and the two concerns have since been going along side by side, each occupying the same building, as noted above, the bank's business being conducted on one side of the room and the trust company's affairs being looked after on the other side, a most convenient arrangement. When organized the Peoples Loan and Trust Company was officered as follows: Earl H. Payne, president; Charles A. Mauzy, vice-president; Ralph Payne, treasurer, and Ernest B. Thomas, assistant secretary. The present trust company officers are Earl H. Payne, chairman of the board; Ralph Payne, president; Charles A. Mauzy, vice-president; Ernest B. Thomas, secretary, and Miles S. Cox, treasurer; trust company directors, Robert A. Innis, Ralph Payne, Ernest B. Thomas, Thomas H. Parry, Charles A. Mauzy, Miles S. Cox and Earl H. Payne. The trust company has a capital stock, paid in, of $50,000; surplus and undivided profits of $19,405.40 and deposits as of February 21, 1921, of $710,127.66. As of the same date it showed resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $224,522.16; bonds and securities, $490,468.41; furniture and fixtures, $4,000; other assets, $259.73; real estate, $17,687.57; cash and due from banks, $42,595.19, a total of $779,533.06.

The Farmers Trust Company—In the year following the organization of the Peoples Trust Company the

Farmers Trust Company was organized at Rushville, the date of organization being September 23, 1910, with the following officers: President, A. B. Irvin; vice-president, W. E. Wallace; secretary, Theodore L. Heeb; directors, A. B. Irvin, W. E. Wallace, D. H. Dean, R. C. Hargrove, T. A. Craig, L. Pyle. This trust company is an outgrowth of the old Farmers Banking Company of Rushville, a private concern, which opened its doors on August 19, 1891, with a capital of $10,000, George H. Puntenney president and Arthur B. Irvin, cashier; directors, W. E. Wallace, R. C. Hargrove and J. M. Wikoff. The capital stock of the Farmers Trust Company is $50,000 and it is located at 240 Main street. The present management of the company took charge on January 22, 1921, the officers being as follows: President, Bert L. Trabue; vice-president, R. C. Hargrove; secretary, L. L. Allen; assistant secretary, Leona Ruddell; directors, R. C. Hargrove, L. L. Allen, George W. Looney, Jr., Jesse Retherford, Samuel L. Trabue and Bert L. Trabue. A condensed statement of the condition of the Farmers Trust Company at the close of business on February 21, 1921, follows: *Resources* — Loans and discounts, $165,383.83; overdrafts, $67.16; bonds and stocks, $700; company's building, $10,000; furniture and fixtures, $1,500; due from banks and trust companies, $9,430.55; cash on hand, $4,953.44; cash items, $1,680.12; trust securities, $4,300; taxes and interest paid, $520.63; total, $198.535.73. *Liabilities*—Capital stock, paid in, $50,000; surplus, $8,000; undivided profits, net, $3,884.10; demand deposits, except banks, $89,463.04; savings deposits. $410.38; trust deposits, $4,763.92; certificates of deposit, $27,520.86; bills payable, $14,493.43; total, $198,535.73.

The Bank of Carthage—The banking business of Rush county was confined to Rushville until 1876 when, under the state bank law, the Bank of Carthage was organized at Carthage with a capital stock of $100,000, Charles Henley, president, and S. B. Hill, cashier, and the

following directors: Charles Henley, S. B. Hill, Henry Henley, Theodore Morris and Robert Henley. The bank retains its original capitalization and shows surplus and profits of $40,000. It occupies attractive quarters in the center of the business section of Carthage and accommodates a wide territory thereabout. The present officers and directors of the Bank of Carthage are as follows: President, W. P. Henley; cashier, Howard E. Henley; directors, W. P. Henley, Edgar N. Hill, Howard E. Henley, Walter R. Newlin and Walter B. Hill.

The Manilla Bank—In point of seniority this bank follows the Bank of Carthage, having been the second bank outside of Rushville organized in this county. Cyrus E. Trees, who at that time was engaged in the grain business at Manilla and had besides large farming interests, recognized the need of a bank at Manilla and in 1895 erected a suitable building and on August 1 of that year opened a private bank, with himself as president and George W. Gross as cashier. A few years later Mr. Trees' health failed and he began to dispose of some of his interests. The ownership of the bank was transferred to Thomas K. Mull and Leonidas H. Mull, who assumed management on April 1, 1901, the former as president, the latter as vice-president, and H. O. Gross as cashier. In 1912 Rue Miller became assistant cashier. In 1917 the bank and the community suffered a heavy loss in the death of Leonidas H. Mull. No other changes have taken place among the officers of the bank. The Manilla Bank has enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the people of that community to an unusual degree and has endeavored to fill its proper place in the affairs of the community. A condensed report of the condition of this bank as of April 18, 1921, follows: *Assets*—Loans, $242,823.89; overdrafts, $180.77; United States bonds, $26,950; other bonds, $91; buildings and fixtures, $5,000; due from banks, $48,928.49; cash, $5,104.49. Total, $329.078.64. *Liabilities*—Capital stock, $20,000; surplus, $6,000;

NEW SALEM STATE BANK

reserve, $2,672.48; undivided profits, $1,648.68; deposits, $298,757.48. Total, $329.078.64.

Arlington Bank—The Arlington Bank, at Arlington, a state bank, was organized in 1905, articles of association of the same having been signed on May 20, of that year. Two days later the bank received its certificate of authority and on May 23, the next day, opened for business with Moses W. Davis as president and J. F. Downey, present incumbent, as cashier. On September 30, 1905, Mr. Davis tendered his resignation as president of the bank and the board of directors accepted the same, William H. Nelson being elected on the same day to succeed him. Mr. Nelson continued to serve as president of the bank until his death on September 3, 1914, and on September 10 of the same year Frank Offutt, the present president of the bank, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nelson. At the time of organization the capital stock of this bank was fixed at $10,000 and this capitalization was continued until November 26, 1915, when it was increased to $20,000, this increase being approved by the auditor of state three days later. The bank has substantial quarters at Arlington and has proved a great convenience for the people of that section of Rush county and over in the adjacent section of Shelby county. In addition to Mr. Offutt and Mr. Downey the directors of this bank are Elmer Hutchinson, Elihu Price, Nathan I. Price and Elizabeth Nelson. The condition of the bank as of its last published report, December 29, 1920, follows: *Resources*—Loans and discounts, $140,979.24; overdrafts, $166.32; United States bonds, $200; other bonds and securities, $20; banking house, $500; furniture and fixtures, $100; due from banks and trust companies, $43,887.09; cash on hand, $6,959.26; cash item, $33.81; current expense, $177.82; interest paid, $50.01; total $193,073.55. *Liabilities*—Capital stock, $20,000; surplus, $4,000; undivided profits, $3,834.72; exchange, interest and discount, $1,048.92; profit and loss, $9.48; demand deposits,

$138,276.52; time deposits, $25,753.91; discount on bonds, $150; total, $193,073.55.

The Milroy Bank—There are two banks at Milroy, the Milroy Bank and the First National Bank of Milroy, the first named of which has been serving the public in a general banking way for seventeen years. Prior to these banks, the Home Bank, a private institution, owned and operated by George W. Allison, began doing business in 1899, and continued until 1904, when it was succeeded by the present Milroy Bank. The Milroy Bank, a private bank, began business on June 25, 1904, under the supervision of Perry T. Innis, president, and George W. Allison, cashier. Mr. Allison served in this latter capacity for several years, or until the death of his wife, when he severed his relation with the bank and went to make his home with his daughter at Sidney, Ohio. He was succeeded by Clarence E. Brown, who has since served as cashier of the bank. Mr. Innis has been president of the bank since its organization and continues to take an active interest in the business. The bank has a capital of $25,000 and resources of $250,000. The present directors are Robert W. Brown, William B. Crane and John W. Anderson. Mr. Brown and Mr. Crane have served as directors of the bank since its organization and Mr. Anderson was recently elected to succeed the late William W. Barton, who had served the bank as director for many years.

First National Bank of Milroy—This is the junior bank of Rush county, and is the fifth national bank in the county. Its charter was granted on July 9, 1920, and it opened its doors for business on the following August 30. The First National Bank of Milroy is capitalized at $50,000 and has the following officiary: President, Edgar Thomas; vice-president, Dora F. Jackman; cashier, Everett R. Ryan; directors, John W. Davis, James H. Davis, John E. Harrison, John H. Vernon and Lafayette Peck. The report of the condition of the bank at the

close of business on February 21, 1921, follows: *Resources*—Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, $37,092.69; overdrafts secured, none; unsecured, $3.76; U. S. Government securities owned: deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value, $50,000; owned and unpledged, $1,500; premium on U. S. bonds, $125; total U. S. Government securities, $51,625; stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription), $1,650; value of banking house, owned and unincumbered, $5,734.31; furniture and fixtures, $3,523.13; lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank, $7,924.57; cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks, $23,358.60; checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank, $273.10; total $23,631.70. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items, $2; redemption fund with U. S. treasurer and due from U. S. treasurer, $1,250; interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due, $427.27; other assets, if any, $2,248.86; total, $135,113.29. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in, $50,000; surplus fund, $5,000; interest and discount collected or credit in advance of maturity and not earned—(approximate), $90.34; circulating notes outstanding, $35,000; individual deposits subject to check, $42,929.28; certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed), $1,352; other demand deposits, $208.12; total of demand deposits subject to reserve, $44,489.40; liabilities other than those above stated, $533.55; total, $135,113.29.

The First National Bank of Mays—This bank since its organization in 1907 has proved a great convenience to the people in the north-central part of the county, and has the honor of being one of the few national banks in a village the size of Mays in the country. The First National Bank of Mays carries charter No. 8700, and was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of $25,000, and the following officers and directors: President, Matthew L.

McBride; vice-president, Oliver E. Rich; cashier, Bert B. Benner; directors, M. L. McBride, William Knecht, W. H. McDaniel, O. E. Rich, Thomas H. Ertel, J. W. Rhodes and Frank M. Hudelson. The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, B. B. Benner; vice-president, F. M. Hudelson; cashier, Guy McBride; bookkeeper, Fern McBride; directors, B. B. Benner, F. M. Hudelson, William Knecht, J. W. Rhodes and Charles McBride. The statement of the condition of this bank as of December 29, 1920, follows: *Assets*—Loans and discounts, $144,236.26; U. S. securities, $26,750; other bonds and securities, $6,500; overdrafts, $58.72; Federal Reserve Bank stock, $1,050; banking house, $4,000; cash on hand, deposit with Federal Reserve Bank, and due from banks, $23,085.25; interest earned not collected, $1,000; redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, $1,250; total, $207,930.23. *Liabilities*—Capital, $25,000; surplus, $10,000; undivided profits, $9,808.52; tax account, $235.02; unearned discount, $1,000; circulation, $25,000; deposits, $136,886.69; total, $207,930.23.

Falmouth Bank—The Falmouth Bank of Falmouth, the village in the northeastern part of the county, lying partly in Rush county and partly in Fayette county, is capitalized at $10,000, and was organized in 1907 with the following officers: President, Fred W. Lightfoot; vice-president, Fred I. Barrows; cashier, Alva E. Bilby. The present officers of the bank are the same as above, except that William M. Jackson is now vice-president. The directors of the bank are F. W. Lightfoot, W. M. Jackson, Alva E. Bilby, Jacob Grassy and Noah Cummins.

The Glenwood State Bank—This bank was established in 1907 at Glenwood, and renders service in a wide territory thereabout. B. F. Thiebaud is president of the bank; Jesse Murphy is the vice-president; T. G. Richardson, the cashier, and Mrs. T. G. Richardson the assistant cashier. The paid-up capital of the bank is $25,000, and according to recent report it has a surplus and profits of

$13,800; deposits, $207,000; resources—loans and discounts, bonds and securities, $198,000; cash and exchange and due from other banks, $49,780.

The New Salem State Bank—This bank was established at New Salem in 1917, and has proved a great convenience in the rich farming region it serves. William A. Norris is the president of the bank; D. D. Barber, vice-president; John F. McKee, cashier, and E. Gwinings, assistant cashier. The bank's statement shows paid-up capital, $25,000; surplus and profits, $2,500; deposits, $116,870. Resources—loans and discounts, $128,910; cash and exchange, $8,500.

SOME "SIDELIGHTS" ON EARLY BANKING HERE

Occasional references in the newspapers of the period give an illuminating reflection of the beginning and development of the banking business in Rushville. It is noticed that when books were opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana in the office of the auditor at the court house the *Republican* offered opposition to the plan. Evidently this opposition together with the apparent reluctance of the people generally to support the proposed bank was effective for a while, for though the subscription books were opened in midsummer of 1855 it was not until in April, 1857, that the story of the final organization of the bank was carried in the papers and then as the merest incidental mention. In that same year the papers called attention to the fact that counterfeit $5 bills of the Chippewa Bank of Wisconsin, were in circulation hereabout, and warning was given that the bills were so skillfully executed as "well calculated to deceive." That was in June, 1857, and a story in a paper of the following August detailed the arrest of Doctor Patterson, of Carthage, for passing counterfeit money, the story setting out that from letters found in his possession it was believed that he was a member of an extensive gang of counterfeit-

ers, these letters giving clues to others of the gang in Indiana and Ohio. In September of that year a story was carried, setting out the agitation of the public over "wildcat" money issued by irresponsible banks, and the numerous failures of such banks over the country as well as business failures generally. In the summer of 1860 mention was made of the rapid progress being made on the erection of the new bank building on Ruth street (now Second) under the superintendence of D. M. Stewart, the statement being made that when the building is completed it will be one of the most beautiful structures in the state. This is the building that was taken over by the Rushville lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks when the Rushville National Bank, the successor of the branch bank, moved into its new quarters on the corner. In August, 1865, there is mention of the opening of the office of the Rush County Banking Company on Ruth street, the statement being made that the company is prepared to do a general banking business and is able to furnish all kinds of government bonds. The capital stock of the bank was $100,000, of which $60,000 is "already paid in." Leonidas Sexton, president, and James S. Lakin, cashier, are described by the paper as "very liberal gentlemen." In October, 1865, a resume of banking conditions in Rushville sets out that the total assets of the banks of the city are $149,306.34; capital stock paid in, $100,000, and deposits, $43,397.36. In March, 1870, there was "talk of organizing a building association in Rushville." In May of 1877, there was a meeting at the court house for the purpose of organizing a Rushville building and savings association; articles of association were signed and committees appointed to solicit stock subscriptions, the object of the association being "to enable working men to own homes." The project evidently was carried out, for in the following August there is an item stating that the first sale of money, the amount being $600, had been made by the association.

In that same year there was a story of the annual meeting of the Farmers' Insurance Association of Rush county, an association which had been organized for some years, and the membership of which at that time was 207, with property insured to the amount of $347,370. In February, 1880, notice was given of a meeting to be held for the purpose of effecting a definite organization of the Citizens Building Association, the stock for which (capital $100,000) had all been subscribed; president, J. B. Reeve, the other offices of the association being held by W. A. Pugh, Edwin Farrar and M. C. Tingley. An item in the first week in January, 1871, sets out that the statement of the banks of Rushville show individual deposits of more than $250,000. When the panic of 1873 came on Rushville apparently was in a good situation to meet it, for an article under the head of "Monetary Panic" calmly observed that there was little excitement in Rushville, and that people here are generally inclined to wait patiently until the storm blows over and business resumes normal conditions. It was pointed out that the banks were known to be sound and under careful management, and "so far have been called on, with very few exceptions, to meet only the ordinary demands. Under present circumstances both banks are refusing to discount, but are extending such favors as they can to their customers. Grain dealers are not offering to buy, but farmers have expressed no disposition to sell in the present condition of the market." It is a matter of recollection on the part of those who were contemporaries of the great crash of '73 that Rushville came through the monetary crisis in fine shape. The building and loan idea "caught on" here in such a way that company after company was organized. In May, 1892, there was a story regarding the organization of the eleventh such institution, the Equitable. Early in 1905 the affairs of the Equitable Building and Loan Association came under investigation and an examination revealed a deficit of about $20,000, the grave

statement being made that "of this sum $16,000 cannot be accounted for." The liabilities of the concern were stated to be $24,000, with assets of $8,000. The hint was carried that the failure was not believed to be due to dishonesty, but "merely defective bookkeeping." In May of that same year (1905) there was carried the story of the failure of a private bank at Arlington, the same having been in operation eighteen months under the direction of Horace Goodrich and Oliver Jones, of Pendleton. It is set out that people had complete confidence in the bank, but that the Rushville banks would not honor checks drawn on it just before the end came. According to a statement of the owners of the bank the liabilities of the concern were placed at $11,000, with assets of $14,000, "but citizens say the assets are only $7,200." It was stated the failure was due to the inability of the bank to realize on loans which it had made. A week or two later it was stated that Frank Downey, as trustee, had wound up the affairs of the bank, the books of which showed a deficit of $6,451.06, "which will be fully met."

MAIN STREET, RUSHVILLE, LOOKING NORTH

STREET SCENE IN RUSHVILLE

CHAPTER XII

The Press of Rush County

If tradition be correct the first newspaper published in Rush county was printed on an improvised press in the clearing that came to be the city of Rushville, the bed of this press being a sawed sycamore stump, planed to a proper level, the platen a stout board and the "devil's tail" or lever controlling the impression of the platen, a pole of proper size to give a good hand grasp. At least that is Doctor Arnold's story of the creation in the fall of 1822 of the *Dog Fennel Gazette,* an apparent forerunner of the later *Gazette,* copies of which, under the management of D. M. Wickham, whom Doctor Arnold credits with the publication of the *Dog Fennel Gazette* are extant in the public library. This story has it that Wickham presently improved on his stump press and "built a better one of timbers." This is an interesting story, and as a tradition is one of the quaintest of Indiana pioneer days, but it is believed the student of the times would better take it with a bit of reserve, as many strange and wholly imaginative tales are told of the early days of journalism in the middle West, and this one possibly has been told of other communities than this. Wickham was certainly not far from a base of supplies, and it surely would seem that the same ox-team that brought his type outfit up here could have hauled a small press at the same time, hence the suspicion that the sycamore stump story is mythical. Certainly his type faces were not whittled out of shoe-pegs, and it is equally likely that his press was not cut out of a sycamore log.

The newspaper of pioneer days had a hard row to hoe, no doubt. Old files reveal many a plaintive call on delinquent subscribers to pay up and other plaintive calls

on subscribers to bring in farm produce or other merchantable commodities to apply on their accounts. Of course, money was scarce hereabout in those days, and barter and trade was common, but some real money was essential to the production of a newspaper and the troubles of the pioneer editor must have been many and bitter. As an offset, nature being both provident and prodigal in compensatory adjustments, no one but a man of those peculiar temperamental qualifications which marked the editor of the days before newspapers lost their individuality and became merely commercial propositions would have tackled the job of getting out a newspaper in a half wilderness, and so the pioneer newspaper man probably accepted his fate, was willing to live slipshod "for the good of the cause," didn't mind whether he had a haircut occasionally or not, and just "took things as they came," hanging on until literally starved out and then pass his little outfit on to some other ambitious would-be molder of public opinion of similar temperamental qualification, who would find in turn that the world cared too little for mere opinions to be willing to pay for them in printed form, and he would starve out and move on, the process being repeated until the Civil war period, when the value of news began to be appreciated, and newspapers became what their name implied instead of mere mediums of personal expression. It then was found that people would pay for news and the day of the commercial success of newspapers hereabout had dawned.

BRIEF RESUME OF NEWSPAPER HISTORY

No better or more comprehensive statement regarding the early history of journalism in Rush county can be given in brief than that of the late John F. Moses, who for many years was a leader in the newspaper field in this part of the state, and who in a historical sketch relating to newspapers, published in 1908, carried the story of *The Dog Fennel Gazette,* quoting Doctor Arnold, and con-

tinued as follows: "In September, 1831, he [Wickham] issued the first number of the *American,* its neat appearance indicating better facilities. He had four four-column pages and lasted about two years. He soon made a third venture with a paper called the *Gazette,* of about the same size, but not so attractive in appearance. His papers favored the policies of Andrew Jackson. Following him Samuel Davis and Thomas Wallaace started the *Herald,* a Whig paper. About 1840, Donovan & Tizzard bought it, changed the name to the *Hoosier and Democratic Archive,* and switched it over to the Democracy. Samuel S. Bratton bought them out and renamed it the *Jacksonian.* He had a long line of successors, among them Finley Bigger, George W. Hargitt, John L. Robinson, E. S. Hibben, Lucien Norris, W. S. Conde, James Moody and George W. Bates. At the beginning of the Civil war William A. Cullen was its editor. Its fortunes waned during the '60s, and it was reorganized, shares of stock being subscribed over the county by leading Democrats, and Robert S. Sproul was put in charge. George H. Puntenney and William E. Wallace bought it in 1873 and successfully managed it, most of the time in partnership, for thirty-four years. They started the *Daily Jacksonian* in 1895. Mr. Puntenney retired in 1900. In July, 1907, Mr. Wallace sold the office to a new company, the Democrat Publishing Company, which had recently bought and consolidated the *Graphic,* the *Daily Star* and the *Independent.* The *Jacksonian* was merged with the others into the daily and weekly *Democrat,* and the historic old name disappeared. The *Independent* was started in 1904 by John Rutledge. P. A. and O. C. Hackleman established the Rushville *Whig* on April 25, 1840, and the former was its able editor. They sold it to R. F. Brown in 1844. Granville Cowing and Norvell W. Cox, who came next after him, changed its name to the *True Republican,* in 1846. General Hackleman remained as editor. At different times since it has carried the names

of T. Wallace & Co., Wallace & Bell, Cowing & Kemper, Shaddinger, Cox & Cowing, Andrew Hall, L. J. Cox, Conde & Shumm, William Shumm, Drebert & Harrison and Frank T. Drebert. The late George C. Clark was editor at one time. In 1876, Mr. Drebert sold to Stivers Bros. John F. Moses bought the paper in January, 1877, and sold it to U. D. Cole in April, 1881, but resumed editorial work in 1883; in 1884 he acquired a controlling interest and edited the paper until April 1, 1903, when Jacob Feudner, who had held an interest since 1884, became sole owner. Mr. Cole retired in 1887. The *Republican* was made a semi-weekly in 1891, and Mr. Feudner started a daily in 1904. The *Graphic* was founded by Dr. S. W. McMahan and George W. Campbell in 1882; John K. Gowdy bought Campbell's interest in 1886. Newby & Butler leased it for some time, after which it was sold to Samuel J. Finney. Like the other papers it had many owners, among them the names of Hazelrigg Bros., John Q. Thomas, Louis C. Lambert and Thomas A. Geraghty are recalled. The latter gentleman also published the *Daily Star*, founded in 1891. Both papers have recently been merged into the *Democrat*. The *American* was established by James E. Naden in 1894, who has been its only owner up to this time." And that was the story of the local newspaper field in 1908. Since then the law of selection and elimination has continued operative and there are now in Rushville but three papers, the *Daily Republican*, the *Daily News* and the *American*, the latter a semi-weekly, of which papers "more anon."

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF PIONEER DAYS

So far as known the oldest copy of a newspaper now in hand in Rush county is a well preserved copy of *The Indianian*, published at Rushville in the '30s, and which is in the possession of Miss Eleanor B. Sleeth, of the county recorder's office, who has preserved it among other papers which were included in the collection of her

maternal grandfather, Dr. William Frame, who probably had preserved this particular copy of *The Indianian* because in it was carried the announcement of his candidacy for the legislature from this district. *The Indianian* was a four-column folio, published and edited by William J. Brown, and from the appearance of the time-stained sheet probably was printed on a Franklin press with a somewhat too loose blanket, or maybe on that type of roller press which later became widely popular in rural printshops as the old "army" press, of sacred memory to that generation of printers now fast vanishing off the face of the earth. At any rate, the blanket of the press was too loose for the best effect, but the reading matter is there, none the worse for the deep impression, and mighty interesting reading at this period. This copy of *The Indianian* is No. 48, of Vol. I, and is dated May 11, 1831, hence the paper had been started in the spring of 1830, but of its eventual fate there is no hint nor clue for this is the first mention of this paper that has appeared in any of the historical sketches relating to the newspapers of Rush county. Even the graphic little sketch of the press compiled by the late John F. Moses in 1908 is silent as to *The Indianian,* although what otherwise appears to have been a complete roster of the papers published in this county is carried through, and it may be said that no one in Rush county had a better acquaintance both with the facts and the traditions of the press hereabouts than had Mr. Moses. Just how *The Indianian* came to be lost even to tradition, can not now be told, but that it had been appearing at Rushville for forty-eight weeks in the spring of 1831, is evident on the face of the interesting little old paper, so highly prized by Miss Sleeth and her sister, Miss Mary Sleeth, the public librarian. Under its "masthead" *The Indianian* carried the following: "Notice to Agents—The following gentlemen are requested to act as agents for this paper: Abner Conde, Esq., Moscow; Nathan Tompkins, p. m., Little

Flat Rock; Moses Clifford, Esq., near West Liberty; Joseph Chapman, Greenfield; John Hawkins, Indianapolis; Col. Thos. Hendricks, Greensburg; John McPike, Esq., Lawrenceburg." The paper carries as a sub-title the patriotic motto: "Where Liberty Dwells, There Is My Country," and the leading editorial is a flattering encomium on Joseph Holman, Esq., whose somewhat tedious letter, announcing his candidacy for Congress from the Third Indiana district, filled all but about a "stick" of the first page. The second page carries a letter from Noah Noble, then candidate for governor and a three-column clipping from a Washington paper of April 20, covering capital gossip of that date. The only "local" item of any consequence is a column story of the organization of a Sunday School Union at a meeting held at the office of Joseph Nicholas in Rushville, at which the following officers were elected: President, William B. Laughlin; vice-president, William Beal, Esq.; secretary, Hon. Charles H. Test, and treasurer, Joseph Nicholas, Esq. Announcement of the August election carried the names of the following candidates: Governor—Noah Noble, James Scott, Milton Stapp; lieutenant governor—Amos Lane, Alexander S. Burnet, James Gregory and David Wallace; Congress—Oliver H. Smith, John Test, Joseph Holman and Jonathan McCarty; legislative—Marinus Willett, William Frame, John Alley, William P. Rush, John Wood and William B. Laughlin. Advertisements carry the business announcements of Lydia McMurtrie, millinery; Joseph True, tailor; Eliza Laughlin, mantua making and millinery; Cassander Barrett, millinery; John B. Irvin, tailor, who "is prepared to do work in the neatest manner for the Farmer, the Dandy, the Methodist and the Quaker." The advertising columns on the fourth page, closed with the display announcement, that "Sugar will be received in payment for subscriptions at this office." A column of poetry and the "dead letter" list, the latter carrying upward of 120 names, complete

the last page, the other advertising columns being filled with "taken up" notices relating to estrayed animals and legal notices. The dead letter list is signed by Marinus Willett, postmaster, who also, as noted above, was at the same time aspiring to go to the legislature.

Miss Sleeth also has a copy of the Rushville *Whig,* Vol. VI, No. 9, date of June 27, 1845, which is an earlier copy than any on file in the bound files preserved in the office of the county recorder, and which she also found in the collection preserved by her grandfather Frame, whose name appears in this copy as one of the leading commercial advertisers of that time. The *Whig* at that time was being published by R. F. Brown, whose possible kinship to the William J. Brown, of the earlier *Indianian,* offers an interesting conjecture. The *Whig* of this date was printed as a five-column (wide measure) folio and both typography and presswork were excellent. Poetry and clippings fill the first page and the second page is filled with advertising, chiefly of patent medicines of a peculiarly weird description, and probable potent brew, some of these advertisements carrying personal recommendations as eloquent and as misleading as are put forth by a similar class of advertising carried in some papers today, an indication that human credulity is about as open to false impressions as in the days of the pioneers. The editorial page is given up to articles mostly defensive of the principles of the Whig party, and is conducted in the vigorous and rather flamboyant style of the period. Of course, as in all papers of that period, politics was the uppermost topic and very little attention was given to merely local happenings, it probably being taken for granted that everybody knew the news of the community anyway, so why waste good space in the paper printing it? The *Whig's* "masthead" announced that "Whitewater canal scrip will be received for advertising and also for subscriptions." The advertising columns carried the business announcements of Worster & Maddux, groceries

and miscellanies; H. G. & M. Sexton, drugs; William Frame & Company, boots and shoes; Posey & Flinn, general merchants; E. Barrow, general merchandise; J. W. Ferguson, tailor; T. & R. Pugh, general store; G. & S. J. Hibben, general store; A. S. & J. Lakin, boots and shoes; J. S. Campbell, hats; B. W. S. Caldwell, cabinet making and undertaking; A. S. & J. H. Lakin, hotel—the Franklin House—"the three-story frame building in Rushville;" F. & W. Crawford, hardware; Kennedy & Hall, dry goods; Isaac Ogden, chair manufacturer, and H. A. Norris, resident dentist, "all kinds of merchantable produce taken." There were also several cards announcing the professional presence of the lawyers of that period and quite a number of legal notices.

PRESERVATION OF NEWSPAPER FILES

When the estate of George C. Clark, lawyer, banker and publicist, and in his generation one of the best known and most influential citizens of Rushville, was being settled in 1900, there was discovered among his effects a considerable collection of old newspapers, mostly local papers, which had been preserved with much care by Mr. Clark, and which in the ordinary course of the disposition of such effects might easily have gone to the junk man, for to most persons a paper is fit only for the waste basket after it is a day old. Happily, one of the appraisers of the Clark estate was Ernest B. Thomas, and when he came to look over the papers he at once recognized their great value, for many of these old papers antedated any kept on file in the local newspaper offices and some of them were copies of papers no longer existing, so that the collection was recognized as of sufficient historical value to warrant an effort at permanent preservation. Mr. Thomas took the matter up with the county commissioners and secured an order for a sufficient sum to cover the binding of the old papers, and then turned them over to the county as a nucleus for whatever collection later

might be made of a local historical character, a sort of a basis for the archives of a possible future Rush County Historical Society. With this as a nucleus the commissioners secured from the local newspapers the files then extant in the several offices and gave them space in the record room of the county recorder's office, where they are secure against loss by fire, and have since then had bound files of the several newspapers of the county seat preserved and kept in the recorder's office, the law warranting such action as a means of preserving legal publications.

The oldest of the papers saved from the Clark collection is a copy of *The Indiana Jacksonian,* published at Rushville, this copy being of date March 2, 1854, the issue being No. 9 of Vol. IV. G. W. Hargitt is named as editor and proprietor and William P. Hargitt as printer. The first column of the first page of this paper carries a story of a Rush county temperance convention held at the court house on February 22, to draft resolutions denouncing the evils of intemperance, and for the purpose of appointing a vigilance committee representative of all the townships in the county to exert local influence in behalf of a proposed prohibition law. The Rev. James Havens was chairman of this convention, and Squire W. Robinson was secretary. The paper had a good deal of Cincinnati advertising, and carried the common run of patent medicine advertisements of the period. Local advertisements were those of William Havens, McCarty's shop, M. Smith & Son, Rush & Doggett, J. S. Campbell (postoffice and bookstore), Mauzy & Bro., L. H. Thomas & J. Ridenbaugh, Donaldson & Pugh, L. & T. Maddux, C. S. Donaldson, Hibben & Flinn, Carmichael & Abernathy, W. W. & H. E. Carr, Bell & Dixon, J. C. Callaghan, E. Armstrong, Joel Wolfe—"The Wolfe House," J. Bacchus—"The Hoosier House," Dr. R. D. Mauzy, Carmichael & Rush, Oglesby & Lakin, William J. Porter, Peter Rider & Thomas Poe, William Crawford, Poe & McGraw, Mar-

garet Frazier, A. F. Woodcock, B. W. S. Caldwell, Glore & Erickson, R. Poundstone, Hackleman's, George C. Clark, Lewis H. Thomas, John Dixon, Dr. William A. Pugh, W. C. Sneed and Doctor Moffett. Hard times evidently came knocking at the door of the *Jacksonian* about that time, for in February, 1855, Hargitt sold the paper, making the announcement in his valedictory address that "there are many—too many—of my subscribers who have never paid me a cent for five years. A desire to settle with such delinquents and to get my business in a manageable shape has induced me to sell out." In the next issue announcement is made that B. Burns is the editor and proprietor of the paper and John L. Robinson, corresponding editor, the leading editorial of that issue bearing the name of the latter. Whether these gentlemen had better luck with their subscribers than the Hargitts had time perhaps developed, though it is not unlikely that they also had difficulty in making collections, for the lot of the newspaper man in those days was notoriously full of vicissitude, his labor too frequently being regarded in his community as a labor of love for which mere money would be but an ignominious reward, and his pay for valuable service more often was taken in the chips and whetstones of merchantable commodities rather than in the more liquid currency of the realm. The first copy of the Rushville *Republican* found on file in this collection is that of No. 31 of Vol. II of that paper, date of August 2, 1854, Cowing & Kemper then being the publishers. Reference to the paper's "masthead" in the next year, 1855, reveals that Shaddinger, Cox & Cowing (N. Shaddinger, L. J. Cox, W. J. Cowing) then were the publishers. Further reference to the various changes in the ownership of these two old papers is made elsewhere in the more detailed account of the history of the same. With one of the files of these old papers rescued from the Clark collection are several "posters," announcing political meetings of the period, a copy of one of which will be

interesting to the present generation, as follows, the same carrying date of December 26, 1859: "Union Meeting—In view of the recent events at Harpers Ferry, and of the general excitement which exists throughout the whole country concerning a question of a nature calculated to divide the Union into sections, seriously threatening its stability, and in view of the further fact that the friends of the Union, in various states, are holding meetings for the purpose of strengthening the bonds which unite us together as one people, the undersigned hereby call a meeting for a like purpose, to assemble at Rushville on the last day of this year, December 31, 1859. All parties friendly to the above specified objects are cordially and earnestly invited to attend and participate." This call was signed by John S. Campbell, Thomas Pugh, Thomas J. Meredith, George Hibben, William A. Cullen, Hiram Weed, Joseph Hamilton, William C. McReynolds, Lot Pugh, John Megee, George W. Sloan, Henry Dixon, E. Wagoner, J. J. Amos, Jr., Robert J. Price, Taylor Waddell, William Crawford, Benjamin Mitchell, C. S. Donaldson, B. F. Johnson, Thomas Matlock, E. C. Hibben, John Heaton, James L. Mahan, J. O. Callahan, William B. Cassady, Benjamin F. Voiles, Matthew Smith, M. M. Fairley, J. L. Winship, J. T. Bigger, James Hamilton, D. W. Pugh, David Wiggins and Sampson Cassady. And then on through the years of the Civil war period, of which the above was just the opening, these old papers carry on the local side of the most engrossing story ever evolved in this country, glimpses of the bitter dissensions of that trying period, reflections of heartaches too poignant for expression, tales of a time that tried men's souls—all lying there bound between the musty covers of these old newspaper volumes awaiting a local analysis that never yet has been made, an opportunity right at hand for the thesis of some ambitious student with an instinct for historical expression that ought to carry far along the way to the goal of a coveted degree.

GOING BACK TO PIONEER DAYS

In the public library in the court house there is a small collection of unbound newspapers contributed to the library by Mrs. Moses, widow of John F. Moses, these papers, including a number that antedate any in the Clark collection, and among which are about twenty copies of *The True American,* published in Rushville in the '30s. The oldest of these is No. 9 of Vol. I, of *The True American,* bearing date of November 29, 1831, a four-column folio, published by D. M. Wickham. There is also Vol. I, No. 1 of the Rushville *Gazette,* bearing date of January 5, 1833, which carries the announcement that the *Gazette* is but a continuation of *The True American,* announcement setting out that "the many attempts to establish a press in Rushville, and the frequent failures which have followed, warns us to be reserved in our promises. No doubt can be entertained but that a newspaper in Rush county conducted on liberal principles would meet with a respectable support. It is the intent of the publisher, when patronage will justify, to enlarge to a super-royal." The *Gazette* followed the same form as *The True American,* a four-column folio. In this Moses collection there are better than a half-dozen copies of the *Gazette.* Then there is a copy of *The True Republican,* Vol. X, No. 31, dated December 26, 1849, T. Wallace & Co., publishers, and of the same for May 14, 1851, Wallace & Ball then being the publishers, further evidence of the changes in editorial management and control of the papers in those days. In *The True American* for April 28, 1832, there is published a "Regimental Order" signed by William P. Rush, colonel, Forty-second regiment, Indiana militia, announcing that the regiment will muster at John Smelser's on October 20, next; the First batallion will muster on the fourth day of May at John Mock's, one mile and a half northeast of Smelser's mill; the Second batallion on the fifth day of May at John Walker's in Center township and "officers, noncommissioned offi-

cers, musicians and privates are notified to attend their respective musters armed and equipped as the law dictates."

The *Indiana Herald and Rushville Gazette* (a double-barreled name, suggestive of a possible merger of two struggling papers), date of May 4, 1839, published by Davis & Wallace, carries a page of advertisements characteristic of the period, a few of which are worthy of presentation, as for example: "Beware of Him!—It is deemed a duty to caution the public to be on their guard in relation to one Joshua Jones Walton. He is a shoemaker by trade, but for a year or two past has been dealing out bald-face whisky by the gill, and partakes pretty freely of it himself. He is five feet, three or four inches high, rather heavy built, with black hair and beard, black complexion and large gray eyes. He has a wife and two children. He left this place about ten days since, without bidding his friends good-by, leaving his creditors minus nine hundred or a thousand dollars. When last heard from he was making his way to the western part of this state. He has proven himself destitute of moral honesty and altogether unworthy of confidence. (Signed) William Lower." A supplemental paragraph—"The *Enquirer,* Terre Haute; *Journal,* Springfield, Ill., and the Iowa *Territorial Gazette* are requested to publish the above three times and send their account to this office," illuminative of the not uncommon exchange practice of the newspapers of that period. But would the editor treat such an account as other accounts evidently were being treated? In the same issue of this paper is the following advertisement of J. M. Neely: "Wake Up! All persons indebted to me, of whatever age, sex or condition, whether halt or blind, rich or poor, are hereby notified for the last time that unless their accounts are paid off in two weeks from this date, they will on that day be visited with the wrath of the law."

NEWSPAPERS OF RUSH COUNTY

The Rushville Republican—The *Daily Republican,* successor to the Rushville *Whig,* which was established by P. A. and O. C. Hackleman April 25, 1840, in a few years after its founding in March, 1904, won recognition as the leading newspaper in Rush county and has maintained that distinction ever since. After Jacob Feudner gained control of the property April 1, 1903, following a period of nineteen years, during which he had had an interest in the newspaper with John F. Moses, rapid advancement was made by the *Republican.* It was less than a year before Mr. Feudner's progressiveness manifested itself by the establishment of the *Daily Republican,* which since that time has steadily grown and prospered. It was due to Mr. Feudner's resourcefulness and natural ability, together with his persistence in the effort to provide Rush county with a daily newspaper which would best express the forward-looking interests of the county, that the *Republican* gradually forged ahead in the local newspaper field, and became recognized as one of the best county seat newspapers in Indiana. Although capable and able to take editorial charge of the newspaper, Mr. Feudner's inclinations bent in another direction, and he devoted his time to the job department of the business and to keeping the mechanical part of the plant in perfect order. Mr. Feudner contributed frequently to the *Republican* after it became a daily, but his services were needed elsewhere, and Edward J. Hancock became the first editor of the daily. He retired on January 1, 1905, after serving for less than a year, and for the next few years, Clifford S. Lee, who started as a reporter under Mr. Hancock after graduating from the Rushville high school in 1904, was in charge of the news department of the paper. When he sought larger fields, going from the *Republican* to the Indianapolis *Star,* Tom J. Geraghty, who had had some local newspaper experience, became the editor of the *Republican,* and remained in that capacity

until the summer of 1909, when he went to the New York *Herald.* Mr. Geraghty worked on several newspapers in New York, and finally became a motion picture scenario writer. He advanced rapidly in this work until he was made supervising director of the Long Island studio of the Famous Players-Lasky corporation. The bulk of the reportorial and editorial work was done by Mr. Geraghty during the time he spent on the *Republican* until Claud Simpson, a Rushville boy, who was graduated from Indiana University, went on as a reporter in the summer of 1908. Mr. Simpson remained only until the fall of that year, and was succeeded by Roy E. Harrold, also a Rushville young man, who had graduated from Wabash College the previous spring. When Mr. Geraghty resigned in 1909, Mr. Feudner, realizing the need of co-operation in every department of the newspaper, began to formulate plans to organize a company and permit some of the young men in the plant to own stock in the corporation. Accordingly, the Republican Company was formed April 1, 1910, and incorporated with Jacob Feudner, his son, Will O. Feudner, Claud Simpson, and B. O. Simpson as stockholders. Claud Simpson, who had gone to the Indianapolis *News* as assistant state editor in October, 1908, was recalled to become editor of the *Republican,* succeeding Mr. Geraghty. B. O. Simpson, his brother, who had been employed in Indianapolis, took charge of the bookkeeping and collections, when the company was organized, and the younger Mr. Feudner, who had been associated with his father in the newspaper business for seven years, was in charge of circulation and advertising. Claud Simpson remained only a year as editor, and had to give up the position due to ill health. He went to Roswell, N. M., during the summer of 1910, and was succeeded by Roy E. Harrold, who continues as editor of the paper. Mr. Harrold also became a stockholder, taking Claud Simpson's stock in the company. The firm continued with this organization until the elder Mr. Feudner

was compelled to retire on account of failing health. He went to Denver, Col., in April, 1914, where he has since resided. On April 1, 1916, Frank Priest, who had been employed as a pressman in the *Republican* office for seventeen years, became a stockholder in the company. On account of his being unable to return to Rushville, Jacob Feudner severed his connection with the *Republican* in March, 1918, and sold the controlling interest in the company to the other four stockholders. The majority of the stock was purchased by Will O. Feudner, who obtained the control previously held by his father. It was not long after the *Republican* became a daily that Mr. Feudner realized the paper was outgrowing its quarters at the corner of Morgan and Second streets. In 1906 a modern newspaper building was erected by Mauzy & Denning at the corner of Perkins and Second streets for the *Republican* and the newspaper was located there for ten years. The *Republican* suffered a heavy loss from the serious flood of March, 1913, and the owners then realized that sooner or later the plant would have to be moved. When another flood, in 1915, inflicted severe damage to the company, not so serious, however, as that in 1913, the stockholders of the company decided to build. They bought a site one-half block north of the building which the company had occupied for ten years, and erected a modern newspaper plant, designed with the view of obtaining the greatest efficiency in producing a newspaper. The building was erected under the general direction of Will Feudner from plans drawn by Harvey D. Allen, and it has been pronounced by many visiting newspapermen as better fitted to meet the needs and requirements of a newspaper and printing establishment than any to be found in any city twice the size of Rushville. The *Republican* occupied its new home August 8, 1916.

The Rush County News—This daily newspaper, published at Rushville, is the lineal descendant of the old

Jacksonian, as what remained of that historic old paper's equipment after its abandonment is being utilized as part of the equipment of the *News,* which also occupies the quarters formerly occupied by the *Jacksonian's* successor the *Democrat,* on North Morgan street. The story of the merger, in 1907, of the *Jacksonian* into the *Democrat,* under the ownership of the Democrat Publishing Company, has been told. Two years later, in 1909, William L. Newbold, a Rushville attorney, bought the *Democrat.* He continued to publish the paper until 1914, in which year he sold it to Lewis Holtman, who presently disposed of it to Richard Noyer, under whose ownership it was suspended under the stress of war times in 1918, and the Democratic party in this county thus was left without an official and formal medium of expression. This situation continued until in the spring of 1920, when the party spurred by the needs of the approaching campaign, recognized the necessity of resuscitating the party organ, and the *Rush County Daily News* is the outcome of this necessity. The publishers, D. R. Mellett and W. L. Mellett, of Columbus, Ind., agreed to establish a daily newspaper in Rushville to represent the Democratic faith providing satisfactory advance assurance could be given of proper support. This assurance was given by the securing of a substantial advance subscription list assuring a sufficient circulation to interest advertisers, and the first issue of the *News* appeared on June 3, 1920, the publication office being that formerly occupied by the *Democrat.* What remained of the defunct paper's equipment was purchased; a new "intertype" machine was installed, together with other modern machinery and equipment, the equipment including an up-to-date job-printing plant, and the Mellett brothers have been "on the job" since, giving the Democrats of Rush county a capable organ. The Melletts also own a daily paper at Columbus and are trained newspaper men.

The Rushville American—This paper, a six-column,

four-page folio semi-weekly, published by James E. Naden at 121 West First street, was established on November 22, 1894, and has never changed hands, still being published by its founder. Mr. Naden grew up to the printer's trade, beginning as the "devil" in the *Republican* office in 1884. After spending three years there he transferred his connection to the *Graphic* office, and remained there several years, or until he decided to have a newspaper and printing plant of his own. In the meantime he had been able to save $600, and with this money bought a small printing outfit and opened an office in a room over what is now the Greek candy shop, on Main street, Will G. McVay, who also had been a printer in the *Republican* office, and who afterward became city clerk, at that time occupying the ground floor of this building as a notion store. At first the *American* was but a small four-column folio printed one page at a time on a job press, the subscription price of the same being 50 cents a year. Job printing became Mr. Naden's specialty, and as his business expanded he took all the top floor of the building above mentioned, save a small room reserved as an office by Squire Poe, and there he remained for twelve years, or until his business had so expanded that it became necessary to find larger quarters and he moved to the ground floor of the Tyner building, south of the court house. In the meantime he had installed a Campbell press and enlarged his paper to a six-column, eight-page publication, continuing it as a weekly until 1907, when he changed it to a semi-weekly, six-column, four-page folio, which form is maintained. In 1910, Mr. Naden moved his plant into the quarters he since has occupied on West First street. From his original investment of $600, Mr. Naden has developed a piece of newspaper property valued at right around $7,000. He has ample type equipment and makes a specialty of job printing and stationery supplies.

The Carthage Citizen—This newspaper is the direct

descendant of the Carthage *Clarion,* which was established in 1887, by Edward C. Charles, who presently found his experiment in village journalism unprofitable and sold his subscription list and "good will" to the Rushville *Graphic.* Some time afterward, however, becoming encouraged by what appeared to be better conditions in the journalistic field, he revived the paper under the name of the Carthage *Record,* and after getting the paper "on its feet" sold it to William Allen, who made an excellent paper of it until the time of his rather sudden death, after which the paper led a somewhat desultory existence until it fell into the capable hands of Lloyd W. Henley, one of Carthage's enterprising young men, who had been teaching school in this county, and who is now nationally known as "Jack" Henley, the urbane secretary of the national Republican committee, and one of Indiana's most astute politicians. Henley "carried on" with the *Record* until the lure of wider fields attracted him elsewhere, and in the spring of 1899, he sold the paper and went to Indianapolis, where he became engaged in newspaper work, laying there the foundation for the political advancement which later came to him. In 1902, Chester G. Hill, of Carthage, bought the *Record* from J. D. Dennis, and was conducting it quite successfully when in January, 1906, his plant was destroyed by fire, the loss being total, even to his books and subscription lists. Disheartened for the moment by this loss, Mr. Hill made no immediate attempt to revive the paper, and for more than a year Carthage was without a newspaper, but in May, 1907, Mr. Hill put in a new plant and started all over again, reviving the paper under the name of the Carthage *Citizen,* which it since has borne. In 1910, Mr. Hill erected a cement building on the town's main street for the housing of his newspaper, and has since felt reasonably secure against further loss by fire. The *Citizen* long ago demonstrated that it "had come to stay" and apparently is prospering beyond the ordinary run of

small town newspapers. Mr. Hill not only is a newspaper man, but a printer, and carries on a considerable job-printing business in connection with his paper.

The Milroy Press—Milroy has had a newspaper since 1882, in which year Charles F. Pollitt established there the Milroy *Advertiser*. The paper "caught on" and it was not long until its proprietor became convinced that it was more than an experiment. The name *Advertiser*, seeming to him to smack somewhat too much of commercialism he presently changed the name of the paper to the *Times*, and it was being published under that name when in 1887, George W. Rowe bought the paper and changed the name of it to the *News*, which it was proudly carrying when F. C. Green bought it and changed the name to the *Press*, under which name the paper since has been published, for some years past under the very capable direction of Dewey Hagen, a young man who had his newspaper training at Flora and Louisville, Ill., and who upon taking charge of the *Press* at Milroy modernized the shop, putting in new equipment of an up-to-date character and installing at the same time a first-class job-printing plant. It is not too much to say that Mr. Hagen is widely regarded as a "phenom" in the field of village journalism. Trade journals in Chicago and in the East have sent representatives to Milroy to get stories of what he is doing there, and his fame as a village journalist and printer of more than ordinary parts has gone far. In addition to publishing the *Press* at Milroy, Mr. Hagen also is the publisher of the Laurel *Review* and also prints school papers for Milroy, Carthage, Manilla and Waldron. He has two late model linotype machines, a "Ludlow" and much other modern equipment not often found in village newspaper shops. He gives the people of Milroy, Laurel and vicinities excellent papers and is "on the job" every minute. As his "given" name might indicate, Mr. Hagen is barely twenty-three years of age, and if his present energy persists his future would seem to be a promising one.

SOME REFLECTIONS OF OTHER DAYS

Just how such a situation came to be is difficult of explanation, but it formerly was notorious that the newspaper man, like the doctor, was the last to be considered in the payment of bills. That the newspapers of Rushville were not exempt from this condition is revealed by a perusal of the old files of the papers, many a mouth-filling and heaven-rending wail for money from delinquent subscribers and advertisers there being voiced. "The new advertisements contained in the last *Republican,* and the job work done in this office last week amounted to $95. Out of that sum we received $1.25—all in cash!" This was the not wholly unwarranted complaint uttered by the *Republican* in March, 1857. In that same month this same paper had the following heart-to-heart talk with its readers: "Money! Money!! Money!!! We believe it has been nearly two years since we asked our friends for money. We are not in the habit of doing so, and were it not that we need money very badly, we would not do so now. But we need money to carry on our business, and we must have it. We have over $2,000 coming to us on our books, and out of that amount we ought to have five or six hundred at once. Come up to the rack, friends." Small wonder there were so many changes in the ownership of newspapers in those days. Business methods apparently were lacking in the sacred circle surrounding the editorial tripod. The subscription rates of the *Republican* at that period were: In advance, $1.50; within six months, $2; within the year, $3; for six months in advance, 75 cents. Terms of advertising—one-eighth column, changeable quarterly, $18; quarter column, changeable at advertiser's pleasure. $24; half-column, same, $35; three-quarters of a column, same, $55.60; one column, same, $70; or upon the following terms—one square, three weeks, $1; three squares, same, $3; five, $4.50; ten, $8.50; fifteen, $12.50; twenty, $16. At that time the paper was carrying the following at its "masthead": "The

Republican has the largest circulation of any county newspaper in the state." Fine! The circulation "booster" even then was on the job. About this time the *Republican* carried an editorial asking the attention of other publishers over the state in the interest of a convention of editors and publishers in Indiana for the purpose of securing the adoption of a uniform rate of advertising, especially with respect to patent medicine advertising, the article setting out that newspapers over the state were suffering from the operations of "swindling" advertising agents. The "get-together" movement thus was just getting a start in that day of individualism and it is interesting to record that the suggestion for such a movement came from Rush county. In that same year the editor advised his readers that "we are under obligations to Mr. James Buchanan (not the president, but a better man), for a basket of fine apples. They were the finest winter apples we have seen this season." Good work—acknowledged a courtesy of a friend and took a "crack" at the hated administration all in the same breath. But politics was all in all with the newspapers in those days, and there were few local items that were not tinged with the intense partisanism of the period. For example: In March, of that same year (1857), the *Republican* carried an apparently innocuous little local item setting out that "Elder Drury Holt will deliver a lecture on 'Bible Slavery' at the court house on the evening of the 1st proximo, at early candle lighting. Persons of all parties are respectfully invited to attend. Honorable criticism is solicited. Let there be a full attendance." Looks harmless, doesn't it? and yet here is what the *Jacksonian* of the following week had to say about it, not even waiting until after the lecture to make the "honorable criticism" that was solicited: "Drury Holt, a dyed-in-the-wool abolitionist who, we are informed, got his property through the sale of niggers in Tennessee, is advertised in the *Republican* to lecture at the court house this evening upon the

subject of 'Bible Slavery.' As Hackleman thinks it is not necessary for a man to be of a 'legal cast' to comprehend McLean and Curtis on the subject of free-nigger law, we suppose Drury will demolish the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. We are sorry Hull isn't here to enjoy a feast of fat things; but poor Matt had to run away. Hope the Judge and Jo Nicholas will not become as envious of Drury as they were of him." Sounds terribly remote and far away, doesn't it? And yet this is the sort of stuff that filled the newspapers of the dear old, hallowed days; the dear, dead days beyond recall—the editors, intent on their petty partisan bickerings, having neither time nor inclination to give their readers more than an occasional fragment of local news, or if they did print a bit of news managing somehow to hang a partisan stinger onto it.

It was the common thing for subscribers to the papers, particularly the rural subscribers, to pay up with commodities of one sort and another, products of the farm or chase, and turnips, apples, cordwood or pelts were looked upon by the editor as proper exchange, but sometimes he got more than he needed, as note the following printed in December, 1860: "Remember, you who are interested, that after the last of next week we will take no wood on subscription unless we have specially agreed to do so." His woodyard evidently was filled. The political reward for service was what the editor formerly looked forward to. On January 22, 1861, it is noted that "William J. Cowing, so long connected with the Rushville *Republican,* has resigned its control into the hands of Mr. Andrew Hall, who is certified to be a good man and worthy of the trust." And then, in the following June: "William J. Cowing, formerly editor of the *Republican,* has been appointed to a $1,200 clerkship in the Interior Department, in the Census Bureau." The Civil war period taught the newspapers the value of printing more news and paying more attention to local interests

than to Washington gossip, as witness the following concerning the announcement of F. T. Drebert on taking control of the *Republican* on November 6, 1869: "While the *Republican*, under my control will freely discuss the political questions of the day, the advancement of the local interests of Rush county will always claim its first attention." And the columns of the newspapers from that time on began to reflect this change of plan. The '60s had passed, a new era was opening; newspapers were beginning to perceive the possibilities of a new and untried field and when they got into the field they found the pasturage immeasurably better. Machinery and printers' supplies generally began to improve, conditions were better for the craft in more ways than one, and the editor took heart. The commercial spirit began to take hold of him. He no longer lived wholly in his partisan dreams, but began to take some outlook upon the practical side of his business. The newspaper was no longer an experiment or a mere profitless and ineffective medium of "reform." It gradually became a business proposition pure and simple, and as such today has gained in respect even as it has gained in the dignity of its calling—a newspaper, indeed, instead of a servile mendicant.

CHAPTER XIII

The Medical Profession

Rush county has been singularly and most happily favored, even from the days of the beginning of organized society hereabout, by the high character and lofty standards of its medical profession. But it could not have been otherwise. The founder of the county seat, Dr. William B. Laughlin, not only was a skilled physician, but a cultured gentleman in whose presence charlatanry and professional quackery could not survive. He was quickly followed by such other high-minded and cultivated physicians as Dr. H. G. Sexton, Dr. William Frame, Dr. Jefferson Helm, Dr. John Arnold, Dr. W. H. Martin and those of their type who similarly labored in the adjoining counties of Fayette and Franklin, and with an association of such men as these working in the public behalf the common run of medical quacks that were wont to batten on the pioneer communities where they could get a foothold simply did not dare to obtrude save in the most exceptional instances of effrontery such as that which the reader already has noted in the chapter on Bench and Bar, which relates how the pretentions of a pioneer "quack" were punctured on the witness stand in a case during an early term of court here. And such of these gentry as did come in did not remain long. Following these pioneers in the medical profession there naturally came others of the same high type and this exalted standard has been maintained throughout the century. For nearly seventy-five years an active organization of the Rush County Medical Society has been maintained and under the quiet, though none the less exemplary censorship of such a society, there could be no let-down in the ethical standards behind which the medical profes-

sion is marching on. The present membership of the Rush County Medical Society (J. T. Paxton, secretary) is as follows: L. M. Green, R. O. Kennedy, J. M. Lee, J. F. Bowen, M. C. Sexton, H. V. Logan, E. I. Wooden, D. D. VanOsdol, W. C. Smith, J. C. Sexton, F. H. Green, J. T. Paxton and F. H. Hackleman, of Rushville; E. L. Hume, W. T. Lampton and C. S. Houghland, of Milroy; C. L. Smullen, of Raleigh; H. P. Metcalf, of New Salem; Doctors McNabb and Vandement, of Carthage; Doctor Barnett, of Homer, and A. G. Shauck, of Arlington. This, however, does not include all the physicians in the county, a few physicians remaining aloof from the association. The General Assembly of 1897 enacted a law requiring the registration and licensing of Indiana physicians in the counties in which they maintained their practice, such licenses to be issued by the county clerk under the direction of the state board of medical registration and examination. The question of whether an individual should be licensed to treat the sick is educational, and not sectarian. Hence the statute provides that the board "shall not in the establishment of the schedule of minimum requirements discriminate in favor of or against any school or system of practice, nor shall it prescribe what system or systems or schools of practice shall be taught in any of the colleges or universities or other educational institutions of the state." Therefore, no one is barred from obtaining a license to engage in the practice of the healing art in Indiana on account of the school or system by which he practices. The issuing of a license is based solely upon the moral and educational fitness of the applicant. Practitioners not employing drugs in the treatment of human diseases are not required to submit to an examination in *materia medica*. A common examination is given to all applicants only in the subjects that are in common taught by all schools or systems of practice. Under the provisions of this act of March, 1897, the following persons have been granted licenses to prac-

tice medicine in Rush county, the names taken from the records in the county clerk's office being set out in the order in which they are registered, some of these, of course, being the names of physicians who were then and perhaps had long been engaged in practice here: Edward D. Beher, William C. Smith, William H. Smith, Ezra Bufkin, Frank H. Green, Edward I. Wooden, John G. Lewis, Charles H. Parsons, Charles H. Gilbert, Frank G. Hackleman, Harry J. Bell, Omar Magee, J. E. McGaughey, Alfred S. Hall, John H. Spurrier, Donald H. Dean, William A. Johnson, John Moffett, Andrew E. Graham, George B. Jones, Donald Kennedy, Charles L. Rea, Thomas H. Rucker, James L. W. L. Tevis, William T. Lampton, William S. Gordon, R. L. Hudelson, Henry P. Metcalf, Charles L. Smullen, Franklin W. Gregor, Lot Green, E. J. T. Paxton, Henry V. Logan, Hugh H. Elliott, Samuel C. Thomas, John A. Sipe, J. C. Dillon, Frank Smith, Henry G. Linn, Orlando S. Coffin, William N. McGee, Harry Eugene Wilcox, Holland P. Long, Joseph F. Bowen, William E. Barnum, O. P. Dillon, John D. Green, Lucian A. Lowden, Charles S. Houghland, John H. Jones, William J. Porter, John C. Sexton, J. W. Shrout, Alpheus Marcellus Smith, J. Levi Lord, Roland T. Blount, Elmer M. Druley, James Garfield Putnam, S. Gurney Kreider, F. J. Drake, Dawson D. VanOsdal, Charles A. Guild, Joseph B. Kinsinger, J. W. Estes, LeRoy M. Coyner, R. H. Elliott, W. B. Gillespie, William W. Tindall, William Stoops Coleman, Andrew Robinson, Stuart Johnson, Charles A. Carter, Emerson Barnum, A. G. Shauck, E. Nave, Auldy Edward Phipps, Tell C. Waltermire, W. H. Dent, Earl Dayton Jewett, J. Raymond Hume, Lowell McKee Green, Roddie J. Hamilton, Justus C. Ferris, Merton A. Farlow, Carl Byron McCord, Daniel Emmett Barnett, Ford Herman Finlaw, Caleb J. Horton, Albion J. Miller, Orvall Smiley, Henry P. Metcalf, Joseph Edward Walther, Roscoe N. Doyal, Robert Otis Kennedy, Carroll J. Tucker, George

F. Lewis, John M. Lee, William J. Crozier, Marshall Cullen Sexton, Robert Noel Bills and Edward L. Hume. Many of these names long have been honored in the community. Many others are so unfamiliar as to suggest that they were perhaps those of young physicians who registered for practice here and then sought another field before they had created an individual impression in the local field. In 1899, the legislature enacted a law similar to that regulating the practice of medicine, covering the practice of dental surgery and requiring the registration and licensing of dentists. Since that time the following dentists have registered for license in the office of the county clerk: Jesse McGee, Frank M. Sparks, Frank Smith, F. R. McClanahan, C. C. Leming, Perly H. Chadwick, R. Basil Meek, Wallace G. Campbell, E. E. Stewart, John H. Muire, Carl Beher, George W. Wyman, Warren A. Robinson, Henry Wilfred Kelly, Charles Kuhn, William A. Gant, Ernest F. VanOsdol, Charles S. Green, Charles W. Zike, Alex Ross, Hale H. Pearsey, George Walter Havens, Verl A. Bebout, Howard Thomas and Charles Ernest Eurit.

A REVIEW OF THE DAYS GONE BY

In an interesting review of the history of the Rush County Medical Society prepared for publication by the late Dr. William A. Pugh in 1879, there are set out in detail many points of informative interest relating to the medical profession in this county in an early day. Doctor Pugh was born in Rushville, in 1829, a son of Ren Pugh, one of the first settlers in the town, and was thus thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions here. In this review Doctor Pugh pointed out that "history furnishes no certain date as to the first medical organization in Rush county. While her first medical men were zealous supporters of such institutions, and for many years belonged to district and to other societies, no organization confined exclusively to Rush county existed until

about the year 1846. Prior to this date, Rush county was connected with Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin and Dearborn counties, forming what was called the Fifth Medical District of Indiana, taking its organization about 1828, and lasting about ten years. The meetings were held twice a year at Richmond, Connersville, Liberty, Brookville, Lawrenceburg and Rushville in turn, the members making the trip on horseback from their various points to the place of meeting. The prominent members of this society were men of merit, and of high professional standing. In Fayette county there were Drs. Riland T. Brown, Philip Mason, G. R. Chitwood, —— Miller, Moffett and John Arnold. In Union county, Drs. Z. Custerline, Rose, Orpheus Everts, Sr. In Dearborn county, Dr. Brower. In Franklin, Drs. Heymond and Berry. In Rush county, Drs. W. B. Laughlin, Horatio G. Sexton, William Frame, Matthew Smith, Jefferson Helm, Ben Duncan and William Bracken. After the demise of this society, an organization was effected under a special charter from the legislature of the state, possessing powers to examine and license candidates for the practice of medicine within the limits of the organization. This was called the Indiana Medical Institute, and embraced the counties mentioned above as constituting the Fifth District Medical Society. This institute was short-lived and inefficient, only maintaining a very feeble existence which terminated about the year 1844 or 1845. In 1846, the first medical society confining its jurisdiction to county lines was formed, and was called the Rush County Medical Society. Among the leading and working members of this society, we find the names of Drs. H. G. Sexton, William H. Martin, William Frame, William Bracken, John Howland and Jefferson Helm. Its juvenile members were Drs. James W. Green, Marshall Sexton, Erastus T. Bussell and Nathan Tompkins, all young men just entering upon professional life. Dr. John Howland was elected president at the organization, and Dr. Marshall Sexton, secretary.

This society was the first to adopt and accept the Code of Ethics as published by the American Medical Association, which had just been organized. This first county society published this code of ethics in pamphlet form, and distributed it liberally among the physicians and people of the county. The first board of censors were very liberal in their notions of professional qualifications, and consequently were rather lax in their examinations for membership, admitting almost everyone applying. Many illiterate, inefficient, unskillful and unprofessional men were taken into its fold. It died of its own liberality, it fell of its own weight and ceased to have an existence shortly after 1850; and though its lease of life was short, there can be no doubt that it accomplished much good. It was the first to formulate regular medicine and sow the seeds of good principles of high professional attainments and of an honorable code among the medical men of the country. It had also the good effect of disseminating among the people the same principles of justice between physician and patient and between the public and the medical profession. In the year 1857, the following physicians of Rush county met in the court house, in the month of May, and organized the present society, calling the compact The Rush County Medical Society: H. G. Sexton, William Bracken, John Moffett, A. C. Dillon, James W. Green, John Arnold, John J. Dillon, Alvin Curley, J. H. Spurrier, R. D. Mauzy, James Thompson and William A. Pugh. Dr. H. G. Sexton was chosen the first president and was annually elected to the same position until his death in 1865, a period of about eight years. Dr. John Moffett was at the same meeting chosen the recording secretary and was retained in the place until 1874, a period of seventeen years. For a period of three and a half years after its organization, the career of the Rush County Medical Society was in the highest degree satisfactory. Many scientific papers were read and discussed, an increasing taste for literary and professional

work was created, free discussions upon medical topics and careful preparation for society work incited the members. In addition to all, the secretary gave a very careful and close synopsis of the proceedings, papers and debates, filling quite a large volume.

"In the midst of this prosperity, the fire fiend visited the town and included in its ravages the office of Dr. John Moffett with his whole library, the society records and everything belonging to it. At the December meeting in 1861, the secretary, Dr. Moffett, arose and made the following statement: 'Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have the unpleasant message to deliver to you this morning, that the entire records of this society were consumed in the late fire which occurred in Rushville. We think we can truthfully say, none can more than I regret the loss which has come upon us. Many scientific organizations before this one have met with similar disaster. The association has done much to promote the interests of the medical profession of Rush county and the community in which it exists. For three years and a half it has held regular meetings, always having a sufficient attendance to constitute a quorum for business. Important medical subjects have been closely examined, and extended records of its proceedings were kept. This is all lost, so far as the latter is concerned, but I trust that most of us have treasured up in the storehouse of the memory the substantial doctrines which have been passed in review during the existence of our little band of medical brethren."

Doctor Pugh's recollections then go on to state that a rapid review of the work which had been accomplished was given from memory by the secretary, his remarks having been carefully written out for the purpose of reading to the society, and the paper was ordered to be spread upon the minutes, so that it should form an introduction to the new volume of transactions. After hearing the remarks, Dr. W. A. Pugh offered a resolution to the effect

that whereas the records and documents of the society having been destroyed, that "we now go into an entirely new organization, and that no members of the old society shall be considered as members of the new one now to be organized, who do not enter it in the regular constitutional way." The story then goes on to say that these resolutions having been unanimously adopted, Dr. H. G. Sexton, the president of the society, offered a new constitution which was adopted and the new society got on its way. From 1861 until 1876 the organization continued with an uninterrupted prosperity. In that year (1876) the State Medical Society made a very radical change in its organic union; and was organized upon a basis of representation, the members to consist of delegates sent by auxiliary county societies. After much hesitation and with much reluctance to change again, the Rush Medical Society unanimously agreed to become auxiliary to the State Medical Society, and at once changed its constitution and by-laws so as to accord with the state organization. In his comments Doctor Pugh pointed out that "the scientific and literary work has been progressive, improving and of the highest order of merit. Several large volumes of transactions have been filled since the destruction by fire of the first one. * * * Monthly meetings are held on the first Monday of every month, and very few meetings have been missed in the entire existence of the society, which embraces in its membership almost every reputable practitioner of medicine in Rush county, and its influence for good is felt alike by the citizens and the profession. As a result of the work of this society, the community of Rushville and the different neighborhoods of the county have been remarkably free from the professional bickerings and jealousies so common to the profession of medicine. The unanimity and kindly feeling of Rush county physicians toward one another are admired by every one cognizant of the fact, and it is in a large measure attributed to the influence of

the society upon its members." It is but proper to state that the fine spirit maintained by these "fathers" of the profession in Rush county has been maintained through the years and that there still is a most harmonious unanimity prevailing in the councils of the society.

Regarding the pioneer physicians of the county Doctor Pugh had the following to say: "Rush county and Rushville were both named in honor of the renowned physician and philosopher of Philadelphia, Dr. Benjamin Rush, at the suggestion and through the influence of his admiring pupil and devoted friend, Dr. William B. Laughlin. Dr. Laughlin played an important part in the early settlement of the county. He surveyed the land, laid out the county seat, practiced medicine and exerted a great influence for good in the community. He was a man of fine classical education, of firm religious principles and of delicate and refined moral perceptions. These qualities marked him out as a leader in all good works, and gave to the society he assisted in organizing a high and pure moral tone. He was devoted to the cause of education, and, in 1828, opened a classical academy for instruction in the higher branches of education. He erected, at his own expense, on his own ground, a two-story frame building for this purpose. Many men, early prominent in the development of the county, among them Dr. John Arnold, received their early instruction at his hands. His high educational, religious and moral standard had a decided effect in elevating the tone of the society in Rushville. There were also other physicians whose lives and labors were consecrated to the benefit of this county, and whose names must ever be intimately associated with its development and progress. Dr. H. G. Sexton was the next physician to settle in Rushville, in 1823. He was young, energetic and ambitious, profoundly devoted to his profession, and ever striving to elevate the standard of its attainments. He was fully aware of the benefits of medical organizations, and would ride through

the wilderness on horseback to attend a medical meeting at Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Brookville, or other equally distant points. When the legislature divided the state into medical districts, he was one of the first to come forward to organize the society of the Fifth Medical District of Indiana. Dr. William Frame was the third physician to settle in Rushville. He was a cautious, prudent, skilful practitioner, and largely enjoyed the confidence of the community. He helped, by precept and example, to impart a high tone to society. Dr. W. H. Martin, though coming somewhat later, is justly entitled to rank as one of the pioneer physicians and public-spirited men who contributed largely to the development of the county. Dr. Jefferson Helm was a talented man of suave manners, who exerted a wide influence for good in the community. He bore his part in all private and public enterprises for the development of the resources of the county, and was the preceptor and first partner of Dr. John Arnold. Dr. Philip Mason, a giant in intellect, James Ford, Samuel Miller, David D. Hall, and the later justly celebrated geologist and teacher, Ryland T. Brown, all of Fayette county; Drs. Daniel Cox, Cogeley and Rose, of Union; Dr. John Howland, of Franklin, and Dr. Pennington, of Wayne county, were the members of the Fifth Medical District from the counties other than Rush in the year 1836. All these labored to develop the truths of medical science, and all made an impression for good on those surrounding them. The devotees of medical science have always contributed their quota to the general amount of human knowledge, and we see how closely connected the medical profession is to the people in all progress in science, education and material prosperity."

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

In view of the fact that some newspapers of current date continue to print "patent" medicine advertisements it perhaps is hardly proper to refer to the weird an-

nouncements of the manufacturers of "cure-alls" which were carried in the newspapers of the '50s, as noted in the files of the local newspapers preserved in the county recorder's office. Human credulity was played upon then, even as now, and the shelves of the druggists were lined with "remedies" of many sorts, the flashy titles of which evidently caught the fancy of the ignorant and credulous of that day. It is apparent from a glance at the advertising columns of the newspapers of those days that a good portion of the revenue of the papers was derived from these "cure-all" manufacturers. The physicians of that day, too, were a bit more free to approach the people through the columns of the newspapers than would be regarded as strictly ethical today. In the columns of the Rushville *Republican* in the spring of 1857, over the signature of J. C. B. Wharton, there is the following: "Dr. Wharton would say to his old friends and patrons that he expects to be absent from home for the space of three or four months for the purpose of further investigation upon all the different departments of his profession, at the expiration of which time if his life and health be spared, he expects to return to Milroy and assume the practice of medicine as heretofore." Then follows a paragraph of instructions regarding the settlement of accounts due him. In May, 1860, a notice states that "the Rush County Medical Society convenes at Manilla next Monday. The public is respectfully invited to attend. There will be an address suited to the public ear." This notice is signed by John Moffett, secretary. In August of the same year it is announced that "Newton Harris, a young dentist, has permanently established himself in practice over P. W. Rush's drug store." In November of that year there is a story to the effect that "the scarlet fever is prevailing to a considerable extent among the children of this place. It has proved fatal in but very few instances. The people of Washington township are suffering from diphtheria, or putrid sore throat.

It seems to be raging to a fearful extent in the northeastern part of the county. We hear of one person who has lost four children, another, three, while many others lost from one to two during the past eight or ten days." In November, 1861, Dr. John Moffett, secretary of the society, in an announcement of the coming meeting of the Rush County Medical Society, sets out for the benefit of the members that "the subject of 'Tuberculosis' is being discussed; a matter of interesting moment when it is known that one-seventh of the total mortality is owing to its wasting effects in a large portion of the civilized world. * * The interest of the society requires every member to be found in his place so far as will comport with professional duties. * * It is well known that there are many subjects in medical science undergoing revolutions day by day, which creates the necessity for the practitioner to be active in the study of medicine to keep himself familiar with the latest teachings and most approved methods of treatment of disease. Then it is unnecessary to urge upon any member of the association the fulfillment of the imperative obligation which has been assumed voluntarily." In the spring of 1868 the newspapers carried stories of the prevalence of "spotted fever" in the community. Comment was made that "this dangerous disease seems to be doing great damage in our community. It has been contended that the disease is not contagious, but it is giving the appearance of being so." In the spring of 1872 the paper carried quite a story regarding the seventeenth annual meeting of the Rush County Medical Society and points out regarding this society that "its career has been one of unprecedented success. It has steadily grown in strength and usefulness and is now one of the oldest and most efficient county organizations in the state. The monthly meetings are regularly kept up and well attended, and no one is allowed to go by without an essay, report of case or cases, and a discussion upon some medical topic. * * Each year has been marked by

progress in the character of its papers, as to their literary and scientific merits; as, also, the marked improvement of members in being able to discuss the various subjects which come up for consideration. We are told that the productions of this body will compare favorably with similar documents in the state society. Some people have the very foolish impression that the only object of this and similar associations is to arrange fee-bills and concoct plans whereby to swindle people by extravagant and extortionate charges for professional services. This society eschews all such unholy motives, and, as will be seen by the above narrative of its objects and doings, it devotes the whole meetings to matters which mutually improve its members and thereby add to their own personal knowledge and usefulness, and hence, is for the benefit of the community at large." Along in the early '90s attention began to be paid to the necessity of public sanitation, and in April, 1893, W. C. Smith, city health officer, gave notice, through the Rushville papers, of the imperative necessity resting upon all to observe the ordinance against acts contrary to approved sanitary practices, pointing out that "no dead animals, slops, waste or trash shall be thrown in alleys or streets," and also that no hog pens would be permitted within the city limits "unless perfectly clean." The annual report of Dr. Lot Green, secretary of the county board of health, published in January, 1894, gave the following statistics for the preceding year: Births, 265; marriages, 146; deaths, 101; contagious diseases, 46. In the spring of 1902, the newspapers called attention to the fact that the death rate in March in Rushville was 12.9 per 100; Rush county, 16.3, as against the average for the state of Indiana of 14.2. Evidently the ordinance designed to create better sanitary conditions in the city was not being observed as it should have been, for in the spring of 1905 Dr. W. C. Smith, city health officer, declared his intention in a public announcement through the newspapers to enforce the

ordinance, and to take action against persons who were keeping unsanitary hog pens within the city limits, announcing that he would have them declared public nuisances and thus abate them. The further provisions of the ordinance against garbage in the streets and alleys also were emphasized and notice given that the ordinance would be enforced. And thus the campaign against filth progressed. That it became effective with the passage of the years is fully apparent, for Rushville long has prided itself upon the neatness and cleanliness of its streets and alleys, while as for hogs on the streets or hog pens within the city limits—well, that abominable nuisance long ago passed forever. And, as in Rushville, so in the several villages of the county. Modern sanitation and general recognition of the necessity of maintaining proper conditions along this line have resulted in such improvements as hardly would have been regarded possible by those who patiently endured such conditions in this respect as those whose memories go back to the '50s and the '60s recall with regret. And the Rush County Medical Society, with unselfish devotion, is ever alert to further progress along this essential line.

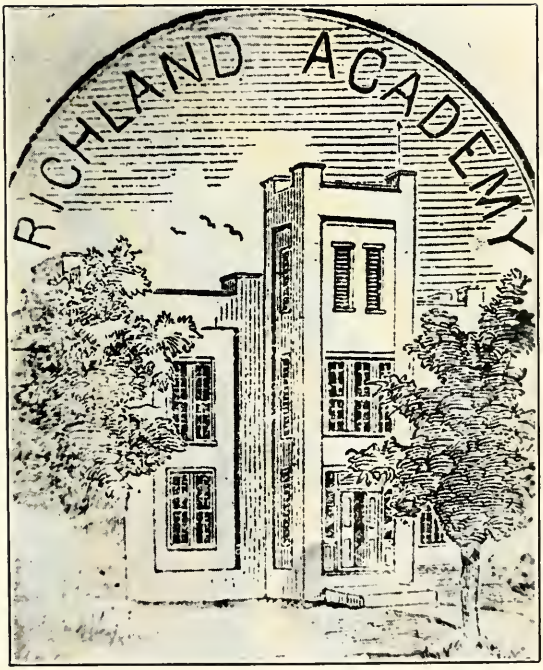
CHAPTER XIV

The Schools of Rush County

There are several communities in the county which lay claim to the honor of having been the scene of the first school taught within the confines of Rush county, so easy it is to confuse tradition with fact, but the best evidence at hand points to the conclusion that the first school that properly could hold the name was that organized by Dr. William B. Laughlin, in the new county seat town of Rushville in 1822, not long after the place became a settlement following the adoption of the site as the county seat. This is the conclusion reached by John L. Shauck, former county superintendent of schools, and who is still actively engaged in school work, whose full review of the history of the schools of Rush county published in 1888, and revised by him for republication twenty years later, is accepted as authority on questions affecting school history in this county. This conclusion Mr. Shauck bases upon statements of Harmony Laughlin, a son of Doctor Laughlin and one of the pupils attending that first term of school, and further confirms it by a statement of Doctor Arnold, who has so frequently been quoted in this work, "than whom," Mr. Shauck says, "there is perhaps no better authority." Concerning this fact Mr. Shauck declares that "the city of Rushville was the scene of the earliest schools of the county. Scarcely had the smoke begun to ascend from the first settler's cabin in the surrounding forest ere arrangements had been commenced to educate the pioneer youth. Dr. William B. Laughlin was the prime factor in all matters that pertained to the general welfare of the community, and in school affairs he was long the unquestioned authority. He was a man of liberal education and possesed of all

those qualities that adapted him to lead in all the business of a new country. Having a large family of his own he took early steps in his new home in the wilderness to give them the advantages of education. It is said that he located here in the winter of 1820-21, and that his family soon after appeared upon the scene. The town of Rushville was laid out in March, 1822, and being the capital of the recently organized county, immigration at once began. By the fall of 1822, several families had located here, and some were scattered around the adjoining country. In the midst of his manifold duties Doctor Laughlin undertook to instruct the children of the neighborhood, in addition to his own. For this purpose a log cabin was erected a few rods from his own house on the ground now (1888) occupied by the Presbyterian church (now occupied by the Improved Order of Red Men). It was there, late in 1822, that the first school in Rush county was taught. * * Doctor Laughlin continued to teach there during the winters for several years, giving instruction in the common branches as the custom prevailed in those times."

In an admirable brief prepared for publication in the twenty-eighth biennial report of the Indiana state department of public education (1917), C. M. George, county superintendent of schools of Rush county, gives a different version of the story relating to the first school taught in the county. This brief contains so much in little that it is herewith reproduced as an introduction to the more detailed statement regarding the schools of the county. "The first school in Rush county," says Mr. George's brief, "was taught by Isaac Phipps in Noble township in 1820-21. This school was taught for the squatters in a log cabin on section 19, township 13 north, range 10 east. One of the early school houses is described as having neither chimney nor fireplace. It was heated by piling coals on a rock or mound of mud. The floor consisted of the bare ground.



RICHLAND ACADEMY (FROM AN OLD PRINT)

"The town of Rushville was laid out in 1822 and Dr. William B. Laughlin undertook in addition to his many other duties to instruct the children of the neighborhood together with his own children. In 1828 he opened a school for advanced pupils. The course of study included many of the higher branches, and was designed to prepare the students for entrance into college. This was the first school of the kind in the county.

"In 1838, the county commissioners purchased two lots in Rushville at the southwest corner of Third and Julian streets, on which was erected the county seminary. This school was maintained by private tuition until it was sold under the acts of 1852. The Fairview Academy began to receive students in 1849. The Friends Academy at Carthage was a log cabin. Here Henry Henley taught a school in 1830 or 1831. The academy was a sectarian school, and was taught in strict conformity to the views of Friends. The academy was continued in various buildings in Carthage as a sectarian school until 1879, when it was merged into the joint graded public school. The Little Flat Rock Seminary was built in 1856, and stood one-half mile south of the Little Flat Rock Christian Church in Noble township. It was a two-story building, and was presided over for several years by Josiah Gamble, who afterward was superintendent of the Fayette county schools. In 1847, Thomas B. Helm founded the Farmington Academy in a tavern now used as a dwelling on the northeast corner of the cross roads at Farmington. The United Presbyterians formed a stock company and established the Richland Academy in the village of Richland, which began its career of usefulness in 1855. It continued until 1861, when the principal, John McKee, recruited a company of soldiers which became Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry. The buildings and grounds were sold April 29, 1885, to Richland township for public school purposes.

"Rush county claims the distinction of having the

first consolidated school in the United States. William S. Hall, in 1876, abandoned five school houses and erected in the village of Raleigh, which is located in the center of the township, a graded school building. This building was opened in 1877, with J. T. Kitchen as the first principal. At the present time (1917) all the townships of the county have consolidated schools except Richland. * * With consolidation has come better school buildings, better equipment, longer term, a graded system, higher branches taught, better qualified teachers, closer supervision and more efficient work generally at slightly increased cost."

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

In the introduction to the state report here alluded to, Charles A. Greathouse, then state superintendent of public instruction, observes that "the century has witnessed a marvelous development in everything that has made for efficiency and stability of education. But let us not underrate the value of the education conferred upon the pioneer boy and girl by the crude schools of a century ago. They served their purpose well and were the foundations upon which later generations have reared the magnificent system of public schools of today." And it is so.

The early schools of Rush county were like the first schools of most other counties here in the middle West, and the old settler has so often and so well told the old story of rude puncheon benches without backs, the writing desk at the wall supplied with the goose quill pen, and the many familiar facts relating to the primitive schools that there hardly is call here for a description in detail, but lest the pupil of today, surrounded as he is by the conveniences of school life provided in the well-furnished and fully equipped schools of this generation, fail to visualize the little log school house in which his grandfather acquired the rudiments of a pretty effective education a

little pen picture of the old school house in the clearing, together with a bit of detail relating to the manner in which such schools were conducted, may not be amiss. As Mr. George has set out above, some of these primitive school houses had a dirt floor, and were without a fireplace, the chill of the room being somewhat reduced by charcoal fires burning on the floor or in a brazier, formed by a big iron kettle set in the middle of the floor. Spellin', readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic constituted the curriculum. Text books were the rarity, usually one book being deemed sufficient for the entire family, the Testament often being the only reader in the schools. Few of the pioneers had "cumbered" themselves with books upon starting on the trip into the wilderness and more often than not the schoolmaster's entire library was in his head.

In the genealogical records of the Hilligoss family, published at Rushville in 1913, there is a quite illuminative paragraph along this line touching on conditions in the family of Conrad Hilligoss, which came up here from Kentucky in 1824. There were ten children in this family, hence the schooling problem was one that had to be faced along with others of a pressing character. "The family library," this narrative goes, "consisted of one reader and two spelling books, which they studied after the day's work was done." Equally illuminative is a further bit of description: "When they moved to Indiana they cleared eight acres and planted it to corn and wheat. When the wheat was ripe they cleaned it with a turkey wing. Their clothes were washed by rubbing with the hands and batting them with a paddle on the top of a smooth stump. After a time a wooden washboard was bought, which was used by four families that had settled in the neighborhood of the little town of Vienna, where there was one store. Vienna is now Glenwood. There were many panthers in those days, and few people ventured out at night." With panthers lurking in the woods it perhaps was no difficult task to keep the children home

evenings, and with no "movies" to tempt them out they perhaps became well grounded in the contents of that reader and of the two spelling books and thus were able easily to fall into the reading habit when conditions of living became less rigorous in their neighborhood. This lack of books in the early schools was, of course, a serious handicap, but the overcoming of handicaps was a part of the pioneer's job, and his children usually became qualified in the "rudimen's." Unhappily, the teacher oft-times was what the youngsters of today would call a "boob," and this was a more serious handicap to the ambitious youth than lack of books; but again there were among these pioneer teachers men of true intent whose souls were aflame with the desire to hand on the torch of learning, and who came into the community with richly charged minds prepared to impart to their pupils the best they had. Rush county's record is rich in such instances and the influence of these men of ripe mind and overflowing soul has been felt in all the succeeding generations, and will continue to be felt.

Of course, no license was required of the teacher, and it has been said that anyone who could spell February and did not have anything else to do could teach school. The early teachers were strong on discipline and religiously followed the principle of "no lickin', no larnin', and upon the slightest provocation demonstrated that axiom. The man or woman—generally, however, a man—who felt the urge to become an instructor of youth would get up a written agreement, called a subscription paper, and pass it around among the people of a certain neighborhood for signatures. The agreement usually called for a certain number of pupils at a certain price the pupil, and when the required number was obtained the school would begin. The ruling price for a term of three months was $2 a pupil, the number of pupils to be taught generally not fewer than twenty. The board and lodging for the teacher was provided by the patrons of the

school, each one in turn furnishing a share of entertainment during the term, or if the teacher preferred, which generally was the case, he might choose a boarding place and remain there during the term for a small compensation to the patron of the school, whose home was selected. Edward Eggleston's "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" of course is familiar to all Rush county readers, for the scene of that masterpiece of delineation and description of pioneer conditions was laid in the neighboring county of Decatur, down in the Clifty neighborhood, it is said, and the conditions with respect to the schools there set out were perhaps equally typical of conditions in Rush county, so that for a more comprehensive description of these conditions the reader is recommended to brush the dust off his old copy of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and read it again.

THE BUILDING OF THE PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

Even before the beginning of the school the first matter of importance, of course, was to provide a building for the accommodation of the teacher and his pupils, but this was an easy matter for the pioneers. The settlers of a neighborhood would get together on a specified day and begin the erection of a school house at some point as nearly central as a site could be procured. This was always easy to obtain, as land was worth but $1.25 an acre and a suitable site could be found where the owner of the land, especially if he had children of a school age—and he generally had, for large families were in fashion in those days,—was only too willing to donate an acre or half an acre of his land for the purpose. With this detail of location fixed, the settlers would gather on a day for the "rollin' " of the logs essential to the structure and on another day for the "raisin' " of the same, and thus about the third day the school house would be completed. The typical pioneer school house in this region was made of round logs, or if the settlers were particularly nice about

it they took the further trouble to hew the logs, as giving a better "finish" to the job; these logs were notched at the ends to form a mortised jointure and the spaces between the logs were filled or "chinked" with sticks and daubed with clay. The roof consisted of clapboards, held in place by poles extending across the roof, called weight poles. The floor was of puncheons, or planks split from logs, two or three inches in thickness and hewed reasonably smooth on the upper side—this, of course, in the days before the portable sawmills come lumbering in. The fireplace was about six feet wide, made of logs lined with clay or undressed limestone, if there chanced to be a quarry nearby. The chimney was made of stone and split sticks plastered with clay. A stout door hung on wooden hinges and was fastened with a wooden latch. A log was cut out of one side to form a long window and this open space was covered with paper greased to make it transparent. Long wooden pins were driven in the log under the window, and a broad plank was laid on these pins to serve as a writing desk. The seats were made of half a poplar log, smoothed with an adz and supported on legs driven into the round side. An unlooked-for splinter in these seats might often create an unexpected diversion in the school as some unhappy wight would feel its piercing presence in his quivering anatomy.

The more formal diversions of the school consisted of ciphering matches, spelling bees, "town ball," Friday afternoon or evening "literary," and the barring-out of the teacher at Christmas time, to compel him to "treat," all occasions of excitement and merriment. The spelling and ciphering matches and the "literaries" would be participated in by the whole neighborhood and the excitement not infrequently would be accentuated by the adjustment of physical as well as mental rivalries, these personal and private physical readjustments often as not terminating in a "free-for-all" fight that would clear the neighborhood atmosphere for weeks to come. But why

continue this description? It is a story that has oft been told, an inseparable part of the wondrous mosaic of our common life, the pattern of which is familiar to all. Yet it is well, "lest we forget," formally to recall to each recurring generation the days of old and nothing is more important in making up a definite history of the county than the retouching of the old familiar picture of the little pioneer school. The history of these schools lives only in the memory of persons who received what little education they were fortunate enough to secure from teachers who are now sleeping in some secluded spot their last long slumber; but they more often than not, left behind a memory that has grown brighter through the lapse of years. The history of one Hoosier school is the history of all with different persons in direction and different hardships to overcome, all based upon the immortal Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, which declared that "religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government, and the happiness of a people, and that schools and the means of an education should forever be encouraged in the new territory." And it is so. The relays of the torchbearers are ever alert; the torch is never allowed to drop; the sacred flame is ever kept alive.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

For many years the primary declaration embodied in the ordinance above quoted regarding the encouragement of schools was a mere "glittering generality," such "encouragement" as was given having little behind it to make it effective and each neighborhood naturally became a sort of a law unto itself in the matter of its schools. The action of the Federal Government in setting off to the cause of common school education the sixteenth section in each township was not given executive force and the provision was further complicated when the Indiana state constitution of 1816 provided that none of the lands

granted by the general Government for school purposes should be sold before 1820. As a matter of fact, it is stated, none was sold until eight years later, so that there really was no public fund from which to draw for school "encouragement" until about the beginning of the '30s. The legislative act of 1824 provided for the organization of school districts, the appointment of three trustees in each district, and for the erection of "suitable" school houses apparently was executed or not, at the whim or discretion of such trustees as might be holding the offices at the time, and the provision of the law requiring the trustee to "examine" a teacher as to his qualifications generally was a farce, usually the whole matter being turned over by two of the trustees to the third, who was left to carry on the school in his own way, and who usually was wholly incompetent to "examine" the teacher, even if such an examination were made, the effect in general being confusion, maladministration and woeful neglect of the state's most important function, a situation that was years in clearing up. After 1833 the district trustees were elected by the voters of the districts. In 1836, any individual might hire a teacher and draw his part of the school fund for maintenance. Then, as Doctor Esarey, in his "History of Indiana" so vividly sets out, "there was only one more step that could be taken, and this was taken in 1841, when the qualifications of the teacher were left to the district trustees. It is not strange that under these circumstances the teaching profession disappeared. Men of high education and of great power filled the ranks of the preachers and lawyers, but the teacher of this period was not uncommonly the laughing stock of the neighborhood. While other institutions of the state were taking on efficient state-wide organization, the schools, under the ruinous idea of local self-government, were struggling hopelessly with unequal lengths of terms, incapable teachers, dishonest trustees, diversity of text-books, lax enforcement of school laws and school disci-

pline, neighborhood quarrels over school sites, narrow views of education and lack of wise leadership. This situation lasted until the revision of the school law of 1843. The latter date perhaps marks the lowest level of general intelligence ever reached in the state. The harmful effects of the failure to organize were felt in all classes and fields of social life. Despairing of any relief from the public schools, the churches, each in its way, tried to solve the problem of popular education. Almost every preacher was a school teacher. The Catholics had a large number of fairly good schools, at which not only their own, but Protestant children received instruction. Hundreds of private subscription schools were founded and continued for uncertain periods. Such schools depended so completely on the teacher and local conditions that no history of them can be written. Any native of the state past the age of seventy can describe a pioneer school; no one can describe the pioneer schools."

And the situation thus set out by Doctor Esarey was exactly the situation in Rush county during that period. The public schools were but grim jokes, save in exceptional cases where men of wide vision chanced to get in control. Those who could sent their children to such of the local sectarian seminaries or academies as conformed in their form of instruction more nearly to the religious beliefs they held, and there were several such schools in the county, the seminary at Rushville, the Rev. D. M. Stewart's private school for boys, the Fairview Academy, the Richland Academy, the Friends Academy and the Flat Rock Seminary, all filling functions that properly devolved upon the state. The reminiscences of Barnabas C. Hobbs, one of the most effective factors in the salvation of Indiana's school system from the blight which had fallen upon it, gives a characteristic picture of conditions under the old trustee-examiner system. "The only question asked me at my first examination," wrote he, "was 'What is the product of 25 cents by 25 cents?' * * We

had only Pike's Arithmetic, which gave the sums and rules. These were considered enough at that day. How could I tell the product of 25 cents by 25 cents, when such a problem could not be found in the book? The examiner thought it was 6¼ cents, but was not sure. I thought just as he did, but this looked too small to both of us. We discussed its merits for an hour or more, when he decided he was sure I was qualified to teach school and a first-class certificate was given me."

A reminiscent letter from the pen of a woman whose grandfather was one of the pioneers of Rush county, and reproduced in the "Historical Sketch" by John F. Moses, says: "The two first schools I attended were taught in private houses. The first was in a vacant house on Isaiah Sutton's farm, the other in John Smith's kitchen. Both schools were taught by Uncle John Walker. He kept what was called a 'loud' school, that is, we were permitted to read and spell as loud as we pleased. The first one to reach the school house recited first. How we used to run when we saw the others coming, to beat them there, and boast of it if we were first. We had no bell, and had never heard of such a thing. When play time was over, the teacher would come to the door and cry 'Books!' and then such racing to the door! When we were seated, Uncle John would take a long beech switch and march up and down between the benches. If he caught anyone whispering or sitting idle, he gave them a tap. There were very few classes, for hardly any two had books alike. Dear Uncle John! how I love him yet, though he went home long years ago. He was a good teacher and a good man." In Elijah Hackleman's "Reminiscences" the following additional sidelight is thrown upon conditions of that period: "My recollections carry me back to the time when spelling, reading and writing were about all that were required. I have seen the excitement of districts when other branches were attempted to be tacked on to these, and seen the frowns of patrons when such stuff as

grammar and geography were attempted to be taught; and when algebra and trigonometry came in, then the climax had been reached. I recollect at one time when I was a full-fledged pedagogue, that one morning one of my patrons came to the school house with his two boys and about the first word when he came in was 'Hackleman, I want you to teach my boys common learning, for I wouldn't give the toss of a copper for all your 'high dick' or for your 'classics.' "

IN THE DAYS OF THE ACADEMIES

As has been set out, the private school was essential to the development of the community along educational lines in view of the ineffectiveness of the ambling public school system. The first of these private schools seems to have been that established by Dr. William B. Laughlin at Rushville in 1828, and of which mention previously has been made in this work. Doctor Arnold's recollections have it that Doctor Laughlin "impressed with the need of higher education, and being devotedly attached to teaching, erected a two-story frame building on his land and opened a school, where in addition to the common branches there was taught Latin, Greek, higher mathematics, history, etc. The upper room was devoted to the advanced pupils and the lower room to the lower grades. The school was conducted with eminent success for two or three years, and gave an impulse to loftier aspirations for learning among the young."

The beginning of the Friends Academy at Carthage was a log cabin, which stood about a square south of where the railway station now stands. In this buildidng Henry Henley conducted a school in 1830 or 1831. The second building was a one-story frame on the farm of Abraham Small, southeast of the village. This building, in 1840, was moved to a lot opposite the Friends meeting house, and later was moved farther up Main street and about 1849 gave way to a more pretentious frame building,

which in turn was succeeded by an excellent brick building which supplied the needs of the town for school purposes until the present admirable public school building was erected. In the days when this school at Carthage was conducted as an academy it was a sectarian school, conducted in strict conformity to the somewhat rigid views of the Friends. Most of the pupils were children of Friends' families, and every Fifth-day morning at 11 o'clock were marched across the street to the meeting house to listen to a sermon. This old academy was continued as a sectarian school until its merger in 1878-79 into the joint graded public school. Besides the academy the Friends Meeting supported a school for the children of the negroes who had been brought in there during the days of the "underground railroad," this colored school having been about three miles south of the village. Following is given a list of the principals of the old Carthage Academy, in the order in which they served: Henry Henley, Levi Hill, Nancy Henley, George Hunnicutt, William Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Dizah Thornburg, David Marshall, Eli B. Mendenhall, Jemima Henley, Martha Clark, Hiram Hadley, Samuel Crow, Tristram Coggshell, Hezekiah Clark, Thomas T. Newby, Allen Hill, Edward Timberlake, Samuel H. Macy, Kate Steere, Lydia A. Burson and Edward Taylor.

The Little Flat Rock neighborhood in Noble township early became an educational center through the work and personal influence of Elder Benjamin F. Reeve, a cultured minister of the Disciples of Christ, who came to this county from Kentucky in 1833. Not long after his arrival Elder Reeve had set up a school in the little old Baptist church on Little Flat Rock, later occupying the Gregg school house, and still later a room in the house of Mrs. Nancy Lewis, donated to him for the purpose, but presently he was able to cause the erection of a small frame school house or "academy" adjacent to the Little Flat Rock Christian church which had become the com-

munity center for that neighborhood, and to which pupils of both sexes came from miles around, receiving from this consecrated man instructions in both the primary and higher branches of learning. It has been written of Elder Reeve that "teaching was his passion and he made this little country school locally famous, awakening in his pupils a thirst for knowledge, while at the same time cultivating in them a taste for literature and a high standard of living. In those old years he set in motion helpful influences which have long outlived him and which will endure so long as there remain descendants of his pupils to hand down traditions." This old Reeve school became the social center of the community. Elder Reeve had a well-stocked library, which was feely open to all callers and in his home was held the weekly meeting of "The Circle," a literary society which included in its membership the thoughtful young people within a circle of eight or ten miles thereabout. One of the students who thus came under this refining influence was Elijah Hackleman, who has so frequently been quoted in this centennial history, and who there qualified himself as a teacher and for some time conducted a school in that same neighborhood.

The formerly locally celebrated Little Flat Rock Seminary was a worthy successor of the Reeve school. This seminary was erected in 1856, at a point a half-mile to the south of the Little Flat Rock Christian church, and of the old Reeve school and was a two-story frame building, the top floor—as was the custom in those days—being used for the advanced pupils and the lower floor for the primary and intermediate grades. This school was maintained as an academy for many years, but dwindling attendance finally caused it to be abandoned for school purposes, and it finally was sold and dismantled, the material in it being used to build a barn. Among those whose influence as teachers was felt in this school were John Guffin, Josiah Gamble, Walter S. Tingley, John A.

Roberts, John R. Hunt, George Guffin, Thomas B. Robinson, Selina Culver, Samuel Vandervort, Amanda Hunt, F. M. Hunt, Jesse Robinson, Charles Poston and James Wilson.

Under the act of 1824 effect was given to the constitutional provision for the erection of county seminaries, but it was not until nearly twenty years later that Rush county availed itself of this provision, it having been in 1842 that the county commissioners appointed a board of seminary trustees to take steps toward the erection of a county seminary in Rushville. This board consisted of George B. Tingley, Pleasant A. Hackleman, John W. Barbour, William McCleary and George Hibben and in the following year, at the March term, 1843, reported to the commissioners that they had bought two lots in Rushville and on them had erected a brick seminary, 33 by 53 feet, two stories high, "completing the same in order as an institution of learning, with stoves, etc., fencing, sinks, wells, wellhouse, and other conveniences and absolute improvements," at a cost of $3,673.97. This report shows that the trustees "further state that there are now two schools taught in said seminary, free to all children of Rush county for admission; but no part of the principal or interest of said fund has been expended for tuition," thus showing that it was not a free school. Only the common branches were taught in this seminary. The first principal is said to have been Joseph Nichols, with John W. Barbour as assistant. When under the new state constitution the legislature in 1852 directed the sale of all county seminary property, the proceeds to apply to the permanent school fund, the Rush County Seminary was sold to the independent school corporation of Rushville and was used as a public school building until 1866, when the school board sold it as being no longer serviceable for school purposes and it was converted into a dwelling, still serving this latter purpose, standing at the southwest corner of Third and Julian streets.

It was in 1843 that what came to be known as Farmington Academy was established by Thomas B. Helm, a teacher of wide popularity at that period, at the cross roads, four miles east of Rushville, the school being held in a two-story frame tavern building, which had been erected there by Alexander Luse, of Cincinnati, who had platted at the cross roads a townsite, which he called Marcellus, but which never developed beyond the paper stage. Dr. Jefferson Helm owned the land on which the tavern was located, and Thomas B. Helm was his nephew. Elder George Campbell, a minister of the Christian church, who had been doing missionary work throughout this section of the state, was installed as principal of the Farmington Academy and with his family occupied part of the house, some of his pupils boarding with him. Both Elder Campbell and his wife were cultured people, and their school soon became a social, educational and religious center which attracted many thoughtful young people. Leaders of the Christian church patronized the school, and under such auspices Elder Campbell began a movement for the founding of a college or university to be under the direction of the Christian church. Doctor Helm offered to donate land for the purpose, and site was chosen on a knoll just east of the tavern building, but for some reason the project fell through, and in 1848 Elder Campbell moved to Ohio and Farmington Academy was closed. The next year, however, he returned to become pastor of the Fairview Christian church in this county, and was helpful in promoting the movement which presently resulted in the establishment of the old Fairview Academy. It must be said of Elder Campbell's experiment in university work at Farmington that it was not wholly abandoned and that the impulse in that direction there created was revived a few years later by the leaders of the church and in 1852 resulted in the establishment at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, of the Northwestern Christian University, which later became Butler College,

an institution of much present power which thus is seen really to have had its inception in Rush county.

It was in the winter of 1848-49 that Elder Henry R. Pritchard, of the Christian church, and Woodson W. Thrasher conceived the notion of an academy at Fairview, on the Rush-Fayette county line, and presented the idea in such attractive guise that $1,200 was raised by subscriptions to foster the plan, a board of trustees of Fairview Academy was elected, with John Shawhan as president, and William and Nancy Shawhan, for a consideration of $75, deeded to this board and its successors two and one-half acres of land adjoining the village of Fairview on the Rush county side. Allen R. Benton, an alumnus of Bethany College, was secured as principal of the academy, and classes were begun before the academy building was completed, Dr. Ephraim Clifford's office at Fairview being utilized as a schoolroom. The ministry of the Christian church warmly supported the new academy, a curriculum equal to that of a college course was provided, young people of both sexes were attracted to the academy and in the palmy days of the institution there were as many as seventy students in attendance. Upon the organization of the Northwestern Christian University at Irvington, Principal Benton was called to that institution, and he was followed by Amaziah Hull, who was succeeded in turn by Jasper Hull, Daniel VanBuskirk, William M. Thrasher and Sterling McBride. The panic of 1857 affected the fortunes of the school, the coming of the Civil war affected it still more, and with the advancement of the public schools it presently was abandoned and the old academy building turned into a dwelling house. The Rushville *Republican*, in the spring of 1857, carried an advertisement signed by W. W. Thrasher, treasurer of the institution, setting out that "the trustees of the Fairview Academy take this method of announcing to the patrons of said institution, and to all who wish to avail themselves of a good school, that we

have engaged Mr. Sterling McBride, of Bethany, Va., to take charge of the school—a gentleman fully competent to teach all the branches usually taught in an academic course. We therefore can confidently assure the public that we will fully meet any reasonable requirement. As the school has been in such successful operation for seven years, we think it has fully recommended itself."

In 1849 two institutions for higher education for young women were established in Rushville and both for some years filled an important place in the cultural life of the community. The first of these, established early in 1849, was the Rushville Female Institute, which was organized under Presbyterian auspices with Dr. Horatio G. Sexton, Joel Wolfe, Dr. William H. Martin, Rev. David M. Stewart and Jesse D. Carmichael as trustees. Miss Carrie R. Warner, an Eastern teacher of reputation, was secured as principal of the institute, and classes were held in the basement of the old Presbyterian church. In 1850 Miss Warner was joined by her sister, Lydia(afterward Mrs. Leonidas Sexton), who brought with her the first piano seen in Rushville, and these two talented young women conducted the school very effectively for the three or four years it continued. In 1851 the Misses Warner were succeeded in the direction of the institute by Miss A. E. Sherill, of New York, and Miss Jennie Landon, of Vermont, and in 1852, Miss Lucretia Cramer, of Granville, N. Y. (afterward Mrs. H. G. Sexton), became principal. In the meantime, late in 1849, a rival to the institute was established, the Rushville Female Academy, the first board of trustees of this school being John W. Barbour, John S. Campbell, Amon Johnson, John Dixon and Dr. Samuel Barbour, who, it seems, were not in sympathy with the sectarian views of the other finishing school for young women. This latter school was under the direction of the four sisters Morley, who had come from Somerville, Mass., to take charge of the same, and whose influence in the social and cultural life of the town

was a happy one. It has been written that "both of these schools were conducted with ability by the accomplished ladies at their head and did good work."

THE OLD RICHLAND ACADEMY

Of all the old time schools which aided in extending the fame and name of Rush county during the '50s and '60s, none perhaps exerted a wider influence than Richland Academy. This also was a sectarian school and throughout its course the rigid old Scotch Seceder influence was manifest in its works. Prior to the union of 1858, when the Associate (Seceder) and Associate Reformed churches were merged into the United Presbyterian church the school was under Associate Reformed auspices, having been organized by the Rev. A. S. Montgomery, who was serving as pastor of the congregation of the Associate Reformed faith at Clarksburg, and whose pastoral charge extended over into Rush county to take in those of that faith who dwelt in the neighborhood of Richland. When in 1855, Mr. Montgomery made a proposal to establish an academy in the then new and promising village of Richland the proposal was accepted, stock to the amount of $2,000 was subscribed, the Richland Academy Association was organized and until a building suitable for academy purposes could be erected school was opened in the Presbyterian (O. S.) church at Richland. Most of the subscribers to this project were residents of Richland township, but some were from Noble township and some from the neighboring county of Decatur. Though steps were at once taken for the erection of an academy building, the edifice (a picture of which is presented in this volume) was not completed until late in 1856. From that time on until the operations of the school were interrupted by the Civil war the school flourished. As Mr. Moses has written: "Those were rare days for Richland. The academy inspired a taste for intellectual things. The attendance was above sixty,

and the presence of so many interesting young people brightened social life and gave it a marked literary tone. Former students still fondly recall the charming old academy days." John McKee, who had succeeded Mr. Montgomery as principal of the academy in 1857, continued until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he recruited a company (K Company, Thirty-seventh regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry), half of the members of which had been students at the academy, and went to the front, presently to return wounded. Incapacitated for further service at the front he resumed his place in the academy, but in 1864, resigned to take a place in the United Presbyterian College at Monmouth, Ill. His successors, as shown by old records, were Mrs. Margery A. Rankin, W. A. Pollock, Rev. William Wright, J. C. Gregg, J. M. Craig, Robert Gracey and Robert Gilmore. The Rev. N. C. McDill, for many years pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Richland, also had served as principal on two occasions to fill out unexpired terms. During the latter '60s the fortunes of the academy began to wane, debts overtook the institution, attendance dwindled owing to the growth of better conditions in the public schools of the state, and the academy was abandoned in the early '70s, the building presently being sold to the township trustee, who in 1885 tore it down and erected on its site a handsome public school building. The board of trustees of the academy which made the quit claim to the township was composed of D. M. McCorkle, James W. Anderson, Jacob Fisher, Alexander Shannon, George W. Boling and A. E. Graham, the last official representatives of the institution which in its day had exerted a large influence for good throughout this section. A copy of the year book of Richland Academy for the year 1861 (a publication of forty-eight pages) has the voluminous title of "The Students' Offering and Catalogue of Richland Academy; Containing Essays and Orations, Prepared for the Annual Exhibition of March

21, 1861, and a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Academy, Extending from Its First Year, 1855, until the Present Year, 1861." The "Students' Offering" is printed by Applegate & Company, Cincinnati, and the title page is embellished with the motto: *"Haec olim meminisse juvabit."* As an introduction there is printed the following unsigned poem:

Though small our village, and unknown to fame,
Our township's only worthy of its name.
No more,—for in an unromantic mood
Dame nature gave us trees and *rich black mud*,
But pil'd no mountain's Alpine turrets high
To breast the storm-cloud and salute the sky;
Nor hurl'd the thundering cataract down the steep,
Nor grotto carved, nor hewed the cavern deep,
Nor sent the mighty river rolling near,
Whose breast might well the wealth of nations bear;
But sent the silver brooklet dancing by
Whose grace attracts the schoolboy poet's eye.
Though history has left no record here
Of warlike deed or bloody conqueror;
No hoary legend tells of bloody fray
When Indian braves would drive their foes away;
Though nought antique or curious or great
Attracts the tourist's or the poet's feet;
In short—though neither beauty nor renown
Exalt the credit of our *dull flat town*,
Yet Richland shall in pleasant memories live
When fairer spots have found oblivion's grave.
Not places decked by nature's lavish hand,
With every beauty nature can command;
Not princely houses, with parks and gardens rare,
Which art and nature vied to render fair,
Can claim that memories love to linger there.
But where the soul has felt and toiled and won,
Its earnest efforts made—its duty done;
At truth's fair form has looked with raptured gaze,
And truth's great author learned to love and praise,
Derived new powers from its proper food,
Its feasts—the true, the beautiful, the good.
Hence, modest Richland is a hallowed shrine,
Where memory's sacred wreaths, fond hearts entwine.
For six bright years will soon be times that were,
Since youths and maidens first assembled here
To seek the gems of learning rich and rare.
Kind friends have cheer'd us on our toilsome way—
With song we've lighten'd labor every day.
Good will and confidence our teachers show,
And for each other friendship's embers glow.
A few have felt the rapturous dream—ahem,
(But out of school I'll not tell tales, not I.)
Suffice to say that all have not the name
That Prof. of mornings used to call them by.
And now this monument we jointly rear,
To keep in memory of our labors here,
And mean, while life and memory shall last,
To cherish this memorial of the happy past.

The "essays and orations" carried in the body of the "Offering" and which apparently had been delivered in the annual exhibition of the preceding March, are not signed, nor are the names of those who composed the class of that year given, but the titles of these efforts will reflect something of the trend of thought of the day, including as they do such subjects as "Liberty, the Nurse of Genius," "Parting Hour," "The Scholar's Hope and Mission," "The Flower of an Hour," "Sympathy," "In What Do We Boast?" "Golden Links in the Chain of Life," "Service the End of Living," "What Think Ye?" "Our Union, Shall It be Preserved?" "Student, What Is Thy Hope?" "The Nineteenth Century," "Hope," "The United States of America," "The Orphan, or the Endearments of Home," "Error, Its Causes and Consequences," "Who Would Live Always?" "Our Country," "The Realities of Life," "The Thinking Principle in Man Never Annihilated," "The Love of Fame," "Death," "A Good Cause Makes a Stout Heart," "Be What You Seem to Be," "Silent Power," "Diversity of Pleasure in Nature," "Education the Basis of Liberty," "Look Well to Your Reading," "Creation a Boundless Field of Investigation," "Look Onward" and "Let Us Live That the World May Be Better for Our Living." The officers and the members of the boards of trustees who had served from the time of the organization of the academy in 1855 to the date of the publication of the year book (1861) were given as follows: Presidents, James McCorkle, W. C. Stewart; clerks, T. M. Thorn, A. P. Butler, J. D. Thorn; treasurer, C. Boling; trustees (beside the above), W. R. Alexander, W. R. Alexander, G. Boling, W. H. Bonner, D. Bowlby, Thomas Butler, S. H. Caskey, H. B. Cowan, J. H. Fitzgerald, James Foster, A. E. Graham, William Patton, N. S. Patton, T. L. Stewart, J. S. Stewart and William Wright. Instructors—Principals, Rev. A. S. Montgomery (1855-57), John McKee (1857-61); teachers, Rev. R. E. Stewart, rhetoric;

Rev. N. C. McDill, vocal music and higher mathematics; Helen Ballard, Jenny Howell, Anna E. Cooper, Laura A. Wolfe and Margery A. Cowan, instrumental music; W. C. Price, arithmetic; Anna E. Cooper, arithmetic, algebra, geography and history; J. W. Rankin, Latin; J. S. McCullough, algebra; Miss N. McKee, arithmetic, history and geography; Sallie McKee, arithmetic; J. E. Brown, Latin, and W. A. Hutchinson, algebra. A summary of attendance showed that in the year 1855-56 there had been enrolled in the academy thirty-nine pupils; 1856-57, 53; 1857-58, 66; 1858-59, 65; 1859-60, 69, and in 1860-61, 41, with the explanatory note that the number for the total of the latter term is only the total for two-thirds of the year. The terms of tuition are set out at $6 in the primary department for the session of fourteen weeks; $7 for the academical department for the same period; $8 for the classical or German, with piano, $11 extra and guitar $8 extra, with an incidental charge of 50 cents the session. Boarding, including room, lodging and fuel could be had "either in the village or the country," at from $1.50 to $2.50 the week. Religious exercises were provided for each morning, and a concluding note under the head of "Moral Surroundings" pointed out that "a decidedly moral tone pervades the surrounding community. No haunts of dissipation or organized temptation to vice or idleness are to be found in the village or neighborhood. In this respect, indeed, it is believed one enjoys an exemption unsurpassed by any other in the land."

The history of the academies of Rush county would not be complete without reference to a normal school, conducted in Rushville for two years (1883-84), by David Graham, on North Main street and of the academy opened by Andrew H. Graham and David Graham on East Ninth street in 1890. The next year Andrew Graham withdrew to accept the superintendency of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home in Center township, being succeeded by A. F. Stewart, who, with David Gra-

ham, continued it for two years longer, but finding it unprofitable they closed it. An unsuccessful attempt later was made to start a commercial college in the building, but this latter venture also soon was abandoned. The building was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1894.

The innovation of the free schools apparently was for some time the object of mistrust among those who desired for their children something more in the way of educational facilities than they believed possible under the new system and the "seminary" idea persisted. The people in the neighborhood of Milroy apparently were thus mistrustful, for there is on record in the office of the county recorder a copy of the articles of association of the Anderson Township Educational Society, received for record on January 2, 1860, as follows: "It is proposed that the citizens of Anderson township and vicinity build the second story on the township school to be built in Milroy, Rush county, Ind., the association to be called the Anderson Township Educational Society; twenty-five dollars will constitute one share of stock, and entitle the person paying said twenty-five dollars to vote in the management of the business of the institution. A constitution, by-laws and rules for the government of the same to be located and adopted at a regular meeting called by the subscribers to this instrument. Therefore, we are resolved and firmly obligated to pay the amount opposite our names, one-half April 1, 1860, the other half December 25, 1860, for the purpose above specified; provided the amount of twelve hundred dollars is subscribed. Milroy, Ind. [month missing], 1859." These articles of association were signed by Deliscus Lingenfelter and forty-one others. Something more than two years later there was entered for record a mechanic's lien in favor of Henry Long against "the trustees of the corporation known as the Anderson Township Educational Society," giving notice "that I intend to hold a lien on the lot of ground in which said building stands and also the build-

ing thereon for the sum of $80.78, due me this day from you for labor done and performed therefore by me at your request, towit, for plastering said ceminary (sic) belonging to said corporation," etc. Trouble in the matter of collecting subscriptions evidently had been encountered somewhere along the line.

WILLIAM S. HALL AND THE CENTRALIZED SCHOOL

Mention previously has been made of the fact that the idea of centralized township schools originated in Rush county, and was first put into practice by William S. Hall, while serving as trustee of Washington township. Concerning this interesting historic fact, John L. Shauck, former county superintendent of schools, in a historical sketch of the schools of Rush county, written by him in 1907, stated that "William S. Hall is the first school official of the United States who, while trustee of Washington township, saw the benefits of consolidating weak schools, and who put into execution plans for bringing it about. He abandoned five school houses and erected at the center of the township at Raleigh a graded school building, which was opened in 1877." J. T. Kitchen was the first principal of this historic school, and he was followed by John L. Shauck and he in turn by Will S. Meredith and so on down through an honorable succession of principals and teachers to the present day.

In an appreciation of William S. Hall written after his death in the spring of 1905, he then being past ninety-one years of age, Mrs. Ida M. Shepler observed that Mr. Hall "was a remarkable man—remarkable for his stanch integrity, his firm convictions, his hatred of corruption in high places, a man with remarkable force of character and will power..... He kept up his interest in life until the very last day of it, thoughtful always for the comfort of others, and fearful of giving trouble..... Mr. Hall from youth to old age was strongly interested in the political and educational institutions of our land. From the

EARLY SCHOOL AT MAYS BUILT ABOUT 1856

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL,
RALEIGH

day of his young manhood until past middle age he held many positions of trust and no man was guardian for more children than himself. He was elected township trustee in 1853, which position he held, with the exception of the years he was in the state legislature, until the year 1878. His interest in the country schools and the study of how to better them to the better educating of the youth, amounted almost to a passion with him. Feeling that the country child, even to a few years back, was yet hampered as he had been in his chance for a good education, with prophetic foresight, he early dreamed of creating a township centralized school that would, without private outlay, give it an education the equal of an academy or high school in the city. He was the pioneer of the centralized country school system and holds the honor of having established the first school of that kind in the United States, and at the little town of Raleigh."

And there were others who exerted a strong and noble personal influence in behalf of the schools here in a day when it required much more to arouse an interest in the public schools than it does now. As Mr. Shauck in his sketch of the schools of Rush county above alluded to says: "There were many excellent teachers among these pioneers. As long as the hearts of men are grateful and true worth recognized the names of Benjamin F. Reeve and Elijah Hackleman will be spoken reverently. Mr. Reeve was a teacher in Noble township. He came from Kentucky to Indiana when the work which he was able to do for the young people could be more lasting and beneficial. Peculiarly endowed by nature it seems now that no man better fitted for his task was ever sent among a people in a new country. He began teaching in Noble township in the fall of 1833. The primitive structure in which he taught had neither chimney nor fireplace. There was a sort of a platform of rock and mud on the ground, on which coals were piled. I cannot dwell upon a theme so fertile as the work of Benjamin F. Reeve

among the people of his day. In the language of Elijah Hackleman in a note to me some years ago, 'I need not attempt to tell you of Mr. Reeve's career in Rush county, for a history of him would be a history of the county during the period of his residence as one of its citizens.' Hon. E. H. M. Berry, of blessed memory, once said to me: 'Benjamin F. Reeve and Elijah Hackleman tower above all others who were their contemporaries in their efforts to enlighten the minds of the young, both as to scholastic and moral attainments.' "

A GOOD WORD FOR THE OLD DISTRICT SCHOOL

It may not be foreign to a work of this kind to say that there is still some doubt as to the real benefits obtained by consolidation of schools. The district school was a community center, at which for years spelling contests, literary and debating societies, and not infrequently religious services were held.

The spelling contests made the past generation adepts in the art of spelling. Very few terms of school were held without at least one such contest. Frequently one district would challenge a neighboring district, in which practically all of the parties attending took part, and as one contestant missed a word he would be seated and the last remaining standing was called the champion for that evening. It was not always the most difficult word that was missed. In one such contest the word "Betsey" caused the downfall of a supposed champion, he having spelled it "B-e-t-s-y." Some years ago a county spelling contest was held in which the winner in the different townships met in a county contest, at the old court house. The winner on that occasion was Ithamer P. Root, of Milroy, and he was given a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary for a prize. The fatal word on that occasion was "coffee," in which one "f" was omitted and Mr. Root spelled it correctly. These spelling contests in addition to the educational value, had a

social value. It gave the people in the rural communities entertainment and frequently brought together people residing in different neighborhoods, who would not otherwise get acquainted. In such communities there was no desire nor need to hunt the "white lights" of larger cities, nor the "dimmer lights" of the villages.

In these country school houses were frequently held literary clubs and debating societies, the latter deciding a large number of important questions, such as "Resolved, that Lincoln, the saviour of his country, was a greater man than Washington, the father of his country;" "Resolved, that fire is more destructive than water;" "Resolved, that the South was constitutionally right in the Civil war controversy;" also a number of other burning questions were settled for a time at least, such as the question of baptism, predestination, foreordination, free will, local option and prohibition, moral suasion, legal suasion, etc. And a number of other important questions were discussed. While the questions in a large number of cases were not important, yet the training obtained by the various speakers assisted them materially in taking part in public gatherings, such as conventions, old settlers' meetings and church affairs.

An additional entertainment held in the district school was the school "celebration," consisting of dialogues, speeches and debates, usually held the last day of school or the night following the last day of school. The dialogue has lost its name at present and has become a "play," but in the earlier time there was great doubt about the morality of a "play" as it sounded too much like a "theater," but the dialogue could give the same performance without criticism. On one such occasion, a celebration was held at the Beaver Meadow school house in Posey township, which caused a controversy continuing for a number of weeks in the newspapers, because some of the pupils taking part in the dialogue had their faces blacked to represent negroes, and the weekly news-

papers for some weeks carried the articles by prominent people, discussing the merits of such an entertainment, under the title of "Beaver Meadow and Burnt Cork Negroes."

Not infrequently traveling shows gave entertainments in these school houses, which were perhaps the only shows the children in that community could attend, or had opportunity to attend, until they were sufficiently large to get to the county seat where they frequently gained admission to a circus by carrying water to the elephant. It was not unusual for religious societies to hold a series of meetings in these district schools, and in a number of cases these meetings resulted in the establishment of a church in the community.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Reference has been made to the law of 1824, under which teachers were "examined" by the three trustees elected in each school district and the manner in which such a system worked out. This ineffective law stood until 1838, when the legislature enacted a law providing for school examiners, three of them in each county, and this provision stood until 1861, when it was decided that one examiner would serve probably more effectively and in the early '70s the office of "examiner" was changed to that of county superintendent of schools, the functions of this office being, with modifications necessitated by changing conditions, practically that of the same office today. The county superintendent of schools is elected by the township trustees, constituting the county board of education, on the first Monday in June for a term of four years, beginning August 16, following his election. The county auditor is clerk of the election and in case of a tie casts the decisive vote. To be eligible for the office of county superintendent, a candidate must have been actively engaged in school work for two years out of the ten years preceding his election, and must have a three

years' state license, or a life or professional license. The county superintendent has general supervision of the schools of the county; he is a member of the county board of education, attends the township teachers' institutes, conducts teachers' institutes and associations, visits the schools of the county, examines applicants for graduation and teachers' licenses, attends school commencements, reports the enumeration of school children and other school statistics to the state superintendent of public instruction, decides local controversies in the school law and carries out the orders of the state superintendent of public instruction.

From the records it is noted that Stephen Sims was appointed first commissioner of schools for Rush county in 1829. In 1834 he was succeeded by Alanson Thomas, who in turn was succeeded by Adam S. Lakin in 1836, the next incumbent being Claborn L. Donaldson, who served from 1848 to 1851, and was succeeded by Richard S. Poundstone, who was holding the office when in 1853 the board of school examiners was created, and he turned over to the board of county commissioners the records of the office to be delivered to the new board of school examiners, the commissioners appointing to this post D. M. Stewart, of Rushville; Joseph Young, of Carthage, and E. H. M. Berry, of Milroy, all to serve until March, 1854. The succeeding boards of examiners were as follows: Joseph Young, Lewis H. Thomas and John B. Wallace, 1854-55; D. M. Stewart, Gabriel F. Sutton, A. S. Montgomery, 1857; D. M. Stewart, G. F. Sutton, H. H. Cambern, 1858; D. M. Stewart, G. F. Sutton, John McKee, 1859; Josiah Gamble succeeding McKee in 1860; E. H. M. Berry succeeding Gamble in 1861; Stewart and Sutton continuing to serve. In 1861 the system of having but one examiner became effective, and the first to hold this office was D. M. Stewart. whom the county commissioners appointed in June of that year to serve for a term of three years. William Cassady was appointed in 1864 to

succeed Mr. Stewart and he was succeeded by George Campbell (1865-68), the last year of Mr. Campbell's term being filed by his son, A. B. Campbell, who in 1868 was succeeded by J. M. Hodson, who retired a year afterward and was succeeded by Walter Smith, who resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by David Graham, who served for three years or until in 1873, when the county superintendent law necessitated another revision in the manner of conducting the schools. The county board of education, consisting of the trustees of the several townships, elected W. T. Moffitt to this position for a term of two years, and in 1875 he was succeeded by the Rev. A. E. Thomas, a Presbyterian clergyman, who in 1877 was succeeded by the Rev. J. B. Blount, a clergyman of the Christian church. In June, 1881, the county board of education elected a teacher, John L. Shauck, to the office of county superintendent and since then teachers very properly have held the office, Mr. Shauck having been succeeded by William S. Meredith and he in turn by Robert F. Conover, I. O. Harrison and A. L. Gary, the latter of whom served from 1897 to 1902 when he resigned W. S. Stockinger being appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Mr. Stockinger was succeeded in 1903 by W. O. Headlee, who served for six years or until compelled to resign, by reason of ill health. He was succeeded by Orlando Randall, who served but a year of his term when he also was compelled to retire on account of the state of his health, and in 1910 C. M. George, the present (1921) incumbent, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. George has been retained in office by successive re-elections and has thus held this office for a longer period than any other incumbent. On June 6, 1921, Angus Wagoner was elected to succeed Mr. George in the following August.

It manifestly would be impossible to carry in this connection a complete roster of the teachers who have served the people of Rush county during the hundred

years the work of the school has been carried on here, but it will be well for historical purposes to mention a few of the pioneers in the local field of education. With acknowledgments to Mr. Shauck's historical sketch of the schools of the county heretofore referred to, the names of the following early teachers should be mentioned: In Anderson township, John W. Tompkins, Lot Green, Nathan Tompkins, Milton Wagner, William Wheeler, Barker Brown, Sallie Bartlett, Celia Hunt Winship, E. H. M. Berry, Harvey Hedrick, I. P. Root, Dr. O. F. Fitch, Mrs. S. C. Thomas. It is a matter of note that Doctor Woodburn, head of the department of history in the Indiana State University, taught his first school in Richland township. Other teachers there during the early days were Alexander Fisher, W. P. Andrews, James McConnahay, William J. Brown, Samuel Tarr and Harriet Posey Flynn. Some of the old-time teachers in Orange township were Lloyd Bishop, John Allison, Alvin Cass, James McDuffy, Hiram Kelly, Harriet Keller, William Richey and Nathan Thomas. Among those mentioned as having taught in Posey township during pioneer days were Elder Gabriel McDuffee, John W. Whitesides, William Brunt, Elder Drury Holt, Richard M. Clark and John Wood. In Jackson township among the early teachers were William Moffett, John Lewark, Larkin Kendall, Ezekiel Hinton and Stephen Wilson. In Walker township there were Reuben Hefflin, Ross Davis, Judge Blair, Eleanor J. Kerrick Mull, Elias Baker, James Remington, John W. Macy, A. G. Mauzy, Ephraim Wright, Harvey Stewart and Roland Haywood. In Ripley township there were besides those heretofore mentioned in connection with the old Carthage Academy, Joshua Pool and Judith Henley, the latter of whom is said to have organized what probably was the first Sunday school held in Rush county.

THE COUNTY'S SCHOOLS TWENTY YEARS AGO

As a matter of historical comparison a reference to the condition of the county's schools twenty years and more ago will be interesting. A. L. Gary was at that time county superintendent of schools and there were within the county eighty-seven school houses, and according to the school enumeration of that period the attendance of pupils was about 4,000. According to a review of the schools printed in 1899 Rushville had two graded schools, the First and Third Ward schools, and the city school board was composed of S. L. Innis, John Megee and Theodore H. Reed. Samuel Abercrombie, who had then been serving for years as superintendent of city schools, was in charge; W. C. Barnhart was principal and A. F. Stewart and Jay Mertz, assistants, with the following corps of teachers: Charlotte Sleeth, Maggie Cassady, Pet Meredith, Mabel Bonnell, Maggie Shawhan, Anna Fisher, Jessie Spann, Helen Finkbine, Ellen Madden, Alma Odear, Anna Cunningham, Belle Gregg, Cora Vance, May Meredith, Maggie Fleehart, Celia Campbell, Anda Schmid.

The township teachers were:

Center Township—L. A. Hufferd, principal; Lizzie Ernay, Elbert Atkins, Charles Griffin, Charles Thompson, Delle Randall, Josie Clawson, Fred Rhodes.

Carthage Schools—J. Edwin Jay, superintendent; J. F. Evans, principal high school; Sarah Hathaway, assistant high school; Mrs. Helen Hughes, Pearl Meredith, Roberta Harris, Jesse Fry, Addie Coffin.

Jackson Township—T. M. Greenlee, Grace Downey, Frank Billings, Mrs. Marcia Oneal, Orlando Randall, A. T. Lewark.

Ripley Township—J. M. Binford, principal; Walnut Ridge; Nina Newsom, Walnut Ridge; Myrtle Bundy, Pauline Bundy, Emma Ernest, Mrs. Lizzie Cox, Mrs. Avery Rawls, Louisa Wadkins.

Orange Township—W. E. Major, principal; Solon Tevis, Clarence Tevis, Frank Stevens, Linna Waggoner, Mrs. Nettie Piper, Harry Alter, George Hardesty, Charley Honey.

Noble Township—M. Effie Coleman, principal; Georgia Morris, Mrs. May Wellman, Lucy Guffin, J. R. Hargitt, Charles Brooks, Maggie McKee, Owen E. Long.

Washington Township—O. Staley, principal; E. L. Culbertson, Jessie Larimore, Bertha Bunker, Eliza Miles, Allie Greenwood, Alfred Hall.

Union Township—A. M. Taylor, principal at Glenwood; James Sheedy, principal at Gings; Walter Carson, Lida McMillin, Hortense Crago, Angeline Coleman, G. M. Logan, Olive Ochiltree, Bert Davis, Haddie McCorkle.

Anderson Township—J. L. Shauck, principal; Della McKee, Lizzie Booth, Joseph Stevens, Flora Boling, D. F. Jackman, Laura Boling, Will Newbold, Mattie Harrison, Zella White, Erma Nordmeyer.

Rushville Township—Minnie Murphy, Nina Ford, John F. Peck, Edgar VanHook, D. O. Louden, H. E. Jones, Delphia Dawson, Maggie Hiner, Greely McCarty, Thomas Coleman.

Posey Township—M. G. Benjamin, principal; Mrs. Emma Benjamin, Laura Alexander, Nelle Cassady, George Moore, Eugene Macy, Lee Macy, E. B. Collins, S. H. Craig, Rebecca Dora, Ed N. Williams, William Marshall.

Walker Township—V. E. Lewark, principal; Eva Hinchman, I. B. Gruell, Mrs. Mary Gruell, Flora Farlow, Anna Burch, E. E. Worth, Edgar Stires, Mrs. Ida Plummer, J. W. Arbuckle, L. B. Mather, Pearl Hungerford.

Richland Township—Frank I. Walker, Mary Henderson, Emma Terhune, May Ralston, Lula Harry, Esther Ralston, Mary McLaughlin.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1920-21

The roster of the officers and teachers of the Rush county schools during the school year 1920-21 will be interesting for historical comparison twenty years hence, even as the roster just preceding this is interesting now. As noted above, Chester M. George is superintendent of schools and the county board of education consists of the trustees of the several townships, as follows: Frank McCorkle, Anderson township; John F. Cohee, Center; Alva Newhouse, Jackson; E. R. Titsworth, Noble; Wilbur C. Brown, Orange; T. R. Lee, Posey; Fred Goddard, Richland; Jesse Henley, Ripley; James V. Young, Rushville; John F. Mapes, Union; Lew Lewis, Walker, and Edward V. Jackson, Washington. The county attendance officer is James G. Miller.

The schools of Anderson township are centered in the consolidated school at Milroy, of which George J. Bugbee is the principal, the teachers being Harold McCullough, Florence Doan, Mary Henderson, Frances Robins, Elva Blaydes, Elizabeth Stewart, Mary Stewart, Elsie Blaydes, Claudine Ballard, Emma Terhune and Hope Brillhart.

The schools of Center township are as follows: Center school—John E. Goode, principal; Jessie Applegate, Zella Hungerford, Clara Eliot and Nellie Walker. Mays school—Ethel Owen and Nellie Myers. Shiveley's Corner—Mrs. Norma Martin.

There are two schools in Jackson township, the Osborne school, with Maude Jones and Zatha Alford as teachers, and the Henderson school, Mary J. Anderson.

There is but one district school in Noble township, the Applegate school, with Helen Jinks as teacher, the others being centered at New Salem, with Mrs. Margaret E. Morton, principal; Normal V. Patterson, Dorothy Frazee, Mrs. Mina C. Reeves, Minnie O. Miller, Norma Headlee and Dorothy Anderson.

In Orange township there also is but one district school, the Gahimer school, with Vida L. Frow in charge, the other schools being centered at Moscow with Rollin H. Glenn, principal; Edith G. Blaydes, Rachel Eddelman, William Ward, Ruth Owen, Leonard Barlow and Mrs. Ethel S. Bugbee.

There are two centralized schools in Walker township, the one at Manilla and the one at Homer. Floyd H. Miner is principal of the Manilla school, with the following corps of teachers: Martha J. Kirkpatrick, Catherine Farr, Mae Galloway, Carl Miller, Mandus Chance, Marjorie Retherford, Opal Martin Inlow and Ruth Wittenberger. Homer—Zoe Barbre, principal; Mae Galloway, Lafayette Jackson, Mary Parish, Nancy Jane Miller and Hazel Ratliff.

The Washington township schools are centered at Raleigh (the home of the first centralized school in the United States), with Flem L. Maddy, principal; George I. Poince, Lucile Bowen, Christine Auxier, C. H. Mitchell, Mille F. Draper, Avanell Poer and Marguerite Plummer.

In Posey township there still are two district schools, the Sumner school with Lowell DeMoss in charge and the Gary school with Sue Woods in charge, the others being centralized at Arlington with W. E. Wagoner as principal and Hazel F. Meloy, C. M. DeMunbrun, Jean Carr, Mary Foster, Opal Scraper, Mary Metsker, Mrs. Lettie Woods, Mrs. Flossie Irvine and Mary Johnston as teachers.

In Richland township there are three schools, the school at Richland, in charge of Jesse W. Alles and Dora McKay; the Freeman school, Mary Louise Miller, and Neffs Corner, Charles W. Myers. Richland is the only township that has no centralized school and a project is even now on foot to relieve it of its present schools, centralizing the same at the three adjacent central schools.

Ripley township has three schools, the Booker T. Washington school, Irene Fisher, teacher, for colored

children; Walnut Ridge, Naomi Hobbs, and the Carthage central school, L. E. Dyer, principal, and R. P. Chambers, R. L. Power, Mildred Henley, Alta G. Hiatt, Mary R. Stewart, Ruby E. Dyer, Pearl Young, Ruth Mitchell, Dova Mitchell and Ada Chappell, teachers.

In Rushville township there are three schools, the Webb school, the Circleville school and the Alexander school, the latter in charge of Mary E. McCoy. Webb school—John Geraghty, principal; Gertrude A. Elliott. Henrietta Talbert, Mae Laughlin, Sylvia Mullins, Mary Houchins and Margaret Mahin. Circleville school—John S. Moore, principal; Helen Osborne.

Union township has centralized schools at Glenwood and at Ging. Birney D. Farthing is principal of the Glenwood school, with the following teachers: William Cameron, C. C. Richey, Frank Hinchman, Mary Wetzel and Clara Hiner. Ging school—Blythe Scales, principal; Paul Royalty, Lois Simpson, Blanche Cramer and Clara Herbst.

RUSHVILLE CITY SCHOOLS

J. H. Scholl, an alumnus of the Indiana State Normal School ('93) and of the Indiana State University ('98), has been superintendent of the Rushville city schools since 1904, in which year he left the superintendency of the Carthage schools to assume this position. He has under his direction five schools, the Graham high school, the Graham annex, the Jackson school, the Havens school and the Washington school, the latter being maintained for colored children, with James E. Bean and Fannie Ramey in charge. A. M. Taylor is principal of the high school and is assisted by the following corps of teachers: Mrs. Mary M. Glessner, Mrs. Edessa Innis, Vivian E. Harris, Grace R. Whitsel, Irvin T. Shultz, Arle H. Sutton, Mrs. Laverne Farthing, Maurice E. Cook, Miriam Retherford, Mabel Cornwell, Henrietta Coleman, Mrs. Ruth S. Ray, Charles Bales, Margaret Casady and Ellen Madden.

Graham Annex—N. Carolyn Meredith, principal; Margaret Fleehart, Ruth Sutton, Lois Fritter, Nellie Trobaugh and Ethel Flint. Jackson school—Belle Gregg, principal; Elizabeth Waite, Gladys M. Bebout, Mrs. Edna Taylor, Kathryn Petry and Elizabeth Flint. Havens school—Freda Flint, Maye Meredith, Anna Geraghty, Georgia Morris and Howard Clawson. Since the organization of the Rushville city schools in 1853 the following have served as superintendents of same: George A. Chase, 1853-1860; Rev. D. M. Stewart, 1860-64; Roland Haywood, F. D. Davis, 1866-68; David Graham, 1869-83; Cyrus W. Hodgin, 1883-84; James Baldwin, 1884-86; E. H. Butler, 1886-93; Samuel Abercrombie, 1893-1900; A. G. McGregor, 1900-04, since which time Mr. Scholl has been serving. The present school board of the city is as follows: President, Homer W. Cole; L. L. Allen, secretary, and Mrs. Allie Aldridge, treasurer. The successive members of this board, in the order in which they served from the beginning, have been Reuben D. Logan, William H. Martin, William B. Flinn, E. H. Barry, John Dixon, John Moffett, John Carmichael, Thomas Poe, Jr., Jacob Oglesby, Harvey D. Dinwiddie, Rev. D. M. Stewart, T. C. Gelpin, R. Poundstone, Virgil B. Bodine, James S. Hibben, John R. Mitchell, R. D. Mauzy, W. C. Mauzy, W. A. Pugh, S. S. Poundstone, Oliver Posey, Theodore Abercrombie, J. R. Carmichael, Ben L. Smith, W. S. Morris, S. W. McMahin, W. E. Wallace, G. G. Mauzy, John Megee, W. S. Campbell, S. L. Innis, Theodore H. Reed, Gates Sexton, R. F. Scudder, W. M. McBride, A. R. Holden, E. B. Thomas, A. C. Brown, R. G. Budd, J. T. Arbuckle, B. A. Mullen, H. A. Kramer, J. B. Kinsinger, F. M. Sparks, and the present incumbents, Homer W. Cole, H. L. Allen and Mrs. Allie Aldridge.

In an interesting review of the history of the Rushville schools compiled in 1907 Superintendent Scholl points out that early in 1853 the town took the necessary steps to organize for school purposes under the new con-

stitution and to this end elected Reuben D. Logan, William H. Martin and William B. Flinn as trustees of the independent school corporation of the town of Rushville, this board becoming formally organized on May 14 of that year. The board decided to issue a call for a meeting of the voters of the Rushville school corporation to vote for or against taxation for school purposes, the ballots to be cast at the court house on the following June 6. At this meeting it was stated by the clerk that there were in the limits of the school corporation about 300 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, that the corporation did not own any school house or lot for school purposes, that there was on hand and due the school corporation about $750, and that the amount of taxable property was about $350,000, and a resolution was offered providing for the levy of a tax of 50 cents on the $100 worth of taxable property for building a school house and for school purposes. The conservatism of the taxpayers present was demonstrated by the vote on this resolution, there being but thirty-four votes cast in its favor. Motions to substitute 45, 40, 35 and 30 cents, respectively, were also lost, but a motion for a tax of 25 cents was sustained by a large majority. At the same meeting, through motions offered by Pleasant A. Hackleman and Thomas Pugh, a movement was begun to buy the property of the Rush County Seminary for school purposes and a poll tax of 30 cents was assessed upon each poll in the corporation for that purpose. The trustees temporarily rented the seminary and the first public school in Rushville was opened in the same on September 5, 1853, with George A. Chase as principal and Thomas C. Gelpin and Mrs. George A. Chase as assistants. Later in the term it was found necessary to employ two additional assistants and E. A. Ainsworth and Mrs. Mary Looney were engaged. In that same year negotiations toward the purchase of the county seminary building were completed, the price for the property being $2,500 and the next year another

teacher was added to the force and the school tax was raised to 50 cents and the poll tax for school purposes to 50 cents, and thus the development of the school began. In the fall of 1866 the old seminary building was sold and thereafter for three years school was held in the basements of the several churches. In March, 1868, the school board bought the present site of the Graham school on Perkins street and at once set about the erection of a suitable school building. David Graham, of Columbus, Ind., was secured as superintendent of the new school and on September 9, 1869, he opened the school which now bears his name. The initial staff of teachers under Superintendent Graham's direction was as follows: Miss M. L. Thompson, teacher of the high school; Fannie Fisher, seventh and eighth grades; Miss Lou Miller, fifth and sixth grades; Marian Stitt, third and fourth grades, and Emma Williams, first and second grades. The present Graham school and the Graham annex are magnificent memorials to Professor Graham, who earned the respectful title of "Grand Old Man of Rushville" and who continued to serve as superintendent of the schools for a period of fourteen years, or until his retirement in 1883.

SOME NOTES ON THE COUNTY SCHOOLS

The present (1921) bonded indebtedness of the several townships of the county for school purposes, all townships save Richland having outstanding school bonds, is as follows: Anderson township, $16,875; Center, $16,125; Jackson, $2,500; Noble, $12,775; Orange, $6.500; Posey, $10,775; Ripley, $16,000; Rushville, $43,400; Union $10,500; Walker, $21,750, and Washington, $4,000. The school city of Rushville is carrying a bonded indebtedness of $42,500 for school purposes.

Many illuminating paragraphs relating to the schools of the county in an earlier day are contained in the old newspaper files. For instance, in the fall of 1857 it was a matter of newspaper note that "Mr. Lux Roy is getting

along finely with his commercial and writing academy. He has a large number of students and they appear to be improving very fast." In April of that same year it was noted that a "public exhibition will take place at Black's school house in Union township on May 23. Public respectfully invited to attend." Recollections of the old Richland Academy are revived by the publication of an advertisement signed by J. McKee in the fall of 1857 announcing that "the undersigned, in proposing to take charge of the Richland Academy in place of Rev. A. S. Montgomery, resigned, would respectfully solicit in behalf of the institution the patronage of all who, having youth to educate, may find it convenient to send them to Richland. And furthermore would say, that having chosen teaching for his profession, directed his studies with reference to it, and had two years' experience in teaching a similar academy, he hopes and expects to give reasonable satisfaction. . . . Particular care will be taken of the manners and morals of the pupils. The moral and social influence of the community around is of the highest order." In the summer of 1857 there is printed a notice of a meeting to be held in the court house for the purpose of organizing a county teachers' association. It is announced that "Messrs. J. Hurty and others are invited and will probably attend." Evidently there had been a prior organization of the two counties of Rush and Henry, for in August of that year announcement was made that "the Teachers' Association of Rush and Henry counties will hold an institute at Rushville, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, holding for four days. Lectures will be given each evening during the session of the institute." The organization of the public school at Rushville in 1853 apparently was long regarded as something in the way of an experiment that left a good deal to be desired but of which much was hoped, for as late as in October, 1860, a newspaper story under the head "Our Free School" announced that "the

school is in a very flourishing condition and is destined to more than fulfill the expectations of those who have taken an interest in its success. Persons feeling an interest in the school are invited to visit it at any time." Evidently the call for a meeting to consider the project of organizing a teachers' association in 1857 failed of effective result, for in January, 1861, there is a story of a meeting held for the purpose of organizing such an association, at which it was noted that one-third of the teachers of the county were present and at which organization was effected by the election of J. McKee to the office of president, William M. Thrasher, vice-president, and I. N. Porch, secretary. Another note of skepticism regarding the free school system was voiced in February, 1861, the newspaper expressing the "hope that the effort now being made to improve the educational facilities of our county will be eminently successful. It is a lamentable truth that the free school system of this state exists more in name than in fact. We have had the shadow but not the substance. We hope an honest administration of the school laws as they are or as the wisdom of the present legislature may leave them, will greatly remedy existing evils; but if not, they must be thoroughly remodeled so as to place in reach of all the youth of the state a practical and sufficient common school education. Rush county pays annually to the state school fund $10,000 and receives back but $6,000. Money ($4,000) little better than squandered and diverted from its proper use." That was in the days of the "select schools," many apparently still being doubtful of the methods of the "free" schools. An announcement in the summer of 1861 stated that Miss Celia Winship would open in the basement of the Presbyterian church on the 1st Monday in September, a "select school," the fall session to continue twenty-one weeks, the terms of tuition being as follows: "Spelling, reading and writing, $3 per quarter; higher studies, $4; highest studies, $5." In the spring of

1862 it was announced that Professor Dungan's second term of singing school commences on May 31. "We are informed that a large class has been organized." The Misses E. and N. Allen announced in December, 1863, that in the following January they would open a "select school" in the basement of the Christian church, the same to continue for five months; "common English branches, higher mathematics and Latin and Greek taught. No more than forty scholars admitted." About this same time were being carried the advertisements of Dailey's Writing Academy, "open day and evening—bookkeeping and penmanship—lectures on commercial law twice a week. Room, few doors west of Odd Fellow hall." In January, 1868, it was announced that the third teachers' institute, just adjourned had adopted resolutions urging among other things that the state appropriate more money to the common school fund, "as teachers had to get along on small pay." The resolutions also declared that "the use of tobacco in any form is evidence of moral unfitness for teaching and a sufficient reason for examiners to withhold license." In the summer of 1869 there was carried the advertisement of the Carthage Normal Institute, a school "for the accommodation of those who wish to review the common branches and to obtain the best methods of teaching them," the school to begin September 6 and to continue six weeks. Early in 1870 the school paper had come into being at Rushville, a little newspaper item in February of that year asking the people to "read the *Enterprise*, the weekly published in the school and edited by the students." In the spring of this same year notice was given that "the teachers of Rush county and vicinity will hold a picnic at the fair grounds on May 21." On July 29, 1871, a report of a committee of the Rush County Educational Association recommending the adoption of a uniform series of text-books for use in all the schools of the county was adopted. Complaint was made that sometimes in a school there would be two

or three different texts on the same subject, "making the labor of the teachers much greater." In 1872 it was noted that the teachers of Ripley township had formed a "Lyceum," the object being "the elevation of the schools." In 1873 Professor David Graham was announced as the director of a county normal school to be held in the public school building at Rushville through July and August "to train teachers for their work." For a number of years the Rushville *Weekly Jacksonian* carried an "Educational Column" conducted by Elder Jacob B. Blount, ex-county superintendent of schools, in which all public questions were discussed, including religious, political and educational questions. In 1890 the Rushville *Republican* was conducting a weekly column devoted to the schools of the county, in which matters pertaining to the needs of the schools were set out, errors criticized and much other general information given. The present effective system was gradually being evolved. At the time of the opening of the schools in the fall of 1890 public notice through the newspapers was given that every teacher in the county would be expected to study the "County Manual" and "comply as far as possible with the requirements of the county board." Uniformity of methods was on the way. The advantage of "system" and "team work" was being recognized. And results were being obtained, as witness a newspaper item of September 13, 1892, which stated that "a goodly number of Rush county young ladies and gentlemen will attend the various colleges this winter. This shows that there is a spirit for higher education being cultivated among the young folks." And that spirit is marching grandly on. In 1897 the Indiana state compulsory education law sounded the knell of illiteracy in this state.

CHAPTER XV

The Churches of Rush County

The church ever is in advance of government, such is the impulse of the missionary spirit. It therefore may be taken for granted that formal religious services had been held in various parts of the territory now comprised within the confines of Rush county some time before this county had been organized as a separate civic unit. As has been pointed out in previous chapters there were numerous settlers in the eastern and southeastern part of the county prior to the date of organization and it is undoubted that these settlers had been enjoying, at least periodically, the ministrations of the messengers of the gospel, for the local missionary spirit was strong in those days and the "itinerant" preacher occasionally would be found wherever "two or three" could be gathered together to hear the message he had to bring. In mild weather meetings would be held at a convenient point in the woods at the crossing of the trails and in inclement weather some settler would be found who gladly would open his cabin to such of his widely separated neighbors as would come to hear the gospel upon notice that some missioner was due to be heard in that neighborhood. It was these early meetings in the cabins that have created the confusion regarding statements with relation to the first church in the county, the claim to this distinction being made by several communities in the county. There is a difference, however, between these neighborhood meetings held on the call of the itinerant missioner of the period and a formal church organization with a settled pastor and officers of the church, a definite meeting place and recognized connection with a ruling body, and this difference ought to be taken into account in a consid-

eration of the several claims along this line. However, it is certain that the church was early in evidence. The people would not have had it otherwise. The pioneers of this community were—with an occasional exception to prove the rule—a god-fearing, upright people with proper impulses toward the right and their rules of conduct were based upon the book of discipline of the church of their fathers. While they differed widely and sometimes fiercely in matters of minor interpretation of the Book which was their general guide, the same book guided all and was the foundation rock of the church, whatever the denomination or sect thus represented. And the church was the paramount interest in their lives. As the late John F. Moses wrote concerning the pioneers of Rush county: "That they were a deeply religious people is evidenced by the remarkable fact that they first organized a church before they had set in motion the machinery of their local civil government; and by the further fact that within a year or two after their first settlement they had dotted the country with meeting houses. They were order-loving and law-abiding. Hospitality was part of their religion, and the interests of their neighbors largely their own. Mutually dependent, they were mutually helpful. There was no cabin standing in its little clearing which did not bear the marks of the handiwork of all the men within reach at its building, and they stood as monuments to the feeling of neighborly good will that was then the rule. The more formal and far more selfish usages of our own time might with profit borrow something from the free-handed, hearty and generous spirit that animated the men and women of those older days."

Along this same line the late Rev. Jacob B. Blount, of whom it was written in his day that "probably no man in Rush county is more prominently or more favorably known," commented in a review of the work of the churches in this county written by him more than thirty

years ago, when he said that "the first effort that was made in a new territory usually was to plant the religion which the settlers brought with them, either by the work of some minister who accompanied them or by the citizens themselves. Many times the 'laity' formed themselves into a body and worshiped God according to the doctrine carried with them from their former homes. Many of the old landmarks—the first meeting houses—were the result of this kind of work, erected by the people in the absence of, and without the aid of, the preacher. The primitive houses were of logs planed down or hewed before placed in the building, and as was the house so the worship—in the simplicity and devotion of a humbleness that has long since lost itself in the gaudiness and flourish of the modern temples." Continuing in this strain, Mr. Blount declares that "probably no county in the state can record greater achievements in church work than Rush, nor a greater victory for religion. Religious sentiment and conviction have urged and almost compelled morality of her citizens from her settlement up to the present, until she can boast of the very broadest influence possible of the faith contained in the testimony of the Scriptures. It will not be said too strong when the statement is made that Rush county contains a more universal religious influence than any other county in the state, and according to her population has more professors of religion. This is not claimed because of the superior intelligence of her citizens—of this she does not boast—nor because of deep piety, but because of the persistent effort to establish in the hearts of the people the doctrine of respective church orders. Each seemed to vie with each other and Rush became a theological battlefield in which was fought many hard and long continued battles, the end of which was not particularly the establishment of any particular doctrine or especial religious theory, but to impress the hearers with the fullness and profundity of religious facts and truths. By these discussions many truths were

developed and hundreds of the citizens imbibed them, and at a very early day religious conviction upon one or another of the doctrines overshadowed nearly the entire populace."

A REVIEW OF THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

There are at present in Rush county fifty-six "going" churches, that is, churches that continue to maintain a definite organization. Besides these there are several rural churches that formerly were active bodies but by reason of local influences of one sort and another have been abandoned, the congregation merging with other congregations in contiguous territory or altogether giving up the struggle against altered conditions. The automobile and the creation of a general system of excellent highways throughout the county have caused the abandonment of several of the rural churches, it having been found better to give up the attempt to hold certain rural congregations together in these days of easy and convenient access to stronger churches of the county seat and the several villages of the county. These fifty-six churches are distributed as follows: In the city of Rushville, twelve—Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Baptist (two), Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Church of God, Catholic, African M. E., colored Baptist and Salvation Army; Anderson township, three—Methodist Episcopal, Christian and United Presbyterian at Milroy; Center, three—Center Christian, Little Blue River Church of Christ and United Presbyterian at Mays; Jackson, two—Christian at Sexton and United Brethren at Henderson; Noble, three—Little Flat Rock Christian and the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant at New Salem; Orange, three—Christian at Moscow, Methodist Episcopal at Gowdy and Big Flat Rock Christian; Posey, six—Christian and Methodist Episcopal at Arlington, the Franklin M. E., the Wesleyan M. E., the Blue River Friends and the Hannegan Chris-

tian; Richland, two—the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren; Ripley, seven—the Friends (two), Carthage and Walnut Ridge, the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, United Brethren, African M. E. and colored Baptist at Carthage; Union, seven—Plum Creek Christian, Ben Davis Christian, Fairview Christian, Methodist Episcopal at Falmouth and Methodist Episcopal, Christian and United Presbyterian at Glenwood; Walker, five—Christian and Methodist Episcopal at Manilla, Baptist and Christian Union at Homer and Goddard M. E.; Washington, three—the Christian church at Raleigh, the East Fork Baptist and the Ebenezer Presbyterian.

Regarding the contention concerning the first church organized in Rush county, perhaps there is no better authority along that line than the statements contained in a review of the churches of the county written by the late John F. Moses in 1907, in which it is stated that "a claim has been made that a little congregation formed in 1820 at John Morris's house in what is now Noble township was afterward transferred to Fayetteville (now Orange) and became the foundation for the present Christian church in that village. But Elijah Hackleman's diary gives precedence to the Little Flat Rock Baptist church and says that it grew out of a meeting held in Conrad Sailor's store the second week in April, 1821." Happily, the minute book of this early church has been preserved, and is now one of the priceless possessions of the Rushville public library. The book is in an excellent state of preservation, and its faded blue pasteboard cover and 150 time-stained pages hold the record of the church for a period of nearly ten years, the last entry in it being dated August 20, 1831. Unfortunately the first four pages of the old minute book have been cut out, the marks of the cut pages showing evidence of care having been taken in the mutilation, the purpose of which at this date can only be conjectured but not sat-

GATHERING AT M. E. PARSONAGE, GLENWOOD, ABOUT 1895

isfactorily explained. The inside cover has the familiar name of Conrad Sailor, who was the agent of the state in the creation of Rush county, scribbled on it in ink a couple of times. The minutes open at Page 5 with the continuation line "her stated meetings from the first Saturday in the month to the third." The next paragraph follows: "A request of the brethren on Clifty for help to constitute a church: agree to send Elder John Blades and Brother Abraham Hackleman. Elder John Blades was chosen standing moderator. Adjourned to the third Saturday in November, 1821. (Signed) Robert Thompson, clk. L. F. R. C." The second entry follows: "Saturday, November 17, 1821—The church of Little Flat Rock met agreeable to adjournment and after prayer by Elder John Blades, Brother Benjamin Sailor laid in complaint against himself for rioting and drunkenness and was excluded." A minute dated September 18, 1824, notes that "the committee that was appointed to look out a suitable spot of ground for meeting house, they came forward and reported that they had found a suitable place in the southwest corner of Jacob Hackleman's land, and the church was agreed to the place of ground to build their meeting house upon. The church located two acres of land of the said Hackleman, and the brothers, Conrad Sailor, Elias B. Stone and William Milner to act as trustees in the survey and reception of the deed for said place of land. On motion the church took up the business of building a meeting house. They agreed to build a hewed log meeting house, the size here described: thirty feet in length and twenty-six in width, with a roof of joint shingles, the house to be twelve feet between the sill and plate; the house to be built by subscription and Brother Conrad Sailor to superintend the business." Brevity marks most of the entries in the old book and each minute invariably shows that "brethren of sister churches were invited to seats," and that "a door was opened for the reception of new members." In for-

mal phrase they note the taking in and dismissal of members, the appointment of brethren to admonish the negligent to perform their church duties, complaints of lapses and the citing of offenders before the church. One militant brother was thus haled before that body for "unadvisedly whipping a man in Rushville," and at another time "for wanting to fite." The complainant was his own brother. In several cases the offenders manfully lodged complaints against themselves, mostly for intoxication. A brother, self-accused of "committing the sin of amusing himself in a merry company by frolicking and dancing," professed repentance and the church resolved "to bare with him." Elder Thompson became standing moderator and Abraham Hackleman writing clerk. An entry on August 15, 1822, shows that "$6.18¾ was raised by subscription to pay the necessary expenses of the church for the year 1822." Certainly this was not prodigal. The old church was heated in cold weather by means of a "hearth of brick about four feet square in the center of the house, upon which charcoal was placed and fired up when required. The house was built by the joint efforts of members, who turned out en masse and made nothing else their business until it was completed." Through Elder Thompson's efforts Baptist churches were organized in different parts of the county. "All went on smoothly and swimmingly for about five years, when mutterings and rumblings began to be heard in the distance of the coming storm of the Reformation." In 1828, after consulting with his leading members, Mr. Thompson went to Kentucky to annihilate the new doctrine. Like Saul of Tarsus, he was converted by the way and returned home to champion it and to lead a majority of his members, not very long after, out of the Little Flat Rock church. The old minute book notes (April 2, 1830) the difficulties over matters of doctrine and the division of the church. A little table furnishes the facts in brief form. It enumerates: "Dismissed by letter, 6; Thomp-

son's party, 31; total amount, 55." This would leave only eighteen. On the preceding page it gives "the names of the parties that left us" as follows: John P. Thompson, Priscilla Thompson, Simeon B. Lloyd, Mary Lloyd, Abner Hackleman, Elizabeth Hackleman, Roderick Talbott, Margaret Stephens, William Moor, Rebecca Moor, John Heaton, Hester Heaton, Phoebe Heaton, Thomas Heaton, Margaret Williams, Mary McDaniel, Rebecca Garrison, John McDaniel, Katherine McDaniel, Jacob Coon, Margaret Coon, James Frazee, Katherine Frazee, Ebenezer Thompson, Mahalia Taylor, John Hawkins, Nancy Hawkins, Elizabeth Maple and Elizabeth Moore. The minutes of the next meeting of the old church in May, 1830, use a new title, "the Regular Baptized Church of Christ on Little Flat Rock." John Blades signs as moderator and Thomas Sailor as clerk pro tem. The Thompson faction was granted the use of the church "on the first and fourth Saturdays and Sabbaths of each month" for one year, and there was a settlement for its part of the work done on the new building. On Sunday, May 23, 1830, Elder Thompson organized the Little Flat Rock Christian church. In 1822 he organized a Baptist church in Rushville, whose old brick house of worship long stood on the southeast corner of First and Perkins streets.

Regarding this contention as to historic precedence Mr. Blount's review points out that "whether the organization in the house of the pioneer Morris or the one at Little Flat Rock can claim the honor of first existence is not so vital, since it is not the fact of beginning so much as the fact of development that is important. The Flat Rock has precedence so far as continuity of place is concerned. It began in 1827, under the inspiration of Elder John P. Thompson, who having formed the Flat Rock Association of the Baptist church, when he was brought into the light of the teachings of the Scriptures as urged by Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, B. W. Stone and

others, himself turned to that faith of the Church of Christ and carried his recently constituted Flat Rock Association with him and organized them anew upon 'the Bible and the Bible alone' as the all-sufficient rule of faith and practice. This motto became the battle cry and indeed is the 'shibboleth' of this religious order today. . . . The work so well begun by Elder Thompson was greatly aided by that wonderfully fearless and aggressive pioneer, John O. Kane, who came to this county in 1832."

During the height of his missionary career Alexander Campbell visited this field and was warmly received in Rush county, those here who had accepted his doctrines welcoming him with a feeling almost akin to veneration. One of the families that entertained him during that tour was that of the pioneer Ephraim Frazee, who lived at the eastern edge of Rush county in Noble township and who for years was the "local" preacher in the Christian church at Orange. One of Ephraim Frazee's daughters, Catherine, married Doctor Lindsay and moved to Springfield, Ill., where Vachel Lindsay, the poet, was born. In his "Golden Book of Springfield" Vachel Lindsay, who is a frequent visitor to the old Frazee homestead in Rush county, makes occasional references to Indiana. In an introductory chapter to his main narrative he talks of Alexander Campbell. Ultra modern followers of Campbell, he says, hang in libraries with unlimited pride a certain rembrantesque lithograph of that great man, "an heirloom that is now quite rare, and to be classed in its Southern way, as the spinning wheels and old Bibles of the Mayflower are classed in a Northern way." This lithograph is the enlargement of the engraving of the Richardson biography, but much color and magic have been added. "Out of the darkness emerges a smooth shaven, high-bred, masterful physiognomy more like that of the statesmen who were the fathers of the republic than a member of any priesthood. Campbell's cheeks and eyes are still fired with youth and authority

militant. He has a head bowed with thought, crowned with gray hair, and beneath his chin is the most statesmanlike of cravats, with a peculiarly old-fashioned roll. Thus he must have looked at the height of debate with the infidel. I can never forget the copy of the lithograph that hung over my grandmother's front room fireplace in the patriarchal Frazee farmhouse in Indiana. Under it I heard the proverbs from Campbell every summer from the time I can remember anything. All those sayings were mixed up with stories that came with my people along the old Daniel Boone trail from Kentucky and Virginia. And when the old frame house was new and novel, and most other dwelling houses near were log cabins. Campbell had been a guest received there with breathless reverence. Under that picture I was personally conducted through all the daguerreotypes and records pertaining to the Kentucky pioneers of our blood."

In his review of the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in this county Mr. Blount observed that "the honor of the pioneer work in religious teaching in the county lies between this order of worshippers and the regular Baptists. It cannot be definitely determined which denomination has the precedence. As early as 1821 James Havens preached the Methodist Episcopal faith in the southern part of the county, and at nearly the same period John Linville organized a class in the southeast corner. They mention among their early laborers in the county B. Beggs, James Havens, Joseph Tarkington, William Evans, John Strange, A. Cummins, Allen Wyley, Calvin A. Rutler, B. F. Griffiths, G. K. Hester and others who were indefatigable in their labors to establish the cause. Perhaps the best known, at least the name of widest repute in this county, as well as in other portions of the state, is James Havens..... His strong and vigorous constitution, his profound mental organization and unlimited energy, coupled with an almost unparalleled religious zeal, made him an emphatic 'planter

and waterer' of the young church for which he expended his very best energies." The year that Methodism was introduced into Rushville, Indiana belonged to what was then known as the Missouri Conference, and all the fields of labor that had been formed within the bounds of the state, belonged to the Madison district. In 1824, Rev. John Strange was appointed to the Madison district, and Rev. James Havens was appointed to the Connersville circuit. Sometime during the year, James Havens visited Rushville, formed the first Methodist society and received it into the Connersville circuit as a regular preaching place. The first class was composed of nine members, and John Ally, Sr., was the leader. At the close of this year, Rushville, with a large portion of the surrounding country, was set off in a separate field of labor, with a membership numbering 324. This was the last year that Indiana was included in the Missouri Conference. "In point of numbers," continues Mr. Blount's review, "the Baptists stand third. They established themselves here in a very early period of the county's history, almost if not quite simultaneously with the Methodists. As early as 1821 there was an organization of the people known as the Flat Rock Church. John P. Thompson, who figures in the foregoing, was the founder of that church, and made monthly visits to them. This church established itself in Rushville in 1822, and has the honor of locating the first religious organization in the beautiful capital of Rush county..... There were several organizations of this people at this early date, and nearly every organization had a local preacher. These were greatly aided by Wilson Thompson, John Sparks and George Harlan, from Fayette county..... The split in the Regular Baptist church in Rush county took place in August, 1845, on the ground where the new (1888) church house, erected by the Christian church, near Raleigh now stands. There was at that time a meeting house known as the Zion Church, which belonged to the Whitewater

Association standing on this site. The controversy, which ended in division, began at the East Fork church. Elder Sparks began to advocate conditional salvation and Elder Hatfield, a local preacher for that congregation, opposed with such offensive criticism as to cause Elder Sparks to prefer charges against him, which resulted in the withdrawal of fellowship from Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield appealed to the Whitewater Association for redress and the hearing took place on the date above stated. Wilson Thompson defended Hatfield and David Drummonds supported the church in its action in excluding Hatfield from its fellowship. The ground upon which the house stood belonged to Mrs. Nancy Cook, and she was appealed to as to which party should have possession. She decided in favor of Elder Thompson, whereupon Elder Sparks called upon his friends to know how many would follow him to a grove about one mile south. The trial was held on Friday and Saturday and on Sunday much the larger party went with Elder Sparks to the grove. The rights of property were finally tested in the civil courts, and by a kind of compromise measure East Fork was given to the Sparks party and Zion to the Thompson."

Regarding the Presbyterians Mr. Blount's observations point out that "this order made its first effort in Rushville in January, 1825.... They have never been a very aggressive people, and this fact may account for their not having increased in numbers to a greater extent. Being among the first to plant their faith in the county, they have become identified with all the county's interests .... Among the pioneer preachers of this order one now remains as a tower still, though chiefly in memory. I refer to the venerable D. M. Stewart. No minister in Rush county has done more than he, nor has had a greater interest in the moral and religious growth of society. He has been identified with nearly every measure which looked to the elevation and the protection of society, and for the last fifty years his name has been a household word in the county." (Written in 1888.)

The recollections of Dr. John Arnold also carry some interesting observations regarding some of the earlier ministers and the organization of churches in this county. Of the Rev. N. C. McDill, who began his labors here in 1852, and was for fifty years thereafter a tower of strength in the United Presbyterian church, Doctor Arnold says that he "was in many ways one of the most remarkable men of the Rush county clergy. When he began his labors with Richland church he was a young man of exceedingly delicate health, and it was not supposed, even by the most sanguine, that he could long endure his arduous task." Of James Havens, mentioned above, Doctor Arnold observes that "he was a remarkable man. Possessed of a powerful mind, clear and logical in its deductions, though unpolished by education and uncultured by extensive reading, his earnest convictions, tireless energy and indomitable will exactly fitted him for the wild and new country in which he labored. He was of that heroic type that commanded the respect and won the love of the honest and brave pioneers. . . . He was bold and aggressive, and perhaps even harsh sometimes in his attacks on sin and error, but his honesty of purpose gave to him a success that milder and more polished men failed to attain. His early education was very limited and for a time he felt no need of a higher culture, deeming it unnecessary for a successful exposition of Scripture truths; but a riper experience and wider observation showed him his error, and in after years his character received the polish of extensive reading, and the iron hand of argument, though incased in a velvet glove, had lost none of its pristine power to seize and crush error. With age he became milder and less exacting, more tolerant and compassionate of the mistakes of others, and in his mature Christian character there was much to love and but little to censure." In his published recollections along this line Doctor Arnold further observed that "the pioneer preachers of all denominations endured many hardships

and much labor in proclaiming the gospel in a new and unsettled country; but none could compare in these respects to the Methodist itinerant. With perhaps from twenty to thirty preaching stations to be visited each month, these places being widely scattered through the almost pathless wilderness, no mode of travel except on horseback, through swamps, overflowing streams, and the dense forest—these men necessarily endured danger, suffering and privations that the souls of sinners might be saved. These men were truly moral heroes, whose enthusiastic devotion to their high calling enabled them cheerfully to endure all these trials and to rejoice that they were called to do so. Many a valuable life was sacrificed, but the triumphant spirit felt no regrets." Along this same line Doctor Arnold pointed out that "Wilson Thompson was regarded as the undisputed leader of the Calvanistic Baptists. Originally of meager education, without any of the advantages of literary culture, he became a powerful preacher, even able and willing to defend his views against the assaults of all opponents. He was extremely popular in his own denomination, but like all agressive and able men, was proportionately unpopular with those whose favorite theological ideas he attacked. He was to the Regular Baptists what James Havens was to the Methodists, and John O'Kane to the Disciples. John Sparks and George Harlan were able expounders of their doctrines, but did not possess that combative spirit which never omitted an opportunity of attacking the supposed errors of other denominations."

In his observations concerning the organization of the Carthage Meeting of Friends Doctor Arnold concluded that "the Society of Friends has ever been distinguished for its unswerving advocacy of temperance, education and the rights of man. They were far in advance of all other denominations in their conscientious, consistent and earnest opposition to slavery." Of John O'Kane, who first made his appearance in Rush county

in 1832, and whose name, together with that of John P. Thompson, is inseparably connected with the history of the Christian church in this section of the state, Doctor Arnold notes that "he was a splendid specimen of a man physically, tall, erect, dignified, with a broad, high forehead. He was eloquent, argumentative, persuasive and sarcastic. He possessed a kind of magnetism that swayed the minds of his congregations in a wonderful manner, and he opened the way that made the advance of the other leaders of the reform easy." From the older chronicles it also is noted that John Morrow was a zealous preacher, and at times strong. His elocution was not very fluent, but his strong common sense made him very acceptable to his congregation. He had but one fault; he carried no watch, and sometimes, in his zeal, would forget the time of day. While Oliver H. Smith was a candidate for Congress, he met Father Morrow and several other Methodist preachers at Conwell's store, in Decatur county. They were on their way to conference. Their horses were feeding, dinner not ready and they took a short walk to the spring, under the shade of some spreading elms. Father Morrow proposed that Smith should make a speech. The motion was seconded by all the preachers, and the candidate addressed them for about two hours, with as much sound as if he had been speaking to thousands. At the close Father Morrow remarked that he liked the speech, but it was a little too long. "Ah, Father Morrow, I thought it was my last chance to punish you a little for what I have suffered under your long sermons," said Mr. Smith. The other preachers smiled, and he was told the remark was like seed sown on good ground.

James Havens was called by Oliver H. Smith, who knew him well, the Napoleon of the Methodist preachers of Indiana. "He seemed to be made for the very work in which he was engaged," was Smith's observation. "He had a good personality, a strong physical formation, expanded lungs, a clear and powerful voice, reaching to the

verge of the camp ground, the eye of the eagle, and both a moral and personal courage that never quailed. His powers as a preacher were of a very high order. The great characteristic of Mr. Havens as a preacher was his good common sense. He could distinguish his audience so as not to throw his pearls before swine. He could feed his babes with the 'milk of the Word,' and hurl the terrors of the law at old sinners." The sculptured face of James Havens on the strong but simple monument which marks his grave in East Hill cemetery is its own perpetual commentary on the vigor of this pioneer preacher. The sculptor's deeply graven lines show something of the rugged power that characterized the labors of the missioner, and are their own continuing memorial.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE INDIVIDUAL CHURCHES

In compiling this chapter relating to the churches of Rush county an effort has been made to obtain specific information regarding each and every church in the county. Inquiries have been made in competent quarters seeking details of organization and development of each of the congregations. Some of these inquiries met with prompt and helpful responses. Others have been wholly ignored. With the material at hand the compilers have endeavored to give as comprehensive a review as possible of the church field in Rush county. Under the circumstances this review is admittedly incomplete. No doubt also its accuracy in places is open to criticism. This is admitted without apology. The limitations of time in the compilation of such a work as this precludes further research. In most cases where the criticism possibly may lie a just conception of the situation would reveal the fault to be due to failure to supply the definite information sought. This, however, as it may be; an effort has been made to present such details as may be informative to future generations, and if the following pages shall serve some future historian as a basis for further and

more comprehensive research their mission will have been accomplished.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

The Main Street Christian Church at Rushville has had a continuous organization since May 23, 1830, when Elder John P. Thompson, whose activities in the early field here have been noted, began to preach to those at Rushville who had espoused the cause he then was so vigorously promoting in this section, but it was some time before a church building was erected and a definite organization effected. Among those who helped in this cause at Rushville were Joel Wolfe and William B. Flinn, who kept alive the movement and on August 15, 1841, under the leadership of Elder John O'Kane the congregation formally was organized with twenty-four charter members. On March 30, 1844, Joel Wolfe, George H. Caldwell and Reuben D. Logan were appointed trustees with a view to buying a lot for the erection of a house of worship, but conditions arose which deferred the plans of the little congregation, and it was not until six years later, in 1850, that a meeting house was built, the building committee having been William Lockridge, Amon Johnson, Samuel Barber and William B. Flinn. This was under the continued ministrations of Elder O'Kane, who in 1852, was succeeded by Elder George Campbell, who served at a salary of $300 a year. Among the later pastors were J. R. Frame, David B. Simpson, Benjamin Franklin, "Billy" Wilson, Joseph Lucas, Daniel Franklin, Rolla B. Henry, Thomas J. Murdock, L. L. Pinkerton, John Shackleford, Land, Pritchard, Downey, VanBuskirk, Conner, Brewer, Gilbert and others whose names in other days were familiar in the councils of the Christian church. The Rev. John H. McNeil, who was called in 1888, did much toward the work of organizing the congregation along its present progressive lines. He served as pastor for four years, and it was under his di-

rection that the Christian Endeavor Society was organized, and a general impetus given to the departmental work of the church. It also was under his direction that the present handsome church edifice was erected in 1893-94, at a cost of $30,000, and was dedicated on February 4, 1894. The present pastor is the Rev. L. E. Brown, and all departments of the work of the church are reported in a flourishing condition.

The Plum Creek Christian Church—The Plum Creek Christian Church, in the northeast corner of Union township, was organized in December, 1833, at a little neighborhood meeting of the settlers holding this faith, among these being included the families of Martin Hood, Baldwin Coppage, William Scruggs, William Gordon, William Davis, Davis Rich, William Cult, Aaron Mock and Ellis Fox. For ten or twelve years after the organization of this society of Christians meetings were held for praise and worship in the homes of the respective members, but in the year 1844 or 1845, a church building was erected near Shawnee creek at a point a little less than two miles northeast of the present church. This building sufficed the congregation until about the year 1874, when a desire for a new location arose, the leading spirits in the movement being John T. McMillin, John E. Smith, Charles Ertle, Philip Ertle, Henry Hall, Jesse Kirkpatrick, James H. Hays and John T. Hinchman, and this movement resulted in the purchase of the old Methodist Episcopal church frame building which stood on the site of the present Plum Creek church, and this building continued to answer the needs of the congregation until about 1909, when it was felt that a new and modern edifice was required. This feeling developed until at a meeting of the congregation, on August 8, 1911, a committee, consisting of Willet L. Hall, W. H. McMillin and D. T. Kirkpatrick, was appointed to let the contract and superintend the erection of a new building. John A. Gordon and E. A. Billing constituted the committee to solicit

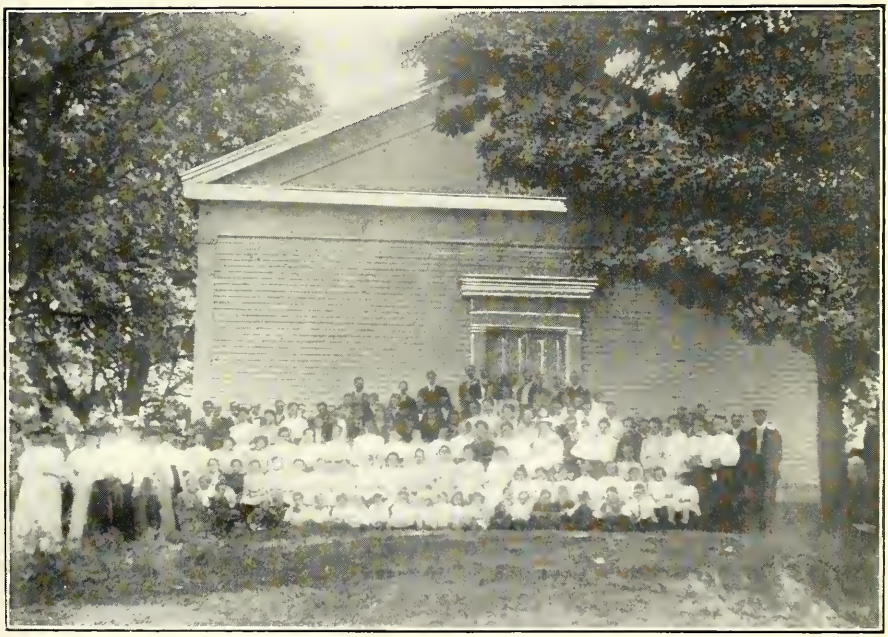
funds for the building and George H. Myer was appointed treasurer of the fund. Early in the fall of 1912, the new edifice was completed, and the dedicatory services were held on December 8, 1912, Brother Rains officiating. This new church is a modern brick edifice, the ground floor consisting of assembly room, baptistry, choir space and gallery, the basement containing hot air furnace, well and pump, kitchen and toilet rooms. The edifice is lighted by electricity, and its decorations are in keeping with the other modern appointments. Upon the erection of the little pioneer church on Shawnee creek back in the '40s, there was some trouble in securing the services of a settled pastor, and for a time the Methodists occupied the church, conducting services there for about three years. Some of the pioneer ministers of the Plum Creek congregation were Butler K. Smith, Gabriel McDuffie, Samuel Hendricks, Jacob Daubenspeck, Drury Holt, John B. New, Henry R. Pritchard, George Campbell, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Franklin, Samuel Harshour and Charles Blackman. Some of the later ministers are Aaron Walker, Noah Walker, J. B. Blount, Joseph Franklin, A. W. Conner, James Parsons, Elder Treat, E. B. Schofield, A. L. Crim, J. Walter Carpenter, L. E. Murray, A. Burns, Albert Brown, I. N. Grisso and the present pastor, the Rev. F. P. Smith. The Plum Creek Christian Church has a membership of 175, and a Sunday school enrollment of 200. The trustees of the church are E. A. Billing, D. T. Kirkpatrick and W. H. McMillin; elders, Willet L. Hall, Luther Nixon and W. H. McMillin; deacons, Elbert Gordon, Eddie Myer, Aaron Kennedy and Thomas Logan; treasurer, Will Whitton; usher, W. H. McMillin, and secretary and clerk, W. H. Fry. The church has two auxiliaries: the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and the Aid Society, both of which are doing an active and useful work. Omer Hall is the superintendent of the Sunday school; assistant, Jesse Brooks; chorister, Charles Hires; secretary,

Russell Rees; assistant, Stella Carson; second assistant. W. H. McMillin, and all departments of the work of the church are reported in flourishing condition.

The Ben Davis Christian Church in Union township is one of the historic old churches of the county, having rendered more than ninety years of active and continuous service in the neighborhood of which it long has been the social center. This was one of the early church organizations in this part of the state, having been organized on June 20, 1829, as the Union Baptist Church, with the following charter members: Martin Hood, Rhoda Hood, George Hittle, Michael Furry, Hiram Westover, Mary Morgan, Ann Ging, Susan Watson, Barbara Watson, McCormack Zion, Mary Zion, Andrew Gilson, Susanna Hittle, Susanna McMillin, Polly Newhouse, James Hinchman, Moab Matthews, Jacob Daubenspeck, Francis Wright, John Furry, John Miller, Minerva Westover, Elizabeth Daubenspeck, William Watson, Rosanna Watson, Mary Hittle, Margaret Hinchman, Jane Gilson, Mary Gray and Nancy Hinchman. In 1832, this congregation reorganized as the Church of Christ and the pioneer congregation enjoyed the ministration of several of the pioneer ministers of the Christian church whose service was extended into this section of the state, but a confusion or loss of the early minutes of the congregation make it impossible to supply a complete list of these. Beginning in the '60s there was a succession of the strong ministers of this time and place, including such men as the Rev. Benjamin Reeve, the Rev. George Campbell, the Rev. Henry R. Prichard and the Rev. Mr. Shaw. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. H. R. Hosier, under whose ministrations the work of the congregation is reported to be flourishing, the membership numbering 150, with a Sunday school having an average attendance of about thirty-five. The missionary society has forty-four members and other auxiliaries to the work of the church are the Mission Band Society and the Light Bear-

ers Society. The current officers of the church are as follows: Elders, Oscar Rees and Charles Foster; deacons, John W. Mauzy, Walter Gray, J. E. Wynn and Guy Bussell; clerk, Jesse W. Peters; treasurer, Elwood Kirkwood. The little log building which served as a meeting house for this congregation following its organization presently gave way to one of a bit more pretentious character, and this was succeeded by the present church building, which was dedicated by the Rev. J. K. Frame on June 8, 1853.

The Fairview Christian Church was organized in the year 1843, with a membership of forty, including such prominent residents of the Fairview neighborhood as William Shawhan and family, John Thrasher, Sr., and family, W. W. Thrasher and family, Josiah Piper and family, Jacob Parish and family, John Bates and family, Samuel Shortridge and family, Donovan Groves and Ephraim Clifford. Prior to the formal organization of this congregation William Shawhan had, in 1842, given a plot of ground near Fairview on the Rush county side of the dividing line between Rush and Fayette counties with the understanding that a building to be used for church purposes should be erected thereon and in the following year, upon the formal organization of the congregation, these terms were complied with, the first board of trustees of the church being Ephraim Clifford, John Thrasher, Sr., and Jacob Parish, with the following elders: Donovan Groves, William Shawhan and John Thrasher. The frame building erected at that time supplied the needs of the congregation until 1872, in which year it was replaced by a substantial brick building of one room, which was dedicated by the Rev. Daniel Franklin, the elders of the congregation at that time having been W. W. Thrasher, Henry Lucas and Ezekiel Parish. In 1906 this building was remodeled, a vestibule, belfry and other improvements being added, and it was rededicated on September 26, of that year by the Rev. Mr. Burkhart.



SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT OLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ARLINGTON

of Connersville, the trustees at that time having been Harley Wikoff, James Rees and Robert Saxon. Of these Messrs. Wikoff and Rees are still serving, Erban B. Vickery being the third member. The first pastor of the Fairview Christian Church was the Rev. Arthur Miller, the successors in this pastoral relation including Bird Byfield, John O'Kane, John Longley, Samuel K. Houshour, John P. Thompson, Benjamin Reeves, Peter Wiles, Jacob Daubenspeck, George Campbell, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel V. VanBuskirk, A. R. Benton, John A. Campbell, Eugene Schofield, I. S. Hughes, Barzilla Blount, J. B. Blount, Henry R. Pritchard, Walter Tingley, John Thomas, S. W. Pearcy, A. W. Conner, M. V. Yokum, G. C. Waggoner, William Gard, J. L. Parsons, J. H. O. Smith (1882), W. A. Hopkins, James Connor, S. M. Hawthorne (1906), Charles Schultz (1910), Emery Kuhn (1911), N. D. Webber (1912), Elmer Oldham (1913-14), and the Rev. G. F. Powers, who was installed in 1915, and is still serving as resident pastor, preaching half time for the Fairview congregation. The congregation numbers 250, and maintains a Sunday school with an enrollment of eighty or more, Glen Smelser, superintendent, and Erban Vickery, assistant. The attendance so frequently exceeds the capacity of the present edifice that the congregation is planning for additional room.

The Christian Church at Arlington was organized in September, 1835, by Elder Gabriel McDuffie, at a meeting held at the dwelling of John Six, in the vicinity of the village then called Burlington, those subscribing their names to the articles of association being Thomas Collins, who was chosen deacon; Delilah Collins, Gabriel McDuffie, Priscilla McDuffie, John Six, Polly Six, Thomas Brent (a minister), Mrs. Thomas Brent, Obediah Meredith, Nancy Meredith, Jeremiah Gard, Mrs. Jeremiah Gard, Elizabeth Allender, Mahala Jackson, Elizabeth Williams, Christina Beckner, Elizabeth Collins and Polly Collins. For seven years or until the first meeting house

was erected, this little congregation held meetings in the houses of its members, in barns or in the grove, according to occasion "and as permitted by the weather." Then in 1842, a church building was erected on the site now occupied by the grade school in Arlington. This little church building was of undressed material and was used by the congregation for ten years, or until the growth of the membership necessitated a larger chapel, and in 1852 a new building was erected. This building was erected almost entirely without the expenditure of money, logs having been subscribed by some; hauling by some, and sawing and other services by others. The building was 25x30 feet in dimension, and in it there was visible no dressed timber save the pulpit and the seats. It was voted a great improvement over the old building, "solid, handsome and roomy." The first minute book of this congregation has been lost, but on page 1 of the book used from 1835 to 1890, there is a copy of the old articles of association, and a roster of those who subscribed to the same. Apparent lapses in the record leave some points in doubt, but what is thought to be a practically complete list of those who have served the Arlington congregation in a ministerial capacity has been made out, including Daniel Franklin, J. B. Blount, Walter S. Tingley, J. P. Finley, J. M. Land, A. I. Hobbs, Knowles Shaw, Henry R. Pritchard, Benjamin F. Reeve, Butler K. Smith, Walter S. Campbell, Drury Holt, Lafayette Thomas, Elder Murdock, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Franklin, Jacob Daubenspeck, James Matthews, Willis Storms, George Campbell, D. R. VanBuskirk, Milton B. Hopkins, Elder Blackman, James Smith, B. M. Blount and others whose names are not recorded, the new book opening in 1890, when Walter S. Smith was pastor, his successors being William A. Gard, C. A. Riley, W. F. Folks, C. A. Johnson, J. C. Hall, A. W. Conner, B. L. Allen, Harvey W. McKane, W. H. Willoughby, Alfonso Burns, Erastus W. Conner, John B. Bare, David L. Milligan, Mrs. J. A. Bennett, A. M.

Hootman, C. C. Perrin, G. I. Hoover (district evangelist,) W. T. Crawley, G. H. Lawton and the present pastor, the Rev. O. Ross Keran. The present handsome church edifice was begun under the pastorate of the Rev. Alfonso Burns, the corner stone having been laid on July 4, 1909, and was dedicated on May 1, 1910, the Rev. Erastus W. Conner then being pastor. This building cost, exclusive of the site, which the church owned, and also exclusive of the bell and certain other furnishings and equipment, $16,000, and is one of the county's most substantial church buildings. In 1920 the church elected to erect a parsonage on a lot adjacent to the church, and a committee consisting of Frank Offutt, John A. Nelson and Arthur C. Lee raised about $5,000 to this end, the parsonage thus being paid for when completed. The Arlington Christian Church has a membership of about 350, with a Sunday school of about 125, and the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and the Helping Hand Society are valuable auxiliaries to the work of the church, all departments of which are making progress.

The East Street Christian Church of Carthage was organized in May, 1895, with the following charter members: John Siler and wife, D. W. Kirkwood and wife, James Souder and wife, Oren Souder and wife, Jefferson Kennedy and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sebrest, D. M. Michael, Mrs. Mary C. Hinton, Mrs. Conrad Kiser, Mrs. M. T. Lovett, Mrs. T. Benton Henley and Mrs. William Dill. William Gard was the first pastor, and until a church building was erected in the fall of that year services were held in the old Newsom hall. The church on East street was dedicated on October 13, 1895. The successive pastors of this church, following Mr. Gard, have been F. J. Hall, W. L. Willoughby, Jacob Hall, Omar Hufford, M. V. Foster, Carl Berry, William Evans, Ira P. Harbaugh, D. E. Hanna and the present pastor, the Rev. Frank W. Sumner. The church has a growing Bible school, and all departments of work are reported to be in flourishing condition.

The Sexton Christian Church has had an effective organization since the spring of 1914, when the old Anti-Means Baptist church building was moved from its historic site about two miles distant and placed on a new foundation at Sexton. Trustees were elected and during that summer a Sunday school was held in the building. In September of that year the Rev. G. I. Hoover, evangelist of the Eastern Indiana district, held a series of meetings in the church, which resulted in the accession of sixty members, and on the final day of the series the house of worship was dedicated to the uses of the congregation, which was organized by the election of a full complement of officers, O. C. Thompson and J. L. Lewkirk being the first elders. This church has had in round numbers one hundred members, and is well supported by its Sunday school, its Ladies' Aid Society and its Woman's Missionary Society. Four pastors have served the church, namely: The Rev. G. I. Hoover, of Indianapolis, for three years; Moody Edwards, now a missionary in Mexico, two years; Lyman Hoover, a student of Butler College, one year, and Walter Crawley, of Laurel, the present pastor. Following are the officers of the church: Elders—J. L. Newkirk, O. C. Thompson and Carl Grubbs; deacons, S. D. Kirkpatrick, Ode Winkler, Will Wright, George Kindell and Harry Land; trustees, S. D. Kirkpatrick, George Kindell and E. W. Kiser; treasurer, Carl Grubbs; clerk, O. C. Thompson; superintendent of the Sunday school, O. C. Thompson; president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. V. T. Longfellow; president of the Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. M. L. Pratt.

Center Christian Church was originally organized as a Free Will Baptist church, at a meeting held in 1837, in John Walker's barn on the farm now (1921) owned by John Kirkpatrick, the leaders being a little colony of settlers in that vicinity who had come here from Wilkes county, North Carolina. The first minister of this pioneer congregation was John Walker and among the other

charter members were Iley Reeves, William Walker, Thomas Stanley, John Felty, Hiram Bitner and wife, Rebecca Hamilton, Claracy Mock, John Clark, Rebecca Clark, James Clark, Betsey Death, Deser Hall, Dan Bailis, Liddy Bailis, John Death, Sarah Bowles, Polly Hill, Harrison Hall and wife. About the year 1840, the congregation divided over differences in views regarding foreordination, and Alexander Campbell's followers continued to worship at the Walker barn for twelve years, at the end of which time Stephen Wandle donated a tract of ground upon which to erect what is known as the old Center church, about a mile and a quarter south of the present edifice in section 30, township 15, range 10. The next building was erected in 1861, on the site of the present building. It was under course of erection when the Civil war was declared, and J. R. Henry, who was working on the building, is still living to tell how he climbed down from the roof to enlist his services in behalf of the Union. In 1920 the church was completely remodeled and is now one of the best rural churches in the county. The present membership of Center Christian Church is about 250. Able ministers have served this congregation and good work is being done in all departments.

The Church of Christ at Little Blue River in Center township was organized on March 1, 1830, by Elders James Smith, Jacob Daubenspeck, McCormick Zion, James Conner and George Hittle, the charter membership of the congregation including George W. Leisure, Drury Holt, Nathan Leisure, Sarah Leisure, Henry Haywood, Winifred Haywood, Lucinda Leisure, Maria Porter, Catherine Porter, Sarah Holt, James Hinton, Elizabeth Hinton, Benjamin Kendall, Julia Kendall and others who came in from time to time until a considerable congregation had been organized. This congregation continued to worship in a house erected for the purpose on the east line of Posey township, until 1869, in which year a parcel of ground was secured by George W.

Leisure and Benjamin Kendall from Alfred T. Morris, the same being deeded to Messrs. Leisure and Kendall as trustees of the Church of Christ at Little Blue River. The church building, erected there in 1869, was maintained as a house of worship by the congregation until the fall of 1907, when certain members of the congregation, desirous of introducing innovations into the ancient form of service, organized themselves into what has since been known as the Hannegan Christian Church, and denied the use of the house to those who still persisted in recognizing no name than that of the Church of Christ at Little Blue River, which had been the official name of the church since the time of its organization in 1830. Those who objected to the innovations met for a time in the homes of members and in the neighborhood school house until in the spring of 1908, when they caused to be erected a house of worship about one mile north of the old church in Center township, and there have since worshiped, continuing to bear the name of the Church of Christ at Little Blue River. The early minutes of the Hannegan congregation seem to have been lost, the first record of officers of the church being in 1862, when William M. Downey, George W. Leisure and Jacob Cross were elders and Thomas Ayers and Benjamin Kendall, deacons. In 1879, there is a minute of the resignation of George W. Leisure and Benjamin Kendall as trustees, and of the election as their successors of John Leisure, James Gray and Henry Leisure. The present officers of the Church of Christ at Little Blue River are as follows: Elders, Jesse A. Leisure and John P. Downey; deacons, Harry R. Leisure and P. F. Linville; trustees, Harry R. Leisure and P. F. Linville. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. J. L. Hatfield, of Owensburg, who has been ministering to the congregation on the third Sabbath of each month since in January, 1918. Among the early ministers of this historic old church were Daniel Franklin, Jacob Daubenspeck, Drury Holt, Jacob B.

Blount, B. M. Blount, J. C. Hall, William Gard, E. B. Schofield, A. W. Harvey and S. D. Baker. The church has a membership of thirty and a Bible school is maintained with an enrollment of twenty-five or more, John P. Downey, leader.

The Hannegan Christian Church, above referred to, maintains itself as the parent organization, with a present membership of about 140, and a Sunday school enrollment of about seventy-five. The Rev. Eugene Lewis, of Clarksburg, is the present pastor, preaching on alternative Sundays. The elders of the church are George Adams, Henry Addison, Scott Ward and Chester Addison; deacons, O. C. Leisure, Dayton Stewart, Oliver Haywood, Gilbert Cooley; trustees, William Leisure and Orville Stewart; Sunday school superintendent, Chester Addison. This church bears its present name from the fact that many years ago there was a postoffice at that point, called Hannegan and the church at that place became popularly known as the Hannegan church instead of the Little Blue River church, and has since maintained that name.

The Christian Church at Milroy dates practically from about the year 1840, when a number of persons in the village and vicinity who professed that faith began to hold household meetings from time to time, but it was not until about ten years later that a formal organization was effected with a charter membership of twenty-four persons, including Mrs. Samuel Barber, Hugh C. Smith and wife, Austin K. Smith, Eli Elstun and wife, Abbie Rardin, William Benton, William Mount and wife, Nathan Tompkins and wife, Nathan Ballinger and wife and Senaca and Nancy Smith. The first pastor of this flock was the Rev. John B. New, who was succeeded in turn by Jacob Wright, Benjamin Reeve, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Franklin, George Campbell, Robert Sellers, Henry Pritchard, Love H. Jameson, George Hicks, Samuel K. Hoshour, H. H. McKane, A. J. Hobbs, A. W. Con-

ner, O. F. Hargue, Jacob Blount, John A. Roberts, James Grant, T. E. Andrews, B. F. Treat, G. W. Campbell, D. R. VanBuskirk, Jacob Vincent, Joseph Taylor, C. A. Brady, W. F. Folks, W. B. Bartle, R. B. Givens, D. H. Patterson, M. O. Foster, W. H. Oldham, H. F. Phillippe, Thomas H. Adams, W. R. Cady and the Rev. Dr. Reubelt Pearcy, the present pastor. The congregation erected their first church building in 1851, a substantial structure, which endured the tests of time and the needs of the congregation until 1916, when the present handsome modern edifice was erected, one of the most attractive church buildings in the county. The various departments of the work of this church are well organized and progress is reported along all lines.

The Christian Church at Manilla was organized on "the Saturday before the fourth Lord's day," September, 1859, under the ministerial direction of the Rev. Daniel Franklin, who served the congregation as their first pastor, the following names being attached to the articles of association: Mrs. Zach Westerfield, Mrs. Alexander, James Hill and wife, Mrs. Frances Hill, J. J. Inlow and wife, Japhet Thomas, Alonzo Swain and wife, John A. Spurrier and wife, Isaac Inlow, Mrs. Louisiana Inlow and Mrs. Catherine Trees. The congregation, in 1860, erected a church building which was dedicated by the Rev. Butler K. Smith. This church was extensively remodeled in 1900, and in 1915 a baptistry was erected. In 1917 the church building underwent another remodeling, which amounted practically to a rebuilding of the edifice along somewhat more modern lines, and is now a handsome and commodious edifice. The membership of the Manilla Christian Church is stated to be 181, and all departments of the work of the church are reported to be in a flourishing condition, excellent progress being made under the present pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Mars. Among others who have served this congregation, besides those mentioned, are James Lucas, A. I. Hobbs, T. J.

Murdock, Samuel and David Mathews, J. W. Farrell, H. R. Pritchard, John Brazelton, J. M. Canfield, Chester Bartholomew, J. L. Parsons, W. S. Campbell, W. S. Smith, J. A. Roberts and H. H. Neslage.

The Christian Church at Raleigh was organized about 1870 under the leadership of Rev. Charles Blackman. The church was reorganized in 1885 and the following members of the old organization became the charter members of the new: Margaret Burgess, Rachel Black, J. P. Bales, Sarah Bales, Rhoda Bunker, Caroline Brown, Permelia Blount, Sarah Canady, Elizabeth Canady, David Canady and wife, Elizabeth, Eliza Canady, Editha Crawford, Mary A. Dyer, Sarah Edgar, Grace Fink, Clarissa Gay, John Herron, Retta Helms, Savannah Loder, Jennie Miles, Minerva Price, John and Mary Redding, William and Amanda Rich and Ellen Prine. Meetings were held in the township hall at Raleigh until the present church building was erected in 1887. The Rev. J. B. Blount was the first regular pastor of the new organization and the succeeding pastors have been J. A. Thomas, O. P. Snodgrass, Rev. Bartell, Brazilla Blount, Rev. Sheritt, Rev. Stevens, R. B. Givens, T. H. Kuhn, Carl Berry, H. J. Buchanan, E. H. Clifford, G. E. Scott, B. L. Allen, E. S. Lewis and the present pastor, the Rev. G. F. Powers. The church has a membership of 110 and the Sunday school an enrollment of 175.

The Little Flat Rock Christian Church in Noble township had its beginning, as set out in the introduction of this chapter, in 1830, when Elder Thompson led his Baptist flock there into the Christian fold. In the little log meeting house erected by the congregation shortly after its organization, and which has been described, services were held until the summer of 1846, when the congregation erected a better and larger meeting house, on the site of the present church building, and this edifice served until 1869, when a new church was erected, which served until the present modern and substantial building

was erected in 1920. To mention the ministers who have served this congregation would but repeat the names of those already mentioned, whose names have been made familiar in the Christian communion throughout this part of the state. The congregation is numerically strong and spiritually active, and is carrying on in this generation the work so long ago undertaken there by the fathers of that community, and which has never lagged during all the years. A vigorous Sunday school and an earnest Christian Endeavor Society aid in the work of the church, and the Woman's Missionary Society and other aids to the pastor are equally vigorous and enthusiastic.

The Big Flat Rock Christian Church in Orange township was one of the congregations organized by Elder Gabriel McDuffie, whose missionary activities hereabout in pioneer days did so much to add to the strength of his cause in that day. This church was organized in April, 1851, and has been maintained ever since, a strong influence for good in the community it serves. The congregation has a substantial house of worship and the several departments of the work of the church are alive to the needs of the day.

The Christian Church at Homer was organized on December 6, 1886, and the early pastors of the church included such names as W. Campbell, J. Z. Taylor, J. L. Parsons, E. B. Schofield, Jacob Blount, Walter Smith and others whose names already have been made familiar to the readers of this chronicle. The Homer congregation have an excellent meeting house and from the very beginning of the organization have been active in maintaining the cause to which they are devoted, all departments of the work of the church being reported in flourishing condition. There also is a well-organized Christian church at Moscow.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Carthage Meeting of Friends—In the history of Ripley township presented in a previous chapter reference is

made to the early settlement in that township of a colony of Friends, who had come into this section of the then new state of Indiana, seeking an escape from the incubus of slavery, which had settled upon their own state of North Carolina. It was in 1821 that Joseph Henley, of North Carolina, in company with Robert Hill, of Richmond, Ind., on a prospecting tour, purchased land on the east side of Blue river in this county, perhaps the first in the limits of Carthage Meeting. In the years until 1829 or 1830, the land was rapidly taken up by families of Friends, among these being the following: Jesse Hill, John Clark, Thomas Henley, Luke Newsom, Jonathan Pierson, Henry Newby, Abraham Small, Elias Henley, Tristram Coggshall, Henry Henley, John Newby, Hezekiah Henley, William Binford, Jonathan Jessup, John Winslow and others. In 1827, a Preparation Meeting was established at Walnut Ridge, on the west side of Blue river, and all these Friends made that their "religious home" until 1839, when a request was sent in to Walnut Ridge, which had now become a Monthly Meeting, from these Friends on the east side, asking for the establishment of a Preparatory Meeting to be known as Carthage, also for the appointment of a committee to assist in the selection of a suitable location for the meeting house. This committee reported in favor of granting the request and suggested the northwest corner of Joseph Henley's and the northeast corner of John Clark's farms as a suitable place for grounds to be used for school and meeting purposes, and in 1840 deeds from these landowners stated that "for love and the better maintenance of society we transfer this ground to the trustees in succession of said body." Soon afterward a good frame house with two rooms, connected by sliding shutters, was erected. This served the congregation until 1866, when its capacity was doubled by building on the west. This building then served until 1881, when the present substantial brick structure was erected, the Endeavor room on the north

being added some years later. These facts with relation to Carthage Meeting have been furnished by Owen S. Henley, who also has made a record of the following "charter" members of the Meeting: Herman Allen and family, William Binford and family, Tristram Coggshall and family, John Clark and family, Mary and Anna Draper, Jesse Hill, Joseph Henley and family, Thomas Henley and family, Henry Henley and family, Elias Henley and family, Hezekiah Henley and family, Thomas Jessup and family, Jonathan Jessup and family, William Johnson, Richard Johnson and family, John Morris and family, Henry Macy, Francis B. Macy and wife, John Newby and family, Henry Newby and family, Luke Newsom and family, Nathan Overman and family, Jonathan Pearson and family, Abraham Small and family, Eli Stratton and family, Jonathan Stratton and family, C. Barnabas Springer, Sarah Small and family, Sarah Thornburg and family, Simeon Wiltsie and family, Levi Stratton and family and John Winslow and family. Education claimed the very early attention of these Friends and the action taken by the Carthage Meeting with respect to a local school is set out in the chapter relating to schools elsewhere in this work. That the influence of this school was strong and effectual is attested by the statement made by Mr. Henley that no fewer than ninety teachers "have gone out from Carthage Meeting and taught longer or shorter periods of time. Eternity can only reveal what this influence has been." Farther on in his review of the history of Carthage Meeting Mr. Henley observes that "in the migration of Friends from the South a number of colored families came with or soon followed them.... The Friends gave them the privileges of their schools and many of their children acquired a good education. These families also were links in the chain of activities that Friends and others assumed on the 'underground railroad,' and many a poor fugitive found liberty and safety by way of the Carthage route to

Canada. The sentiment against slavery was so strong that in 1857 Henry Henley opened a 'free-labor' store in the town, but the scarcity and difficulty in securing goods was so great that the enterprise was abandoned in a year or two. The Meeting was so well united on the slavery question that no difficulty whatever arose. Temperance of the members seemed to be a 'loaded' question, and differences as to procedure arose, but no serious friction occurred and all are united in rejoicing at the great victory achieved. Carthage Meeting has always arisen to meet the public needs. Two Friends, John Clark and Henry Henley, laid out the town of Carthage in 1834. Henry Henley was the first postmaster and other Friends to hold the office were Francis B. Macy, John A. Hunnicutt, Lizzie Connaway and Enos Coffin. Friends holding the office of township trustee were Henry Henley, David Marshall, Owen S. Henley, Jesse M. Stone, Joseph Publow, Cyrus B. Cox, Aaron O. Hill and Jesse Henley. Jesse M. Stone has been county auditor; Benjamin Hill joint representative and director of the state prison (south); Rowland H. Hill joint senator; William J. Henley, appellate judge. The public schools have nearly always had one or more Friends on the board of trustees, such as William Bundy, Owen S. Hill, Joseph L. Hubbard, Walter P. Henley and others. The Meeting has conducted tent meetings at different points during past years, Sabbath schools in school houses, etc., and had a part in all church union activities. The first minister recorded was William Binford—possibly recorded in Walnut Ridge Monthly Meeting—David Marshall, Jared P. Binford, Henry C. Aydelott, Mary N. Henley, Rhoda M. Hill and Herschel Folger. Robert Knight and William J. Thornburg came with sojourning minutes at different periods. Ministers coming in with removal certificates were Sarah J. Hill, Mary A. Huestis and Keturah Miles. Elwood Scott was the first pastor under the system introduced about 1881, succeeded by Mary Nich-

ols, Thomas W. Woodward and others for short terms; Alpheus Trueblood, Charles O. Whitely, J. Edgar Williams, Harry Hole, Fred Lebert and Albert J. Furstenberger. Charles S. Winslow is a resident minister. Bible school work was organized from 1845 to 1850. There seems to have been opposition to holding it in the meeting house, and the school house was used, two classes only organized. Teachers for adults were William Johnson, David Marshall and Joseph W. Young; primary class, Amanda Thornburg, Ann Henley, Jemima Henley and others. About the year 1860 the school was removed to the church, rapidly grew in numbers, and was well organized along standard lines. Christian Endeavor has claimed the attention of the Meeting with varying success as the generations come and go. Missionaries sent out were as follows: Lizzie Hare, to Mexico in 1894; Rupert and Helen Stanley, to China in 1914." This report of Mr. Henley's reviews also the work of Carthage Meeting during the time of America's participation in the World war, pointing out that fifteen of "our boys" were in service, about half of this number seeing overseas service. The Meeting also was active in Friends relief service and in Red Cross work. During the Civil war several members were in the army. "The Meeting, after considerable discussion, decided to take no action against those who were in the army and continued them as members," says the Henley review.

The Walnut Ridge Friends Meeting dates back to about the year 1826, when a church was organized and a log house erected near the site of the present meeting house, a frame building being erected a few years later. The original members of this meeting have been set out in the story relating to Carthage Meeting, this latter meeting having been created out of Walnut Ridge about 1839. In 1864 the meeting house at Walnut Ridge was destroyed by fire, valuable records of the meeting being consumed in the flames, and in 1866 a large brick build-

ing was erected on the site at a cost of more than $10,000, with 800 sittings. In the following year a notable revival in Walnut Ridge Meeting attracted so much attention among the Friends over the state and throughout the country as to lead to a general movement in that communion toward something more of a revival spirit in its services than formerly had been the rule. Among the early ministers at Walnut Ridge are mentioned Samuel Edgerton, Anna Thornburg, Jared Patterson, Elizabeth Patterson, William Binford, Mary Hodson, Melissa Hill, Luther Gordon, Eliza Butler, Mahlon Hocket, Jane Jones, William Thornburg, Robert Knight, Anna Davis and Rufus King. Walnut Ridge Meeting is flourishing: all departments of work well organized and it continues to maintain the fine wholesome influence on the community thereabout that it has steadily maintained for nearly a hundred years.

The Little Blue River Meeting of Friends (called Quakers), in the southwestern corner of Posey township has had an organization since the year 1833, when a company of Friends in that vicinity erected a little log meeting house on the line between Rush and Shelby counties, three miles north of the present village of Manilla, and associated themselves together for worship and praise. This pioneer meeting house was erected by Thomas Macy, Moses Coffin, Asa Barnard, Thomas Swain, Zaccheus Stanton and William Worth, who with their respective wives, Rebecca Macy, Phoebe Coffin, Hulda Barnard, Lydia Swain, Elizabeth Stanton and Phoebe Worth, constituted the first congregation. The first sermon in this meeting house was preached by John Kinley, whose text was "Behold, the Lord is in this place and I knew it not." The little log meeting house sufficed the needs of the Meeting for ten years or more, or until about 1845, when a frame meeting house was erected nearby the log house, the growth of membership demanding larger quarters. This frame house was built with two rooms, shutters sep-

arating the rooms, the men holding their business meetings on one side the shutters and the women assembling on the other side, a messenger being selected in each Meeting to report business that concerned both Meetings, this arrangement continuing until about the year 1885, when the Meetings united and men and women thereafter assembled together. Up to the year 1884 Carthage Meeting and Little Blue River Meeting held their Monthly Meetings alternately, then a regular Monthly Meeting was established at Little Blue River, Franklin Barnard being appointed clerk of the same. In the year 1886 a frame meeting house was erected just across the road from the old meeting house, the new house thus being in Rush county. In 1918 an addition was built on to this house to provide four additional Sunday school rooms, and a furnace was put in the basement. The church property consists of two acres of ground besides a half-acre devoted to cemetery purposes. The house is in admirable repair, and the grounds and cemetery are well kept. From the time of the organization of this Meeting meetings for worship were held twice a week, besides business meetings as the needs required, and this program was maintained until about the year 1900, when the mid-week meetings were "laid down." In the first week in the first month, 1835, an Indulged Meeting was established by authority of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, the following committee being sent for that purpose: Gabriel Ratliff, Thomas Hill, John Winslow, Thomas Henley, Micajah Binford, Pearson Lacy, Samuel Stafford, Anna Thornburg, Nancy Clark, Tamar Hill, Rachel Stafford and Sarah King. The Sabbath school was not organized until the year 1880, the average attendance in the first year of the school being twenty-eight. The average attendance in 1920 was seventy-six. The Meeting now has 160 members, with sixty-four associate members. From the time of the organization of Little Blue River Meeting until 1888 different ministers would visit the

Meeting; after that date the Meeting had regular pastors, as follows: Simpson Hinshaw, James Mills, Rhoda Hare, John M. Binford, Henry McKinley, William M. Smith, Esther Cook, Fleming Marten, Thomas Inman, Alvah O. Hinshaw, Frank Roads, Joseph Young, Ella Pegg, Luther E. Addington, Elwood Hinshaw; resident ministers—Martha Barber, Anna M. Moor, John Ralston and Alvah H. Swain.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Rushville really dates its organization back almost to the days of the beginning of a social order in the then new county seat town, for it was not long after the settlement was organized until the Methodists, of whom there were quite a number among the first arrivals on the site of the county seat, began to hold organized services, and from that day to this the standards of the Methodist Episcopal communion have been held aloft there. The labors of the pioneer Methodist missioners, such men as James Havens, James Linville, Aaron Wood and others, have been mentioned in this narrative. They were among the early laborers in the field at Rushville. In an old review of the introduction of Methodism in Rushville it is stated that "the year that Methodism was introduced into Rushville, Indiana belonged to what then was known as the Missouri Conference and all the fields of labor that had been formed within the bounds of the state belonged to the Madison district. In 1824 Rev. John Strange was appointed to the Madison district, and Rev. James Havens was appointed to the Connersville circuit. Some time during the year James Havens visited Rushville, formed the first Methodist society and received it into the Connersville circuit as a regular preaching place. The first class was composed of nine members and John Alley, Sr., was the leader. At the close of this year Rushville, with a large portion of the surrounding country, was set off in

a separate field of labor, with a membership numbering 324." James Havens was the installed pastor of the Rushville church in 1827-28, and again in the '40s and his home was established in Rushville, his body being laid in East Hill cemetery when his long labors ceased. In 1843 Rushville was made a separate "station" with 248 members. The first meeting house erected by the Rushville Methodists was a log structure, which stood at the southeast corner of Third and Julian streets. The second edifice, erected in the '50s, was the old brick building now standing at the southwest corner of Third and Morgan streets, the walls of which are still intact, and which long ago was remodeled to serve as an office building. The cornerstone of the present handsome edifice at the southeast corner of Morgan and Fifth streets was laid on August 4, 1886, and the building was dedicated on June 27, 1887, in the presence of a counted congregation, numbering 1,440. This edifice cost $18,000, not including the organ and furnishings, which with the substantial parsonage, bought in 1906, represents a property value of around $40,000. During the nearly one hundred years in which the Methodists of Rushville have maintained services they have been ministered to by seventy or more ministers, and to give a roster of these would be but calling the roll of the best known names in the Conference during this period. Under the ministration of the present pastor, the Rev. Clyde S. Black, all departments of the work of the church are flourishing and its membership is individually as active and earnest as at any time in the long history of the church. The present membership of the church is 800; Sunday school enrollment, 500; Epworth League, 120; Junior League, 58; Ladies' Aid Society, 156; Woman's Home Missionary Society, 120; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 60.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Carthage was formed in 1857 by dividing the old Burlington (Arlington) circuit, the places then set off being Carthage, Balls

Chapel, Cowgers and Sharon, of which Carthage alone now continues active. The Rev. G. W. Winchester then was in charge of the circuit, and the Carthage society consisted of eight members, John Walker, Cynthia Walker, Abraham Weaver and wife, George Weaver and wife, Euclid Stockley and Huldah Tullis, with Cyrus Ball, of Balls Chapel, as class leader. As a result of the first year's work ninety-four members were added to the Carthage society, and ever since the congregation has flourished. This congregation has a substantial modern meeting house, and all departments of the work of the church are reported flourishing under the present ministration of the Rev. Arthur Jean.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Glenwood was organized in the '40s, and for some time thereafter services were held in the homes of members, these including Charles and Mary Griffin, James and Rebecca Mitchell, John Pike and wife, Doctor Mapes and wife, Samuel Durbin and wife and Matthew Mitchell and wife. In 1861 there was a great revival and seventy were added to the church. The first church building, a frame structure, was supplanted by a larger building, erected in 1862, which served until the present handsome brick church was dedicated in the fall of 1920. Since that time this congregation has maintained a steady organization and has been a continuing force for good in the community. It has a well-organized Sunday school, an active Epworth League, and other effective agencies for the assistance of the pastor.

The Falmouth Methodist Episcopal Church holds the place of the old Wesley Chapel, which formerly stood one-half mile west of Fairview. This class was organized as early as 1822, the first service being held in the home of Elder Robert Graves, a local preacher there, some of the other members of that pioneer congregation having been Mr. Isles and wife, John Smith and wife, William Amber and wife, Mr. Dunavan and wife, Mar-

garet Powers and daughters and James Gillam, the latter of whom was the class leader. In 1844, a meeting house was erected, and this continued to serve as Wesley Chapel until in 1882 it began to be regarded as unsafe, and it was decided to abandon the old chapel and transfer the class to Falmouth, where a new church was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Dashiell on a lot donated for that purpose by J. H. Oglesby. Since then the church has maintained a steady growth and is doing well in its field of action.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Milroy is one of the strong churches of this communion in the county. From the days of the beginning of a settlement in that neighborhood Methodists have been represented, the homes of many of the first settlers thereabout having been opened to services in the early days, among these houses having been those of John Harcourt, the Bennetts, the Lees, Blades, Thomases, Morrows, Smizers, Ferees, Bakers, Jacobs, Zimmerlys and Manns. Samuel McGinnis was the first class leader of the Milroy society, and the first church was a well-built frame, which in time was supplanted by a brick church, which served its purpose until replaced by the present substantial brick edifice, erected about ten years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Richland was one of the early congregations of that communion in the county, evidence pointing to the probability of an organization there as early as 1825, when Elder John Strange was the presiding elder of the Madison district of the Methodist Episcopal church, then having jurisdiction in this field. It was not until about the year 1837, however, that a meeting house was erected, just east of Richland, and this continued as the house of worship until 1852, when the present house was built.

Balls Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church in Posey township (now defunct), above mentioned, was organized in the summer of 1831 by John K. Dawson, a local

preacher, the Balls, the Elswicks, the Kelsoes, the Carters, the Wells, the Burtons, Beards, Bagleys, Nobles, Souders and Glendennings being among the leading families in the congregation, with H. W. Glendenning as class leader. With the development of larger churches in the vicinity and the dwindling of population the congregation became so depleted that in the late '90s the church was abandoned. The church was on the east side of Little Blue river near the east line of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 14, range 9.

The Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, once a flourishing congregation but now abandoned, was organized at a service held at the home of Steven Sharp, on what afterward became the Duncan farm, about the year 1823, and a hewed log meeting house was erected presently, which pioneer edifice served as a place of worship for about forty years, or until 1844, when, under the pastorate of the Rev. Williamson Terrell, a substantial frame building was erected. Among the original members of Bethesda church were the Stevenses, the Sharps, the Isaacs, the Lyonses, the Davises, the Morrows, the Ruddles and the Cains, early settlers in that neighborhood.

Mt. Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church was organized early in the '20s at the Julian home, a mile or so south of where the meeting house later was erected. In 1848 a frame meeting house was erected on ground donated from the Camerer farm, in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 12, range 9, the site being marked by a beautiful beech grove in which camp meetings used to be held in the days of the great popularity of that form of assemblage.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Raleigh was organized in August, 1859, the class being instituted by G. W. Winchester and R. Roberts, then in charge of the Carthage circuit. The charter members of this congregation were William and Sarah Beard, William Beard, Jr., Lucinda McCann, Israel McCann, Lawrence Nixon,

Elizabeth Schafer, Catherine Legg, Dr. Will Bartlett and Elizabeth Bartlett. In that same year a revival meeting was held in the village hall, and the accessions gained during that meeting gave an impetus to the work of the congregation which resulted in a definite organization, but a meeting house was not erected until 1870.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church at Gowdy has an almost continuous history running back for more than ninety years, this congregation being the successor in this generation of the church society that was organized in that neighborhood about the year 1830, following the preaching of the Rev. Robert McDuffee, a "local" preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had come up here from Kentucky, and had held a series of meetings in a barn on the farm now (1921) owned by Robert A. Campbell, half a mile east of the village of Gowdy. This pioneer preacher also held prayer meetings in the homes of the pioneers of that vicinity and as a result a church society was formed in accordance with the regulations of the Conference and a building some time later was erected as a house of worship less than a mile south of where the village later was platted. The land on which this building was erected was deeded to the church by John Andis, and the notation on the deed showing that it was received for record on March 4, 1840, in the hand of Job Pugh, then recorder of Rush county, has the significant additional note, "fee donated," showing that the recorder's heart was well inclined toward the church. In those days the recorder pocketed the fees. Should the recorder of today "donate" the fee for recording an instrument he would have to take it out of his own pocket. This old deed notes that "Whereas the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Orange township, Rush county, in the state of Indiana, are in want of a place of land on which to erect and build a meeting house for the use and benefit of said Methodist church, now therefore know ye that I, John Andis.... do give and grant unto

the members of the said Methodist Episcopal Church the following parcel or tract of land to the exclusive benefit, use and behalf forever, to contain an acre in the northwest corner of the said John Andis's land in section 7 in township 12, range 8 east, in the district of land sold at Brookville; in testimony whereof the said John Andis does hereunto set his hand and seal this 29th day of January, 1839. (Signed) John (his mark) Andis." The instrument was witnessed by William Self and Milton L. Waggoner, and was acknowledged before William Self, justice of the peace. This first Ebenezer church is recalled as a little frame building ceiled on the inside, with a pulpit requiring several steps to ascend and surrounded by a tight railing, the door of which was fastened on the inside, designed—it is narrated—to keep dogs and children out. Among the families which were numbered among the charter membership of this church were the Wagoners, the Redenbaughs, the Machlans, the McGinnises and the Wrights, and services were held there with greater or less regularity until in 1867, when the church was abandoned and the membership transferred to the church at Moscow, which had meanwhile been growing in numbers. Among the pioneer ministers who served this old church beside Rev. McDuffee, who has been mentioned, and Rev. Sheldon, who followed him, were W. C. Dandal, G. P. Jenkins, N. Kerrick, J. W. T. McMullen and Patrick Caslin. For about seven years after the abandonment of Ebenezer the field about Gowdy lay dormant, or until the year 1874, when the Rev. Asbury Wilkinson, then pastor at Moscow, held a series of meetings at the school house (now Gowdy), and during these meetings created such a degree of interest that a new society was formed, ground was purchased, and a new church was erected across the road from the school house, the trustees and building committee thus acting being composed of Benjamin Machlan, Aris T. Wagoner, Philip Redenbaugh, Harrison Brookbank and Lloyd McGinnis. This

church building was dedicated on February 10, 1875, by the Rev. Reuben R. Andrews, D. D., then president of DePauw University, and was appropriately named Ebenezer, in memory of the pioneer church of which it was the lineal successor. This building was destroyed by fire on December 24, 1897, and the next year a new and more commodious edifice was erected on the same site. The present pastor of Ebenezer church is the Rev. M. E. Abel, and among his predecessors have been the Revs. Wynegar, Winchester, Maupin, Renolt, Ullery and Godwin. As an instance of the influence this church has had upon the community it may be noted that four of the young men reared in the church have gone out as ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, these having been J. T. Scull, Sr., John Machlin, Merritt Machlin and John Carpenter. Ebenezer church now has a membership of one hundred, and has a Sunday school with six classes and an enrollment of forty. It is attached to the Manilla circuit of the Rushville district of the Indiana Conference. The trustees of the church are George Hilligoss, J. T. Scull, Bert Reed, C. D. Alter and J. H. Vernon, while the stewards are George Hilligoss and David O. Alter.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Manilla was organized about the year 1835, and a log building was erected by the little congregation in which services were held until in 1853, when a frame church was begun, but for lack of funds work was temporarily suspended. In 1855, the Rev. Nimrod Kerrick was appointed to the Arlington circuit and by the most strenuous efforts he succeeded in finishing the Manilla church before the conference in 1856. In this latter house the Methodists of Manilla and vicinity worshipped until in November, 1902, when the building was razed to make way for a new church, in the meantime, pending the erection of the new building, the congregation accepting the invitation of the Disciples to worship in their church. The present handsome church building occupied by the Methodists at Ma-

nilla was dedicated on February 1, 1903. The cost of the building was $6,750, exclusive of the lot, which was valued at $500 and was the gift of Frank and Leonidas Mull. Mrs. Josephine Mull, daughter of the Rev. Nimrod Kerrick, and her family were liberal contributors to the building fund. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. M. E. Abel.

The New Salem Methodist Episcopal Church—This church at New Salem has an excellent house of worship, and all departments of its work are well organized under the present pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Pickett. The congregation organized as a definite church society on May 17, 1891, under the direction of the Rev. G. C. Clouds, then in charge of the Glenwood circuit, with the following charter members: Rev. John Green and wife, John C. Humes and wife, George Churchill and wife, Elijah Matney and wife, John Fulton and wife, Rhoda Bartlett, Ida Bartlett, Hester King, Mary A. Beaver, Harriet Beaver, Nancy Emmett, Maggie Carlisle, Eliza Hoffman, Emily Brooks, Allen Brown, Marinda Brown, John C. Brown, Lora Brown, Clinton Weston and Mattie Weston. The next year seven were added to the class and two years later thirty-six further accessions were made in the membership, the church by that time becoming fully established, and in 1894 a church building was erected, the trustees at the time being J. C. Humes, John Green, George Churchill, Daniel Mitchell and J. W. Anderson. This church building was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. J. T. Scull at a cost of $2,300, and was dedicated on December 9, 1894, by the Rev. D. H. Moore, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate,* and afterward a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. In February, 1895, an Epworth League was organized and has continued a helpful agency of the church. The Sunday school also is well organized and all departments of the work of the church apparently are flourishing.

The Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, southwest of Arlington, occupying a site in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35 in Posey township, at a point formerly known as Sumner postoffice, maintains an active organization. The Goddard Methodist Episcopal church is one of the circuit of charges at present under the care of the Rev. M. E. Abel. It is well organized and has an Epworth League and a Ladies' Aid Society.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

The Presbyterian Church at Rushville was organized on January 25, 1825, under the leadership of the Rev. John F. Crowe, D. D., then president of Hanover College, it not having been long after the establishment of the county seat here until it was found there were a sufficient number of persons holding to the Presbyterian faith hereabout to effect a formal organization. The first session of this pioneer church was composed of Elders James Walker, Thomas Downard and William Junkin, the other charter members of the congregation being Horatio G. Sexton, William Bell, William Beale and Elizabeth, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jackson and Mrs. Sarah Perry. This little congregation worshiped for some years in a small brick building, which they caused to be erected, and which supplied their needs until in 1845, when under the pastorate of the Rev. D. M. Stewart a more commodious edifice was erected. It is narrated that Mr. Stewart burned the brick which entered into the construction of this edifice, and with his own hands helped to lay the walls. This old building is still standing, and with remodeling is serving as the lodge hall of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, 211 West First street. In 1892, under the pastorate of the Rev. George A. Beattie, the present handsome church edifice was erected, at a cost of about $25,000. It was during the long pastorate of the Rev. D. M. Stewart that a "split" occurred in the church, Mr.

Stewart resigning to take charge of a congregation which was organized at Pleasant Grove, about four miles west of Rushville. This latter body, however, was not long lived, and in time merged with another congregation of Presbyterians that was organized at Homer, but which ceased its activities some fifteen years or more ago. The Rushville church years ago, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. D. Thomas, organized a mission church in West Rushville, erecting a small building for the purpose in the vicinity of Reed's elevator, but after several years of service it was abandoned, the dwindling attendance not warranting its continuance. The Presbyterian church at Rushville has a membership of 347, and a Sunday school enrollment of about 300, with more than twenty classes and twenty-six officers and teachers. The church session consists of the minister and six elders, the deacons and the trustees being the other officers of the congregation, and all departments of service are well organized. The church records show that the first pastor was the Rev. James H. Stewart, who served, however, but a few months, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Sickles, who remained four years, he being succeeded in turn by J. S. Weaver, Thomas Barr (who died in 1835), David M. Stewart, who served until the "split" in 1854 and was followed by the Rev. H. H. Cambern, who was succeeded in turn by Robert Sutton, John Wiseman, Eberle W. Thompson, A. E. Thompson, George H. Britton, J. D. Thomas, W. H. Sands, George A. Beattie, Thomas H. McConnell, J. L. Cowling, J. B. Meacham, D. Ira Lambert, George F. Sheldon and the present pastor, the Rev. Walter L. Kunkel. The several auxiliaries of the work of the church are well organized and progress is reported along all lines of endeavor. It has been written of the old building on Noble (First) street that "it was the scene of many precious revivals. Forty-four members were received at one time. Among the members of the church in those early years was Governor Samuel Bigger.

He was an active worker and led the singing. Rev. Stewart, speaking of him, said: 'It was a grand sight to see him stand out in front of the congregation and leading them in the sonorous hymns known and sung by all.'" Besides the members of the original session of this church, mentioned above, the following have served as elders of the congregation: William B. Laughlin, Robert Robb, William Beale, Duncan Carmichael, Samuel Stewart, Samuel Bigger, Robert English, W. H. Martin, J. W. Junkin, Samuel Danner, J. D. Carmichael, W. B. Leech, T. J. Meredith, William A. Pugh, Eli Buell, Elisha Bodine, Charles B. Bodine, Virgil H. Bodine, John Carmichael, David Graham, Ulysses D. Cole, William Beale, William A. Cullen, William W. Arnold, L. M. Carmichael, Joseph L. Cowing, Heber H. Allen, Edward A. Junken, John D. Megee, John F. Boyd, James W. Hogsett, Richard Fleehart, William S. Meredith and Charles Liddle. In a "souvenir" sketch of this church written some years ago it was noted that "the church is well organized in all its departments of work, and in better condition financially and spiritually than ever before in its history. It is now one of the leading churches in Whitewater Presbytery, and is regarded as one of the best in the state. It has a noble band of women; a faithful corps of Sabbath school teachers, while the board of deacons, trustees and the session are composed of men who not only stand high in the community, but are recognized as earnest Christian men."

The only other Presbyterian church in the county is the Ebenezer Presbyterian church in section 4 of Washington township, which is attached to the Lewisville charge and which has been maintained by the Presbyterian families of that vicinity since it was organized in October, 1831, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Moreland. Robert Mitchell and wife, Thomas Hayden and wife and John Maple and wife being the original members. Robert Mitchell being the first ruling elder. In

January following the membership was doubled, and George Maple was elected elder. The congregation grew until at one time it was one of the strong rural churches of the Whitewater Presbytery, but removals and other incidents of the changing times have in recent years seriously depleted the numerical strength of the church. Those who have long been identified with Ebenezer church feel, however, that the church has been a great power for good in the neighborhood.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

The United Presbyterian Church at Rushville—As previously has been pointed out, the elements of that branch of the Presbyterian family known as the United Presbyterians, which took their name following the union of the old Associate (Seceders) and Associate Reformed Presbyterians in 1858, were found in this section of Indiana at an early day in the settlement of this region, Tennesseans, Kentuckians and South Carolinians who came here to escape the incubus of slavery which had attached itself to those states. The church at Clifty, just over the line in Decatur county, is said to have been established as early as 1825, and settled its first pastor, James Worth, in 1830. This church first was known as New Zion and later as Spring Hill. From that congregation of Associate Reformed Presbyterians and others of the same faith living in Anderson township, another church was organized in 1835, called Flat Rock, afterward Bethesda and later Milroy. The Rev. John N. Presly, an energetic young man from South Carolina, became the pastor of that church in 1837, and also of the Shiloh church, which had been organized in 1835 in Center township, the nucleus of this latter church having been the Hudelson families from Kentucky. In 1857, the Rev. J. F. Hutchinson, who had come here from Ohio, was installed in these charges, making his home in Rushville, and later was in charge of the church at Glenwood, his colaborer

in this field having been the Rev. N. C. McDill at Richland. The first steps looking toward the organization of a congregation of the United Presbyterian church in Rushville, were taken on the evening of August 25, 1879, at a meeting called at his then residence, 611 North Harrison street, by the Rev. J. F. Hutchinson, D. D., who at that time was pastor of the joint congregation of Milroy and Glenwood. Meetings for conference and prayer were held regularly every week until October 1, 1879, when the congregation was officially organized by a commission appointed by the Presbytery of Indiana. The commission consisted of the Rev. N. C. McDill, D. D., and elders Prof. Robert Gilmore and James P. Brown, and the exercises were held in the old Presbyterian church, located on First street, now owned and occupied by the Improved Order of Red Men. Following are the names of the charter members of this church: George H. Puntenney, Mrs. Josie Puntenney, Joseph L. Pinkerton, Mrs. Sarah Pinkerton, Prof. David Graham, Mrs. Caroline Graham, Miss Anna J. Graham, Miss Minnie R. Graham, George W. Young, Mrs. Nancy Young, James W. Mitchell, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell, Thomas M. Green, Alexander Gibbony, Mrs. Jennie Hudelson, Mrs. May Gibbony and Margaret Henry. The first session was as follows: George H. Puntenney, Prof. David Graham and Joseph L. Pinkerton, and the following made up the first board of trustees: James W. Mitchell, George W. Young and Thomas M. Green. The following is a list of the pastors of the congregation: Rev. A. P. Hutchinson, Rev. S. R. Frazier, Rev. N. L. Hidges, Rev. W. H. French, D. D., Rev. E. G. Bailey, D. D., Rev. W. P. McGarey, Rev. W. H. Clark, Rev. A. W. Jamison, D. D., Rev. John T. Aikin, and the present pastor, Rev. E. G. McKibben. The first building was a brick structure, located on the site now occupied by the First Missionary Baptist church on Morgan street, and was dedicated April 25, 1880. The second building and the one now occupied, corner of Harrison

and Seventh streets, was dedicated on October 28, 1906. The membership at this time (1921) is 200; Rev. E. G. McKibben, pastor; clerk of session, Thomas M. Green; clerk of congregation, Byron C. Wainwright; treasurer, Wash Allen. The session consists of the following: A. C. Brown, R. A. Innis, Wash Allen, B. L. Trabue, Dr. J. T. Paxton and Thomas M. Green. Trustees—Samuel H. Trabue Harry A. Krammer, W. O. Frazee, George Green, John Davis and H. E. Barrett. The Sabbath school has an enrollment in the main school of 214, and in the cradle roll of 22. Superintendent, Thomas M. Green. The Young People's Christian Missionary has an enrollment of about forty; Byron Wainwright, president. There also is an active Woman's Missionary Society, and a Ladies' Aid Society.

The United Presbyterian Church at Milroy is the successor of the old Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Bethesda, which was organized in 1835, and which some time after the memorable "union" of 1858, whereby the differences long existing between the Associate Presbyterians (Seceders) and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians had been reconciled and the two assemblies merged into one, since known as the United Presbyterian, took on the new name and has ever since been known as the United Presbyterian Church of Milroy. The Bethesda congregation was organized on October 15, 1835, under the ministry of the Rev. John N. Presley, with the following charter membership: Alexander Innis and wife, James Innis and wife, John Innis and wife, Joseph Innis and wife, James W. Stewart and wife, David Askren and wife, John Campbell and wife, Nathaniel Campbell and Martha Innis. The building erected by this congregation on the west side of Little Flat Rock, just south of the present cemetery, sufficed until 1879, when it was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by a new and much more commodious edifice, erected in Milroy, and this latter in turn was supplanted

in 1912 by the present handsome church edifice erected by the congregation at Milroy. The church at Milroy has a present membership of fifty, with a Sunday school enrollment of ninety-three, and the present pastor is the Rev. James McMichael, of Spring Hill, in Decatur, pastor also of the church at that place. During the years which have elapsed since the organization of the old Bethesda church some of the strongest figures in the Indiana Synod of the United Presbyterian church have served in the pastorate at Milroy, these ministers including the Rev Nathan C. McDill, whose work there and at Richland and in connection with the old Richland Academy endeared him to all in his generation, and the Revs. James I. Frazier, William A. Hutchinson, J. G. Freeborn, Alexander R. Rankin, J. F. Hutchinson, Ainsworth Hope, F. W. Schmunk and Paul Stewart. Unhappily the old records of the congregation were destroyed by fire some years ago, and much valuable historical material of interest to the community thus was lost. This church some years ago was strengthened by the abandonment of the old United Presbyterian church at Richland, which succumbed to removals and the growing importance of the neighboring village of Milroy and the members remaining in the Richland congregation merged with the Milroy congregation or assumed other ecclesiastical connections. The Richland congregation originally had been a congregation of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians and they held to their basic tenets until some time after the Associate and Associate Reformed Assemblies had adjusted their differences in 1858, as will be witnessed by the following copy of a resolution, dated March 26, 1866, on file in the office of the county recorder, and which was received for record two days later: "The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the Associate Reformed church has united with a sister church, and on account of this union there has been a change of name to the United Presbyterian church; and, Whereas,

the legislature of the state of Indiana has passed a law for the benefit of churches thus uniting, therefore, Resolved, that our organization be under this law and henceforth be known under the name of the United Presbyterian church of Richland, and as such elect our officers." Richland congregation was organized in April, 1839, as a means of giving those members of the Spring Hill congregation who lived in and about Richland a more accessible place of worship, and at the outset had twenty-two members, mostly Kentuckians of the Associate Reformed faith, who had settled in that neighborhod, and upon its organization was united in one charge with the Associate Reformed (Bethesda) congregation at Milroy, the Rev. John N. Presley serving both stations. Mr. Presley served for ten years and in June, 1851, was succeeded by the Rev. Nathan C. McDill, then just licensed, who conducted his first service and pronounced his first benediction at Richland, where his beneficent ministrations were so long to continue, and whose service in connection with the old Richland Academy has been referred to in the chapter on schools in this work. For seven years Mr. McDill gave half time each to Richland and Milroy and then Richland required all his service, a labor of love that was continuous in that community for more than forty-five years. Among the ministers of the United Presbyterian church who were sent out from the Richland congregation were R. E. Stewart, J. P. Cowan, T. B. Stewart, W. M. Butler, S. H. McDill, D. C. Stewart and E. B. Stewart, all of whom attained excellent charges. Mention has been made elsewhere of the company of young men from Richland congregation and from Richland Academy, which Captain McKee led into service during the Civil war, and many of whom did not return. Miss Mary Logan, long a missionary to India, represented the congregation in the foreign mission field. "But after all," as Doctor McDill observed in a review of Richland church written by him in 1895, "the great part of those who have

been the bone and sinew of this and all such congregations, are the fathers on the farm and the mothers in the home, who toil and labor and pray and finish their work and die."

The United Presbyterian Church at Glenwood, also an outgrowth of the old Associate Reformed connection, was organized on September 11, 1847, the leaders in the movement having been Archibald F. Martin and wife, James Gray and wife, John McKee and wife, James McKee and wife, Thomas Ochiltree and wife and others. Martin and Gray were the first elders. A church building was erected in that same year and is still serving the needs of the congregation, which now numbers about forty, but is without a pastor. The elders of the congregation are Marcus Kendall and James Ochiltree. Among the early elders who served this church are mentioned Robert McCrory and Hugh Gray. The first pastor was installed as pastor, he also serving the Shiloh church. gregation. In May, 1857, the Rev. J. F. Hutchinson was installed as pastor, he also served the Shiloh church. Other ministers who served at Glenwood were James I. Frazer, Adrien Aten, A. R. Rankin and W. H. French. The old Shiloh United Presbyterian church, here mentioned, for years exerted a wholesome influence in the neighborhood in the northeastern part of the county, but in the '90s was absorbed by stronger churches. It was organized as a congregation of the Associated Reformed faith on September 16, 1832, with John Hudelson and Samuel Maze as ruling elders, the organization having been effected in the home of the former, who was a Kentuckian, and who resided on the line between Rush and Henry counties. The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. John N. Presley and others who thus served the congregation were Mathew Lind, Samuel Miller, R. E. Stewart, J. F. Hutchinson, Henry W. Crabbe, Thomas P. Dysart, Samuel A. Bailey, John Pollock and George I. Gordon.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES

The First Baptist Church of Rushville was organized on January 14, 1908, under the ministry of the Rev. E. C. Myers, who became the first pastor of the congregation which now numbers 185 resident members, with seventeen officers and a Sunday school with an enrollment of 125; six officers and eight teachers. The charter members of the congregation were Mrs. Nancy Norris, Milton Perry and wife, Frank Early and wife, James Gartin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Younger and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. After effecting an organization the congregation secured the old United Presbyterian church building on the site of the present edifice on the east side of North Morgan street, fronting Sixth street, and services were held in that building until it was replaced by the present edifice, which was erected in 1916. The Rev. E. C. Myers was succeeded as pastor by the Rev. J. S. Arvin, and he in turn by the Revs. Markland, S. G. Huntington, C. J. Bunnell and the Rev. Reno Tacoma, the present pastor. The Ninth Street Baptist church, on North Morgan street, was abandoned several years ago, and its house of worship was sold to the congregation of the Church of God.

The East Fork Baptist Church in Washington township is one of the pioneer churches of the county, the same having been organized at a meeting held at the home of William Jackson in that township on July 21, 1827, Elder Caldwell serving as the first pastor of the congregation. During the following year the congregation erected a meeting house of logs at a point near the present site of the East Fork cemetery, and in that humble edifice worshiped for years, or until the present house of worship was erected on the acre of ground which had been donated to the congregation for that purpose. The present membership of East Fork church is given at twenty-three, the Rev. Charles W. Radcliff, of Connersville, pastor. During the winter months the church is closed, services being

held only during the spring, summer and fall. William T. Dobbins, George H. Sweet and Fred Jackson are the trustees of the church.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The only Catholic church in Rush county is St. Mary's Catholic Church at Rushville, which under the present pastorate of the Rev. F. E. Shaub, is well organized in all its departments of work. St. Mary's parish at Rushville dates back to November, 1868, when the Rev. D. J. McMullen, of Richmond, Ind., became the first resident pastor. Prior to that date the Catholic families in and about Rushville had been receiving ministrations from the Rev. Father Peters, who visited this point from his parish in Connersville. Father McMullen was succeeded in September, 1872, by the Rev. Leo Adams, who remained until January 1, 1875, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Spellman, who was succeeded in turn by the Rev. J. J. Mackie, the Rev. T. X. Logan and others until the coming of Father Shaub. Beginning with a mere handful of communicants, who were wont to gather for mass at dwelling houses on the occasion of calls from visiting priests, St. Mary's parish has grown until it is one of the strong and influential parishes in the diocese. St. Mary's church and parish house occupy an admirable site at the corner of Perkins and Fifth streets. A parochial school is conducted in connection with the other activities of the parish. The Catholics also have a cemetery, situated to the north of East Hill cemetery. The various departments of the work of the parish are well organized and flourishing. These include, incidentally, a local council of the Knights of Columbus.

There is a German Lutheran church in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 12, range 8, and a United Brethren church near the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 12, range 11, a cemetery adjoining the church.

The Church of God of Rushville was organized on April 12, 1917, when five persons holding to the faith of this denomination effected an association under the ministry of the Rev. E. A. Ball, who still is pastor of the little flock, which meanwhile has grown in numbers to about eighteen. The congregation maintains a Sunday school with an average attendance of about thirty and helps to support home and foreign missionaries of the denomination. The Church of God bought the old Baptist church on West Ninth street and is using it as a house of worship. There also is a congregation of the Church of God at Williamstown on the south edge of the county.

SOME OF THE COUNTY'S ABANDONED CHURCHES

In the foregoing pages mention has been made of some of the abandoned churches in Rush county, organizations that formerly provided social centers in their respective communities, but which long since have given way to changing conditions. Among others that deserve mention are the two Baptist churches that formerly stood in Center township within a mile of each other, one on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 30, and the other in the northwest quarter of section 31. In Ripley township the Riverside Friends meeting house formerly stood on the southeast corner of section 34. In that same township there also was the Franklin Methodist Episcopal church, which stood near the southwest corner of section 36. There is a colored Methodist Episcopal church, known as "the Beech" in that township, in the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, in which meetings are held once a year in order to hold for the colored community there the grant of land which many years ago was given for church purposes with a provision calling for reversion in case of abandonment. In Posey township there still are memories of the old Pleasant Grove Presbyterian church, which stood on the John K. Gowdy farm at the southwest corner of the northeast

quarter of section 29, but which long ago was abandoned. In Jackson township there was the Sharon Methodist Episcopal Church near the northeast corner of section 2, which was abandoned near a quarter of a century ago. In Union township there also formerly was a Methodist Episcopal church, the building of which still is used as a chapel for funeral services in the cemetery in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 4, township 14, range 11. In that same section there also years ago was a Christian church, the congregation of which was transferred to Falmouth. In Noble township there once stood on the south side of the Rushville-New Salem road near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 13, range 10, the Friendship Methodist Protestant church, long since abandoned. In the same township, in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 28, there once stood a Methodist Episcopal church which commonly was known as the "Pinhook" church. There also formerly was a Regular Baptist church adjacent to the cemetery in the southwest quarter of section 27 in that township. Sills Chapel was a Christian church in Walker township, but long since was abandoned. It stood on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 13, range 8. What was known as the Vienna Methodist Episcopal Church formerly stood on the county line in the southwest corner of section 15 in Orange township. There also years ago was another Methodist church, known as the Mt. Garrison church, at the northwest corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 24 in that township. There was a "Newlight" Christian church in Anderson township, the same having occupied the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 12, range 9, and in that same township, near the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 12, range 10, was the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal church, long since abandoned. On the lower edge of that town-

ship there is a church at Williamstown, occasionally used by the folks of the Church of God, in that vicinity. There is a church in Richland township, occupying a site adjacent to the cemetery in the northeast corner of section 9, township 12, range 11, which was erected by the Regular Baptists and which still is occasionally used.

CHAPTER XVI

Lodges and Clubs of Rush County

In the nature of things it was not long after the beginning of a civic and social order in the county seat town set up in the woods in the heart of the newly created county of Rush a century ago until man's gregarious instincts inclined him to organization along other lines and the pioneer community began to witness the beginning of the wholesome "lodge" and club life that has so long and so helpfully characterized life not only in the county seat, but in the towns and villages of the county. Churches and schools, of course, sprang into being at the very start, for where men gather there ever is found a house for the altar, and a temple of learning, no matter how rude in appearance these edifices may be. As will be noted elsewhere, a library association was the first purely cultural organization effected in Rushville. Other modest organizations of one sort and another were effected as the social aspirations of the community began more and more to demand an outlet for expression and presently, fifteen years after the "laying out" of the town, a movement was set on foot looking to the organization of the first lodge. As generally has been found to be the case, the Freemasons were the pioneers in this lodge movement, a local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons having been formed in Rushville in the spring of 1838, less than sixteen years after the founding of the town. Unfortunately the records of this Masonic lodge were consumed in the fire which destroyed the Masonic Temple in 1913. Happily, however, the story of the organization of the lodge and of the progress and development of the same from the time of its inception up to the year 1895, has been preserved in a paper written by the

late Robert W. Cox in this latter year, and now cherished by Mr. Cox's son, Miles S. Cox, through whose courtesy this valuable historical manuscript becomes available for the purposes of this compilation. This illuminating paper (as follows) was written by Mr. Cox under the head:

FREEMASONRY IN RUSHVILLE

To go beyond the merest outline of the history of Freemasonry in Rushville would be to go beyond the limit of any article intended for this publication, and, perhaps, very much beyond the patience of the general reader. There are today (1895) but very few persons living in Rushville who can remember when the order was first instituted in the then small hamlet. No doubt there are those now living here who can remember that when they were small children the phrase "the Masons'll get you if you don't watch out" was more effectual in its quieting effect than the far-famed goblins of James Whitcomb Riley; yet beyond the terror that the phrase created can recollect little or nothing about the organization of the first Masonic lodge in this place. It can readily be believed that the organization of such a lodge was an event in the history of Rushville that received due consideration at the "quiltin's," tea parties and other social gatherings, and it is extremely doubtful if "the consensus of public opinion" was at all favorable to the organization. Kindly and motherly old ladies no doubt felt that Satan in one of his worst and most powerful forms was about to gain an entrance into the peaceful Eden that knew nothing more worldly than an occasional school exhibition or "old Black Gabe's" annual concert. I can imagine the different facial expressions that greeted the wonderful secret as it was whispered one to another and the look of horror that overspread the face as the full enormity of the wickedness of such a proposition forced itself upon the mind. "Man proposes, but

God disposes," and the proposition in this case and its disposition resulted in no disappointment to the projectors of the movement; and it came to pass that Masonry was planted in our midst.

That brilliant luminary that claims pre-eminence in the "starry-decked heavens" when the early dawn is about to usher in the great orb that is to "rule the day" gave to the first Masonic lodge in Rushville its name—Morning Star. Those who gave this title to their lodge were not Sabaists or star worshipers who believed that each star was the soul of a god and adopted this name as a symbol of their belief, but were the believers in the "one, only and true God" and that the "stars sung his glory." The star was to them but a type of the glory of God that should fill the soul of all those to whom the mysteries of Masonry should be unfolded. Amidst the most humble surroundings and under the most adverse circumstances was this new star in the Masonic firmament instituted under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the state of Indiana, May 14, 1838. The first officers of the lodge were John Greer, worshipful master; R. Y. McBride, senior warden; Isaac Washburn, junior warden. These officers were "duly installed" June 20, 1838. In September, 1838, Dr. W. H. Martin was appointed and installed worshipful master and a charter was granted to the lodge on November 28, 1839. Isaac Washburn had the honor of being the first representative to the Grand Lodge. The lodge held its meeting in one of the upper rooms of the old court house, which was situated upon the site of the present one, and was a very imposing edifice for that time. It was square in form, two stories high, built of brick and the roof converged to the center from all sides, while upon the summit of the pyramid so formed was placed a tower of modest pretensions. The court room was upon the ground floor. The blind goddess found herself doubly honored in this temple dedicated to her service, for while justice was theoretically demon-

strated above it was practically administered below. At the first election of officers under the charter, William H. Martin was elected worshipful master; Isaac Washburn, senior warden; B. B. Talbott, junior warden; George Hibben, secretary; R. Y. McBride, treasurer; Isaac Boblett, senior deacon; J. W. Ferguson, junior deacon, and Samuel English, tyler. These officers were publicly installed in the Presbyterian church, February 1, 1840, by Philip Mason, grand master of the state. The oration was delivered by Brother Caleb B. Smith. The meetings of the lodge were regularly held and "work" was moderately plentiful. The lodge was honored by having Dr. William H. Martin as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge one term. For seven years this Morning Star twinkled brightly, dimmed at times, perhaps, by outside opposition and internal dissension, yet bravely showing its "light" amidst all the surrounding gloom, until May 29, 1845, it shone but dimly, with a weak and feeble light, and as the morning sun tinged the hazy clouds with the grandeur of his glory and formed a curtain of transcendent splendor for its retirement it passed out of sight to be seen again no more forever. For nearly two years the craft in Rushville was without an organization, but the "spirit of Masonry would not down" and a petition for a dispensation to form a new Masonic lodge met with a favorable response and the same was granted on November 30, 1847, under the title of Rush Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, with William H. Martin, worshipful master; George Hibben, senior warden; John Dixon, junior warden; Isaac Boblett, secretary; William Crawford, treasurer; T. Smith, senior deacon; J. W. Ferguson, junior deacon, and R. F. Brown, tyler. This lodge first held its meetings in the Dr. H. G. Sexton building, situated on the site now (1895) occupied by the stores of the Mauzy Company, I. W. Ayers and J. H. Osborne & Co., afterward moving to the Matthew Smith building on the west side of the public square. The lodge flour-

ished from the start, and Masonry became a "fixture" in Rushville. A little over a year from its organization the lodge met its first loss in the death of Brother R. Y. McBride (July 18, 1848), who had been intimately connected with the order from the organization of Morning Star lodge until his death. The funeral ceremonies were under the auspices of the lodge, and was the first Masonic funeral in Rushville. The lodge pursued the routine common to all such societies until December 25, 1857, when it was decided to surrender the charter of the lodge, which was accordingly done, February 5, 1858. The officers of Rush lodge at this time were Leonidas Sexton, worshipful master; B. F. Johnson, senior warden; R. D. Sherman, junior warden; James S. Lakin, secretary; Alex Posey, treasurer; Thomas Poe, senior deacon; Absalom Megee, junior deacon, and J. W. Ferguson, tyler.

The phoenix was adopted at a very early period as a Christian symbol. Its ancient legend doubtless caused it to be accepted as a symbol of the resurrection. Very appropriate and suggestive was the name Phoenix when applied to the new lodge which arose from the funeral pyre of Rush lodge, February 9, 1858, or four days after the surrender of its charter. The full title of the new lodge and the one it yet bears was Phoenix Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons. The meetings were first held in the three-story building immediately west of the Odd Fellow hall, now known as the Gantner building. In 1868 the lodge moved their quarters to the Beher-King building, remaining there only a month or two, and then moved into their present quarters in the Dinwiddie building. The first officers under the new dispensation were Thomas Poe, worshipful master; B. F. Johnson, senior warden; J. S. Lakin, junior warden. At the first meeting held, February 18, 1858, S. M. Atherton was appointed secretary and James Furguson, tyler. A charter was granted the lodge on May 25, 1858, and on June 22, at the first election of officers Thomas Poe was elected

worshipful master; James S. Lakin, senior warden; William Wilson, Jr., junior warden; S. M. Atherton, secretary; Alex Posey, treasurer; George R. Kelly, senior deacon; James Wilson, junior deacon, and J. W. Ferguson, tyler. The meetings of the lodge from 1861 to 1865 were very irregular, and while "work" was plenty much time was consumed in finishing it up. The war of the rebellion was then in progress, and overshadowed everything else. "To be true to the Government of the country in which you live" is one of the first lessons taught in Masonry, and this found a ready response in the heart of every true Mason, hence the "practice of the art" was made subservient to duty to the Government. Since the Morning Star first shed the light of Masonry in the then village of Rushville the lodge has gradually increased in membership, and in the nature of its lodge appointments, and 1895 finds it in the most prosperous time of all its history. The present officers of the lodge are R. W. Cox, worshipful master; E. D. Pugh, senior warden; H. P. McGuire, junior warden; W. M. Pearce, senior deacan; W. E. Berry, junior deacon; J. R. Carmichael, treasurer; C. F. Mullin, secretary; A. B. Hinchman, tyler; B. F. Tingley, B. L. Smith and J. Q. Thomas, trustees.

Capitular Masonry—Early in 1853 the subject of the so-called "higher degrees" of Masonry engaged the attention of those of the craft who were most deeply interested in the future of the order and on October 24, 1853, a dispensation was granted to petitioners to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be known as Rush Chapter, R. A. M., with Horatio G. Sexton as high priest; Abraham Reeves, king, and Leonidas Sexton, scribe. The chapter proved successful from the start, and awakened quite an interest in capitular Masonry. A charter was granted to the chapter on May 18, 1854, under the above name, with the number 26, which has since been changed to 24. Since its organization the chapter has met with varying success, sometimes languishing from the in-

attention of its members, but active and strong when aroused from its lethargy, holding its own amidst the trials and vicissitudes common to the "higher branches" of any order. The present officers are R. W. Cox, high priest; T. Abercrombie, king; C. W. Burt, scribe; J. R. Carmichael, C. H.; Edward Young, R. A. C.; J. D. Megee, P. S.; W. T. Jackson, master of the third veil; H. P. McGuire, master second veil; E. H. Butler, master first veil; Thomas Poe, secretary; George W. Young, treasurer, and A. B. Hinchman, guard.

Cryptic Masonry—For a period of twenty years the ambition of the craft for the higher degrees seems to have been satisfied with the possession of a Royal Arch chapter. Some time in 1874 the desire for the advantages of cryptic Masonry culminated in the organization of a council of Royal and Select Masters, to whom was granted a charter on October 21, 1874, under the title of Rushville Council, No. 41, R. & S. M., with Dr. William H. Smith, illustrious master; Thomas Poe, deputy, and E. H. Wolfe, P. C. From the date of its charter until the present it has faithfully fulfilled all the duties proper to its own sphere or work. The present officers of the council are R. W. Cox, illustrious master; Edward Young, deputy; T. Abercrombie, P. C.; J. R. Carmichael, C. G.; Thomas Poe, recorder; H. P. McGuire, treasurer; R. F. Bebout, steward, and A. B. Hinchman, sentinel.

Order of Eastern Star—This order, while not a branch of Masonry, is so intimately connected with it in its workings that for all practical purposes it may be considered a part of the Masonic system. A dispensation was granted to organize a chapter of this order on January 16, 1894, the first officers named in the dispensation being Mattie Fouch, worthy matron; Thomas Dill, worthy patron, and Alice Neal, associate matron. A charter was granted to the chapter on April 25, 1894, under the title of Martha Poe Chapter, No. 143, O. E. S. The present officers are Mattie Fouch, worthy matron;

Edward Young, worthy patron; Alice Neal, A. M.; Meta Wolfe, C.; Malinda Young, A. C.; Olive Guild, secretary; J. D. Megee, treasurer; Ethel Megee, A.; Josie Mahan, R.; Alice Bebout, E.; Jessie Wilson, M.; Mary Hinchman, E.; Sue O. Megee, warden; A. B. Hinchman, sentry, and June Miller, organist.

From its earliest existence the principles and practices of Masonry have been to elevate man above the ignorance and superstition which have surrounded him, and has sought to lead him in the "direction of how to seek God and God's truth;" in fulfilling this mission it has to a great extent filled "The True Measure of Life" so beautifully lined by Philip James Bailey:

> We live in deeds, not years; in thought, not breath;
> In feelings, not in figures on the dial.
> We should count time by heart throbs when they beat
> For God, for man, for duty. He most lives
> Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts best.
> Life is but a means unto an end—that end,
> Beginning, mean and end to all things, God.
> —R. W. C.

And that was the state of Freemasonry in Rushville up to the time of the writing of Mr. Cox's paper a quarter of a century ago. The most noteworthy Masonic event in Rushville was the laying of the cornerstone of the Rush county court house, on Wednesday, September 23, 1896, by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. A line of march led by the Rushville city band, followed in turn by Shelbyville Commandery, Knights Templar, the Knightstown band, the Knightstown Commandery, Knights Templar, the Pendleton band, Anderson Commandery, Knights Templar, Rush Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, Phoenix Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Grand Lodge of Indiana brought the procession to the northeast corner of the court house where the exercises were held. Rev. Charles W. Tinsley pronounced the invocation, which was followed by an address by Judge John D. Miller. Hon. Ben L. Smith then delivered a historical address, giving the history of Rush county from the date of

its organization. The stone was then placed and the ceremony was formally given by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Calvin W. Prather, acting as grand master; Robert W. Cox, deputy grand master; Eli H. Butler, senior grand warden; U. D. Cole, junior grand warden; Martin H. Rice, grand treasurer; John A. Titsworth, grand secretary; Charles W. Tinsley, grand chaplain; Orlando W. Brownback, grand marshal; James S. Lakin, senior grand deacon; Pink Casady, junior grand deacon, and Alvin B. Hinchman, grand steward and tyler. Judge Mark E. Forkner, of Newcastle, delivered the principal address, and this address was followed by the benediction by the Rev. George A. Beattie.

The lodge continued to meet in the Link building until the year 1905, when the Phoenix Masonic Temple Association purchased the home of Robert W. Cox, on the east side of Main street, and erected a handsome new temple. This building served the craft until 1913, when it was destroyed by fire. Franklin Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., courteously extended the use of their lodge hall until permanent quarters could be obtained. The Temple Association decided to rebuild and the lodge established itself in the Beher-King building pending the erection of the new temple. This building was completed and formally dedicated in 1915, and is now in use by the several Masonic bodies in Rushville, including the local commandery, Knights Templar.

Phoenix Lodge has been served by the following masters: Thomas Poe, Leonidas Sexton, James S. Lakin, Robert H. Power, Edward H. Wolfe, John R. Carmichael, Ben L. Smith, Dr. William H. Smith, Robert W. Cox, John C. Humes, Eli H. Butler, Edward Young, John D. Megee, Hugh S. Fleehart, Earl H. Payne, John Rutlidge, Wilbur Stiers, William C. McColgin, James V. Young, Benjamin A. Cox, Edwin Russell Casady, William T. Simpson, William M. McBride, Miles S. Cox, Charles H. Brown, Irwin C. Kinnear, Samuel L. Trabue,

Stillwell A. Wilkinson, Howard B. Carmichael, Paul T. Allen. The present officers of the lodge are Charles J. Todd, worshipful master; Clifford W. Gottman, senior warden; Ezra L. Hinkle, junior warden; George W. Osborne, secretary; Earl H. Payne, treasurer; Fred R. Beale, senior deacon; Frank Priest, junior deacon; Hines Hogsett, senior steward; Walter Thorpe, junior steward, and John T. Turner, tyler.

Rush Lodge, No. 580, Free and Accepted Masons, at Carthage received its charter on March 27, 1890, and the following officers of the lodge were installed on the following June 24: Worshipful master, O. S. Coffin; senior warden, D. W. Kirkwood; junior warden, A. O. Hill; treasurer, William B. Henby; secretary, A. W. Righter; senior deacon, Ed N. Hill; junior deacon, Julian Overman; tyler, Charles Gear. The records of this lodge —including the charter—were destroyed by fire some years ago, but from the best recollection the following names are given as a partial list of the charter members: Ed N. Hill, Aaron O. Hill, Elwood T. Hill, David W. Kirkwood, Julian Overman, Oliver W. Righter, William L. Walker, Orlando S. Coffin, William B. Henby and Jesse H. Siler. The present membership of the lodge is reported to be seventy-two, with the affairs of the lodge in good condition. The present officers follow: Worshipful master, Van Hood; senior warden, Carl Norris; junior warden, A. W. Winfield; treasurer, O. C. McCarty; secretary, Irvin M. Hill; senior deacon, Jesse Newsom; junior deacon, Lee Retherford; tyler, Fred Hill.

There also are lodges of the Freemasons at Milroy, Manilla, Raleigh and Falmouth in this county. In this connection it is but proper to state that inquries have been made in competent quarters to secure first hand information regarding the organization of all secret society lodges in Rush county. Some of these inquiries have been disregarded and it is regretted therefore that details of organization cannot be given.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN RUSH COUNTY

Franklin Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Rushville, was instituted on the evening of May 13, 1846, in a frame building that then stood at the northwest corner of what is now Second and Morgan streets, Second street then having been known as Ruth street. Application for a charter for this lodge was signed by Patrick Hefferman, W. F. King, W. A. Pattison, James D. Henley and H. D. Johnson, and the lodge was instituted by G. R. Warren, then district deputy grandmaster. On the night of the institution of the lodge W. B. Flinn, P. A. Hackleman, Samuel Barbour, John L. Robinson, Richard Poundstone, J. S. Hibben, Joel Wolfe, Harmony Laughlin, Marshall Sexton and S. S. Bratten were initiated and the following officers were elected: Noble grand, W. F. King; vice grand, P. A. Hackleman; secretary, J. S. Hibben, and treasurer, Joel Wolfe. The lodge prospered from the start, and has for many years occupied a foremost position among the fraternal organizations of the county. It owns handsome and well-equipped quarters at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, and is financially and numerically strong. The lodge is strongly supplemented by a local encampment, a Rebekah Degree lodge and a Canton. Bernice Encampment, No. 12, was instituted on April 7, 1848, by Christian Bucher, then grand patriarch of the state, on the application of Joseph L. Silcox, Marshall Sexton, P. A. Hackleman, Lewis Maddux, C. S. Donaldson, Norval W. Cox, S. S. Poundstone, and Joel Wolfe, who were installed as the first officers of the encampment. Rushville Rebekah Lodge, No. 132, was instituted on December 26, 1874, with the following charter members: O. C. Hackleman, C. M. Hackleman, W. S. Wilson, Margaret Wilson, F. T. Drebert, Edwin Farrar, Sadie Farrar, V. B. Bodine, D. A. Bodine, John Kiplinger, Harriet Kiplinger, V. C. Bodine, Mary Bodine, W. H. Smith, F. O. Smith, F. H. Montfort, Belle Mont-

fort, C. P. Sheaff, S. L. Sheaff, W. J. Cotton, J. Linville, S. E. Watson, Ella Watson, J. H. Roberts, S. Klein, J. M. Hildreth, H. Laughlin, E. Hyman, D. Jones, J. D. Wilson, Sr., L. Sexton. Canton Rushville, No. 21, Patriarchs Militant, was instituted on March 1, 1887, with the following charter membership: J. A. Walsh, Edwin Farrar, O. O. Felts, M. L. Moor, W. E. Wallace, A. T. Mahin, V. C. Bodine, C. C. Spritz, M. C. Leming, Levi Sherwood, Jehu Linville, David Wert, A. M. Aultman, S. Stockdell, Alvin Moore and L. H. Havens. Odd Fellowship in Rush county has on numerous occasions furnished grand lodge officers, among them having been P. A. Hackleman, Leonidas Sexton, Edwin Farrer and James T. Arbuckle, who became grand masters, and E. H. Barry, who became grand secretary. Norval W. Cox, formerly a member of the lodge at Rushville, became grand master of the Arkansas grand lodge. E. H. Barry and Leonidas Sexton also served as grand patriarch of the grand encampment. Frank McIlwaine is the grand junior warden at the present time (1921) and in order of succession will become grand patriarch. As has been written, "the order in Rush county as a whole is very prosperous, and in good working condition, and doing much good in their efforts to draw mankind closer together in the bonds of friendship, love and truth."

Milroy Lodge, No. 654, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, received its charter on August 5, 1889, and had the following charter membership: James McGrew, H. J. Spradling, Ira Somerville, William Palmer, J. E. Ruddell, James Alexander, W. K. Shepherd, J. W. Burrows and E. H. Crippen. The present membership of the lodge numbers 168, and the affairs of the lodge are reported to be in a flourishing condition. There also is an encampment at Milroy.

Homer Lodge, 471, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Homer, was instituted on November 20, 1874, with John W. Smith, William Ross, Henry E. Sklower,

G. S. Jones and Alfred Swain as charter members, among those coming in shortly afterward being E. B. Louden, William Demoss, J. W. Hambrock, J. M. Anderson, Nathan Arbuckle, George Mull and George Gruell. The lodge grew rapidly for a rural lodge, and presently erected a substantial brick building for a lodge hall. The growth and interest of this lodge have been maintained from the start and it is understood to be in a flourishing condition. There also is an encampment at Homer. There are also flourishing lodges of Odd Fellows at Carthage, Glenwood, Arlington, Mays and Falmouth.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Ivy Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, was organized on March 4, 1873, upon an application for a charter signed by John F. Beher, John Carroll, Frank Tingley, Homer Gregg, Jonathan W. Wilson, Simon Cline, William O. Brown, John H. Brown, John P. Guffin, Samuel A. Glore and Tony Michael who received the charter from the grand lodge of the state of Indiana on July 23, 1873. It was not long until the new lodge began to attract attention, and the roster of membership has steadily grown from the start, until it now numbers more than 450, and is the largest lodge in the county. John F. Beher was the first chancellor commander and O. P. Wamsley is the present chancellor commander. There are fifty-four chancellor commanders of Ivy Lodge now living, and two of the charter members, Homer Gregg and Samuel A. Glore, are still living. During the present (1921) term quite a number of accessions have been made to the lodge. Ivy Lodge purchased the old Christian church building at the southwest corner of Second and Morgan streets about the year 1895, and at considerable expense remodeled the same for lodge purposes, and has ever since had commodious and well-equipped quarters, including a stage for the conferring of the different degrees, said to be one of the most comfortable and convenient "castle halls" in Indiana.

The Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, the "live wire" auxiliary of the subordinate lodge, was organized on May 6, 1903, with forty-two members, George H. Caldwell the first captain, and now has fifty-seven members. The Uniform Rank has always worked in harmony with Ivy Lodge and has been of great benefit to it. It has won prizes in contests with other companies in national encampments, and has long been recognized as one of the best drilled bodies in the state. The Pythian Sisters, also a valuable adjunct to the subordinate lodge, was organized on January 12, 1890, with twenty charter members, three of whom, Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Mrs. Malinda Young and Mrs. Josephine Webb, are still living in Rushville. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Young are the only survivors of the original roster of officers of this branch of the lodge, Mrs. Brown having been the first past chief and Mrs. Young the mistress of records and correspondence. The Pythian Sisters now number about eighty sister members and about an equal number of brother members, and the present officers are as follows: Mrs. Emma Hilligoss, M. E. C.; Mrs. Nelle Wamsley, senior; Mrs. Maizie Hosier, junior; Mrs. Neva Clifford, manager; Mrs. Mary A. Brown, mistress of records and correspondence; Miss Flora Redman, mistress of finance; Mrs. Ada Suess, protector, and Miss Mary Worthington, guard. There also is a flourishing lodge of Knights of Pythias at Milroy.

Improved Order of Red Men—Tanpah Tribe, No. 102, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Rushville on April 21, 1890, the instituting chief being M. G. Mock, past grand sachem, who was assisted by members of the tribes at Muncie and Connersville. The first prophet of the local tribe was John M. Stevens, who came by card from Greensburg, the charter list of the tribe showing other names as follows: Leonidas H. Havens, Charles F. Kennedy, Robert W. Cox, George W. Osborn, A. J. Dickinson, Lew E. Dailey, Frank F. Redman, Chester F. Felton, Will A. Posey, Dr. H. G. Linn, Adam V.

Spivey, Gates Sexton, Samuel Craig, Jacob Feudner, William H. Masters, L. O. Shaeffer, William T. Simpson, Dr. Will N. Megee, Charles A. Hall, Kirby Frakes, Will E. Havens, Charles Worth, Morton H. Downey, George C. Wyatt, Homer Havens, Simeon Stockdell, William Smith, Jr., Joseph Stark, Taylor Lakin, Owen M. Cowing, Alex W. Posey, A. E. Quayle, Ernest M. Creekmore, Will H. Moffett, Charles B. Monjar, Samuel W. Thompson, Al A. Kimmel, Fred Hall, Will M. Bliss, William O. Brown, James Felts, Will H. Gregg, Joseph Long, Joseph Lyons, Will Redman, Joseph Barnes, James K. Mattox, Richard J. Wilson, Ralph Kenner, Nerritt Bartholomew, Harvey Dunn, Elbert S. Carr, Rufus P. Havens and Charles M. Norris. Of this tribe it has been written that "since its institution this tribe has made its influence felt in this and surrounding counties, having assisted in the formation and institution of several new tribes, and by their zeal and fidelity have won an enviable reputation among the membership of the state." There are local tribes of Red Men also at Milroy, Arlington, Glenwood, Mays, Homer and Falmouth in this county. Miles S. Cox, treasurer of the Peoples Loan and Trust Company at Rushville and a member of Tanpah tribe, was elected "grand keeper of wampum" or treasurer of the state grand lodge or "great council" of the Red Men in Indiana in the fall of 1916, and has been retained in that position by the great council ever since. Oliver C. Norris, of Tanpah tribe, has served as grand sachem, and George W. Osborne and Theodore E. Gregg, also of Tanpah tribe, have been officers of the grand lodge.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Rushville Lodge, No. 1307, B. P. O. E., was organized on September 25, 1913, with the following charter members: Charles A. Frazee, John H. Kiplinger, Dr. W. C. Smith, T. W. Betker, Walter Easley, T. Rich Reed, W. B. Brann, Theodore H. Reed, Claude Cambern, Will M. Frazee,

George F. Weeks, Frank, Wilson, Dr. W. C. Coleman, T. W. Lytle, Will M. Bliss, William E. Havens, Frank M. Capp, A. P. Walker, W. J. Henley, Ed N. Hill, Dr. J. C. Sexton, Donald L. Smith, Will P. Jay, Verne W. Norris and Oliver M. Dale. The present officers of this lodge are as follows: Exalted ruler, Charles Sherman; esteemed leading knight, G. P. Hunt; esteemed loyal knight, W. G. Mulno; esteemed lecturing knight, Scott Hosier; tyler, Samuel L. Trabue; secretary, Charles S. Green; treasurer, Dale Fisher; trustees, Theodore H. Reed, Claude Cambern and Will M. Frazee. The lodge purchased its present home on the north side of the public square from the Rushville National Bank on March 14, 1914, for the sum of $6,500, and is about to begin building an addition to its home that will cost from $15,000 to $20,000. The lodge has 216 members and is in a fine condition financially and otherwise.

There are lodges of the Woodmen at Rushville, Milroy and Sexton; a lodge of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, a lodge of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America and a council of the Knights of Columbus at Rushville. At Rushville there also is a lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (colored) and a lodge of colored Masons. Allen Daniel, of Rushville, has served as the head of the colored Odd Fellows in Indiana.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSHVILLE

Perhaps the most useful of the social service organizations of the city of Rushville is the Woman's Council, which was organized in that city on June 19, 1916, under the direction of Mrs. Johanna Roest Reeve, who was elected first president of the organization; Mrs. Cora M. Stewart, vice-president; Mrs. Roy Mayse, secretary; Anna L. Bohannon, treasurer. The purpose of the council announced in its articles of association is to support the work of the visiting nurse heretofore instituted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society in 1913, and the furtherance of

any work pertaining to civic improvement. The council is composed of one delegate from each of the women's organizations in the city, these comprising not only the women's clubs, but the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Pythian Sisters and other women's auxiliaries to the secret societies of the city and the missionary and aid societies of the churches, and in consequence is a thoroughly representative body of women of the city, all equally interested in the promotion of the best things in the civic life of the community, and all co-operating effectually in the common labor of the council. The present officers of the Woman's Council are as follows: President, Mrs. Anna D. Green; vice-president, Mrs. Ruby Petry; secretary, Belle Gregg, and treasurer, Anna L. Bohannon, who has been treasurer of the council since its inception. Mary Jane Moore (now Mrs. John Abercrombie) was the first nurse employed by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Others who have served the community as visiting nurse and social service worker are Lorabelle Roser, Ann C. Straight, Maude M. Hunt, Linnie Land and Ruth Groenier. The visiting nurse at present supported by the council is Louise Fort, of Indianapolis, a graduate of the Indiana University Training School for nurses, and a registered nurse, who succeeded Ruth Groenier, who resigned prior to her marriage in the fall of 1920. Among the other movements successfully fostered by the Woman's Council was that which secured the election in 1920 of a woman on the city school board, Mrs. Allie L. Aldridge, whose candidacy for this position was supported by the council, thus being the first woman to occupy a position on the local school board; also the furnishing of milk lunches for the children of the primary rooms at the Havens school. The report of Miss Bohannon, treasurer, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, showed that the council had a surplus of $528.84 to begin the new year with. The receipts for the year,

including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $2,034.29, and the expenditures, $1,505.45, these receipts showing a range and variety of contributions indicative of the wide interest taken in the work of the council. The expenses of the council included salary to nurse, medical attendance and supplies, child welfare work, laundry, drayage, auto supplies, etc. In this annual report a general vote of thanks was extended for an automobile which had been donated to the Woman's Council for the use of the visiting nurse and which was purchased with a fund raised by the Rotary Club among the business men of the city.

Rushville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in September, 1909, with 109 charter members, the largest charter membership of any chapter in the history of this patriotic order. Mrs. J. W. Moore, who was the moving spirit in the organization of the chapter, was unanimously elected first regent of the chapter. The present officers of the chapter are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Jennie G. VanOsdol; vice regent, Mrs. Bertha G. Logan; recording secretary, Mrs. Georgia W. Moore; corresponding secretary, Miss Laura Meredith; treasurer, Mrs. Capitola G. Dill; registrar, Miss Alice Norris; historian, Miss Emma Blacklidge; chaplain, Mrs. J. J. Amos; publicity chairman, Miss Emma Cassady. The activities of Rushville Chapter, D. A. R., have been varied and useful in the way of social and community service. Elsewhere mention has been made of the "book shower" inaugurated by the chapter in 1911, which provided the nucleus for the present admirable public library in the city of Rushville, and in other ways the chapter has made itself useful, the planting of trees in the public park and the direction of contests among the pupils of the public schools for the best essays on patriotic subjects being among these activities. The location and care of the graves of such soldiers of the Revolutionary war as are buried in Rush county also has been a charge upon the

chapter and efforts are being made to place appropriate markers at all of these graves. In an admirable little book, "Sketches of Rush County," edited by Mary M. Alexander, a granddaughter of the Revolution, and Capitola Guffin Dill and published under the auspices of Rushville Chapter, D. A. R., in 1915, it was pointed out that the following soldiers of the Revolution had been residents of Rush county and pensioners of the Government: John Aldridge, Aaron Carson, Samuel Caswell, Ebenezer Clark, Isaac Cox, Benjamin Cruzon, Henry David, Isaac Duncan, Leonard Edleman, Matthew Gregg, Daniel Grant, Jacob Hite, John Hardy, Thomas James, James Lane, John Legore, John Lewis, William Mauzy, Henry Mezer, John Pollock, Aaron Redman, John Riley, Henry Smith, Michael Smith, William Smith, John Yarbrough, John Finney, John Watson, Joel Berry, John Carson, James Fardice, John Robinson, James Hunt, George Ishaw, John Wyatt, George Brown, Robert Caldwell, Zephaniah Posey, James Bromlee, Patrick Logan, David Peters, David Fleener and Thomas Cassady. The rest room in the court house originally was furnished by the Rushville chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but later a small sum for new furnishings was appropriated by the county and a committee of the D. A. R. was allowed to select the furnishing.

THE RUSHVILLE ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club of Rushville was organized at a banquet at the Scanlan Hotel Thursday evening, January 15, 1920, with the assistance of ten Rotarians from Connersville. Officers were elected as follows: President, Earl H. Payne; vice-president, Lawrence L. Allen; secretary, Roy E. Harrold; treasurer, Warder H. Wyatt; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Abercrombie. The following composed the first board of directors: Walter Milton Pearce, Robert L. Thompkins, Hugh E. Mauzy, Frank Abercrombie, Warder H. Wyatt, I. Lee Endres, Roy E.

Harrold, Lawrence L. Allen and Earl H. Payne, Mr. Pearce later resigned and Harry G. Francis was elected in his place. The club was organized with a maximum charter membership of twenty-five, according to business classifications. The qualifications for membership are: Any adult male of good character and good business reputation, engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer or manager of any worthy and recognized business, or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in such business, or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity, or any man engaged in any worthy and recognized profession.

The charter of the Rushville club was presented by Charlie Watkins, district governor, of Muncie, Wednesday evening, February 25, a large delegation, from Connersville, accompanied by a band, attending. The first effort of the club was the underwriting of a contribution of $800 to buy an automobile for the local visiting nurse, on the plea of the Woman's Council. The money was soon raised by the club and the machine bought. On Wednesday, March 31, the club began meeting at the Social Club where it has splendid quarters. On Tuesday, April 6, the date for the weekly luncheon was changed to Tuesday. The club interested itself in worthy undertakings locally, backing the first successful corn show ever held in Rushville, supporting the community dinner held in September, 1920, and making a fight for a community house as a war memorial during the year 1920. The club entertains many visitors and observes all special days with appropriate programs. The meetings are devoted to papers by the club members regarding their business classifications and to discussions of local community problems and of questions relating to the improvement of business methods.

During the first year of its existence, the club held

two "ladies' nights" when wives and sweethearts of members were entertained. On April 12, 1921, the club entertained the newly organized Kiwanis Club. Following is a list of the members of the Rushville Rotary Club: Frank Abercrombie, Will Abercrombie, Larry Allen, Carl Beher, Fred Bell, Charles J. Caron, Russell Casady, Walter Easley, Lee Endres, Will O. Feudner, Harry G. Francis, John P. Frazee, Jr., Will M. Frazee, Lowell M. Green, George Griesser, Roy E. Harrold, Horatio S. Havens, A. G. Haydon, Robert Humes, Walter Hubbard, Roy Jones, Floyd Kirklin, Jack Knecht, Louis Mauzy, Hugh Mauzy, Bert Mullin, F. P. Mullins, Ralph Payne, Earl Payne, Walter Pearce, Harold Pearce, Lee Pyle, Judge Will M. Sparks, J. H. Scholl, J. C. Sexton, Bert O. Simpson, Lon Stewart, Charles Taylor, Ernest B. Thomas, John A. Titsworth, Robert L. Tompkins, Roy Wagoner, George Wiltse, Charles F. Wilson, Warder Wyatt and Harry Wyatt.

The Kiwanis Club at Rushville was organized in March, 1921, with Samuel L. Trabue as president, the following business men of the town composing the initial membership: J. Kennard Allen, F. G. Arbuckle, J. T. Arbuckle, Amos Baxter, Clata L. Bebout, Charles C. Brown, Wilmer V. Brown, Fred A. Caldwell, J. Charles Caldwell, P. H. Chadwick, Byron Cowing, Jack Epstein, James Foley, C. M. George, Charles S. Green, Frank Green, Fred M. Hammer, R. C. Hargrove, Homer Havens, George C. Helm, Curtis S. Hester, George Y. Hogsett, Scott Hosier, G. P. Hunt, T. G. Kelly, Irvin C. Kinnear, Joseph B. Kinsinger, John A. Knecht, Harry Kramer, H. V. Logan, John McCoy, John P. Madden, B. F. Miller, Robert E. Mansfield, Frank E. Moore, Glenn E. Moore, Wallace Morgan, John B. Norris, Norm Norris, Earl E. Osborne, J. T. Paxton, Frank Priest, Jesse Poe, A. L. Riggs, S. G. Rucker, Francis Schaub, Charles A. Schrichte, Cullen Sexton, L. M. Sexton, Wilbur Stiers, Walter R. Thomas, Bert L. Trabue, Samuel L. Trabue,

William Trennepohl, O. E. Trusler, W. W. Weakley, O. W. Wilkinson and William A. Young. The presentation of the charter was made to the club on the evening of March 29 by Col. J. L. McCullough, of Marion, governor of the Indiana district, and there were present representatives of Kiwanis from clubs at Indianapolis, Newcastle and Connersville to give the new club a good "send-off."

A GLIMPSE AT SOME OF THE SOCIAL CLUBS

Perhaps the oldest continuing cultural club or organization in Rushville is the Ladies' Musicale, which has maintained its organization unbroken since it was established in 1886. The Ladies' Musicale at Rushville is said to have been the third such organization effected in Indiana, those taking precedence being similar organizations at Indianapolis and Lafayette. Mrs. Siddie Mowers was the moving spirit in the organization of the Rushville Ladies' Musicale and was its first president. This admirable musical society has done much to encourage the development of the musical tastes of the community and has for many years held a commanding position in the cultural activities of the city and county. Along this line mention must be made of the old Diapason Singing Society, which still maintains its organization and whose members have for many years given two appearances in May of each year, singing at Rushville on the third Sunday of the month and at Morristown on the forth Sunday. The organization of this society dates back to a singing school conducted many years ago by Professor Tubbs, who later took the name of Chester, and who died at his home in Iowa in 1920, past eighty years of age. This society, which formerly numbered 300 members, makes a specialty of the old songs and its annual concerts attract wide attention.

It has been written that the first purely social club ever organized in Rushville was the Thimble Club, which had its first meeting at the home of the late Mrs. Isabelle

Sexton in November, 1895. The fourteen women who constituted the initial membership of this club were Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Will Jay, Mrs. Elizabeth Burt, Mrs. Ora Wilson, Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mrs. Harriet Plough, Mrs. F. G. Hackleman, Mrs. J. P. Frazee, Mrs. Will Bliss, Mrs. Lewis Sexton, Mrs. James E. Watson, Mrs. Albert Denning, Mrs. Jane Kincaid and Mrs. Harrie Jones.

In 1907 the Order of the Needle and Thread was organized at the home of Mrs. J. K. Gowdy under the leadership of Mrs. Susan McColgin and Mrs. Meta Smith, the other initial members of the "order" having been Mrs. Fannie Havens, Mrs. Sarah Posey, Mrs. Rachel Bowen, Mrs. Lon Havens, Mrs. Laura Posey and Mrs. James Brown.

The Wi-Hub Club, the name of which suggests the presence of both wives and husbands in its membership, was organized in December, 1901, for purely social purposes, the weekly meeting of the club being held in rotation in the homes of the respective members. The initial members of this interesting organization were T. M. Green and wife, James E. Watson and wife, Robert Innis and wife, Ernest B. Thomas and wife, B. F. Miller and wife, Ned Abercrombie and wife, Dr. C. H. Parsons and wife, Dr. D. H. Dean and wife, Owen L. Carr and wife, Dr. R. F. McClanahan and wife, Samuel Abercrombie and wife, Mrs. Anna B. Cox, Fon Burt and wife, Willard T. Root and wife and Herman Miller and wife.

The Coterie was started about the year 1898 at the suggestion of Mrs. Mary Holmes, who was assisted by Mrs. Lon Link, Mrs. Clem Burt, Mrs. Theodore Abercrombie, Mrs. George Puntenney, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Anna Holliday, Mrs. Rich Wilson and Mrs. Frazier Johnson.

The Murdoch Reading Club was organized in 1875 and flourished late in the '80s. Miss Ruby Sexton, now Mrs. Frazier, is considered the founder of the club. The numerous printed programs preserved by one of its members indicate that the musical and literary work was of

a high order. In 1877 the officers of the club were: President, Frank J. Hall; first vice-president, Emma Williams; second vice-president, Ruby Sexton; secretary, John F. Moses; corresponding secretary, Anna Caldwell; treasurer, Mrs. George B. Sleeth; committee, Dr. William Pugh, India Hackleman and George C. Clark. In 1878 the membership included fifty-eight names. The earliest program obtainable is that of March 2, 1877, which shows the following numbers: Dialogue from Byron's "Cain," by Mrs. George B. Sleeth, Anna Caldwell, India Hackleman, Eleanor Sleeth, George B. Sleeth and George C. Clark; recitation, "Drake's Address to the American Flag," Judge W. A. Cullen; music, Fanny Hackleman; select reading, Rev. T. B. McClain; a written critical review of "St. Thomas of Canterbury, or Thomas A. Becket," a dramatic poem by Aubrey de Vere, William A. Pugh; select reading, Hannah Cullen; music, Anna Graham; select reading, Mrs. N. A. Pugh; recitation, Samuel Abercrombie; music, Sallie Sexton. Some of the latter programs were quite interesting. One was devoted entirly to "Dickens." Another includes a scene from "Macbeth" and the soliloquy from "Hamlet."

The Rushville Social Club, the leading organization of its sort in the city and recognized as one of the most substantial clubs in this section of Indiana, came into being at a meeting called for the evening of March 13, 1896, when a number of the leading men of Rushville got together to talk over the plan of organizing a club which would provide a home where friends could meet in a social way and where the wives and families of members also might find entertainment. The project was favored and an organization at once effected. Claude Cambern was elected first president of the Social Club and the other initial members were George Aultman, Guy Abercrombie, Will Bliss, Theodore W. Betker, Frank Buell, John G. Beale, Alfred Blacklidge, Earl Churchill, Ed Crosby, Thomas Dill, Gale Foley, William Frazee, Charles Fra-

zee, Hugh Fleehart, L. D. Guffin, W. E. Havens, Homer Havens, William J. Henley, Thomas Havens, William A. Jones, Harrie Jones, Curt B. Lore, Bert Mullin, Charles A. Mauzy, Ernest Neutzenhelzer, Earl H. Payne, Edwin B. Pugh, Harry Patton, Alfonso L. Riggs, Theodore H. Reed, Rich Reed, Ben L. Smith, Donald L. Smith, Gates Sexton, Dr. John C. Sexton, Rudolph F. Scudder, Charles Spritz, J. L. Stone, Will M. Sparks, Lowell M. Spurrier, Will C. Smith, Jones Stiles, A. L. Stewart, Robert L. Tompkins, Cyrus E. Trees, Jess Vance, Frank Wilson, Rich J. Wilson, James E. Watson and Cliff Winship. The club prospered from the beginning and has long been a useful force in the social life of the city. When old Melodeon Hall was abandoned as a theater the club took over the hall and remodeled the rooms, furnished them in fitting fashion and has very attractive and comfortable quarters. The club at present numbers seventy-one members and its officers are as follows: President, Jack Knecht; first vice-president, Guy Gordon; second vice-president, Willard Amos; secretary, Chase Mauzy; treasurer, R. F. Scudder. An officer of the club declares that the chief cause of the success of the Social Club is that neither drinking nor gambling has been permitted in the club rooms during all the years of the club's progress.

The Monday Circle was organized in the fall of 1892 through the efforts of Mrs. J. C. Sexton, Mrs. Jennie Innis, Mrs. Minnie Abercrombie, Mrs. Sallie Parsons and others, the club having about twenty "charter" members, whose object was the systematic study of literature and current events. The first officers of this club were as follows: President, Miss India Hackleman; vice-president, Mrs. Annie Moses, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Felton.

One of the most interesting of the cultural clubs in Rushville is the Shakespeare Club, which was organized on October 27, 1909, by Florence R. Wagner, Anna M.

Overman, Helen U. McNitt, Anna L. Bohannon, Edith Caldwell, Anna O. Marlott, Hannah Lois Fritter and Nina M. Ford, whose object in thus associating themselves was the attainment of a higher literary culture. During the first year the following were added to the membership: Georgia Wyatt, Kathryn Petry, Eleanor Sleeth, Lena C. Buell and Jeanne Bishop. For the first five years of the club's progress the programs were confined to the works of Shakespeare and after that were opened to take in the modern drama, short story analysis and the like. During the year 1918-19 the club was favored by a series of lectures by William E. Jenkins, of the Indiana University extension department, on modern authors and their writings. The present roster of the Shakespeare Club follows: Henrietta Coleman, president; Belle Gregg, vice-president; Ruth Spivey Ray, secretary and treasurer; Kathryn Petry, executive chairman; Mary Lewis Thomas, Lena Buell, Hannah Lois Fritter, Mary A. Sleeth, Eleanor B. Sleeth, Jessie E. Gary, Blanche Abercrombie, Bertha Smullen, Edessa Innis, Hazel Ball, Edith Caldwell Brown, Edna Smith, Anna L. Bohannon and Wilhelmina Young.

The Dramatic Club was organized in the fall of 1916, the first play produced by the club being presented on the evening of October 15 of that year in the high school auditorium. Following are the members of the original cast: Louise Poe, Mrs. Francis Moor, Katherine Wooden, Gladys Bebout, Esther Black, Naomi Craig, Alma Green, C. E. Parke, Norman Reid, Mary Louise Bliss, Katherine Hogsett, Denning Havens, Dorothy Thomas, Myrtle Foulon, Mary Williams, Mary Harrold, Hannah Morris, Dorothy Sparks, Josephine Kelly, Leah Flint, Lester Coons, Harry Schmalzel, Tom Saunders, Robert Vredenburg, Dwight VanOsdol, Francis Moor, Frances Frazee, Acsah Retherford, Duanne Reed and A. J. Beriault.

The Wednesday Evening Club was organized in Jan-

uary, 1895, for the purpose of promoting the literary culture of its members and to encourage a taste for the study of the great questions of the present time as well as those of past times. The original members of this club were W. C. Barnhart, G. A. Beattie, E. H. Butler, G. W. Brann, W. S. Campbell, U. D. Cole, W. H. French, C. H. Gilbert, David Graham, T. M. Green, F. G. Hackleman, J. H. McNeill, Douglas Morris, J. F. Moses, J. C. Sexton, A. F. Stewart, C. W. Tinsley, J. A. Titsworth and J. E. Watson.

The Calumet Club, organized in October, 1893, had as its object the weekly meeting of its members for the purpose of social improvement and the extension of their literary knowledge. The first officers of the club were as follows: President, Fanny Gowdy; vice-president, Nina Conde, secretary, Elizabeth Gilbert; treasurer, Mate Power, the other members being Mary Brann, Dorothy Cole, Mame Gilbert, Erema Smith, Bertha Carmichael, Bertha Helm, Iola Young, Jennie Osborne, Bertha Eubank, Lena Buell, Capitola Guffin, Leona Spurrier, Frances Moffett, Winnie Moffett, Mrs. Marian Mauzy Jones, Cora Hertzer Stewart, Myrtella Frazee Bonner, Margaret Guffin Parry, Ruby Riley Dixon and Pearl Hornaday Krider.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for many years a beneficent influence upon the social life of Rushville and throughout the county, was organized at a meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal church at Rushville on April 21, 1888, by Mrs. Louise M. Thompson, of Greensburg, one of the state organizers of the union, with twenty-six members, to which six more were shortly added. The labors of the local union covered a wide field and included the maintenance for a while of an industrial school in the west end of the town. When this could be sustained no longer the union called the attention of the proper authorities to the need of a school building in that part of the town.

SOME HINTS ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF OTHER DAYS

Something has been said in previous chapters regarding the social life of a pioneer community and how the people of the formative community found an outlet for their social expression. "Parties" of one sort and another, corn huskings, spelling matches, debating societies, singing schools and similar diversions gave plenty of opportunity for the exercise of the social spirit, while dances and frolics were no doubt enjoyed with greater zest than are similar social affairs of the present day. The picnics, of which each community had at least one each summer, were perhaps the chief attractions and were looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. Some of these attracted attendance from widely separated communities, as will be seen by the following from the Rushville *Republican* of July 29, 1857: "The picnic on last Friday was a great affair. We doubt very much if there has ever been anything to compare with it in eastern Indiana. The day was fine and the crowd immense. The dancing commenced at the grove at about 12 o'clock and continued on till 5, when they adjourned to meet again at Odd Fellow hall at 8 o'clock. The hall was crowded at an early hour by the handsomest bevy of ladies and the best looking set of gentlemen ever before gathered beneath (sic) its walls. Hines' inimitable quadrille band furnished music for the occasion and the company 'tripped it on the light fantastic toe' until the 'wee sma' hours ayent the twal' admonished them that it was time to retire.... We saw representatives present from Connersville, Laurel, Harrison, Cincinnati, Greensburg, Milroy, Andersonville, Fayetteville, Knightstown, Shelbyville, Edinburg and Madison...Our folks feel under many obligations to them and will try and return the compliment at some future time." The annual coming of the circus also was an event. In the spring of 1860 the papers carried advertisements of the coming of Antonio Bros. Cir-

cus on May 17. Church festivals, even as now, were attractive forms of social diversion then. In the fall of 1857 announcement was made of a "Grand Festival" to be given by the ladies of the M. E. church at Odd Fellow hall on the evening of November 24, an elaborate meal being promised as well as a program of literary and musical numbers. On May 9, 1860, the following announcement: "Pic-Nic—The young folks of Richland intend having a grand Pic-Nic and quadrille party on the 19th inst. The party will be held in a beautiful grove on Joseph Gosnell's farm one-half mile south of Richland. Good music and dancing." On February 2, 1855, a story was carried announcing the organization of the Young People's Literary Association of Noble township, the statement being made that Noble was the only township in the county that had such an organization. The society was organized at a meeting which was opened by prayer by the Rev. C. Morrow, and the motto adopted was "Onward." The object of this society was "the intellectual, moral and social culture of those for whom they labored." On April 15, 1857, under the heading "Debate," it was announced that "quite an interesting debate is to take place in the court house on the 16th of next month. The subject is: 'That slavery is not compatible with the Christian religion.' Dr. Simpson and Drury Holt will take the affirmative, while Revs. John Kiplinger and Henry Haywood will take the negative." Kidd's Amateur Club was presenting plays at Rushville in the winter of 1860-61. A newspaper story of March 27, 1861, stated that this club "gave a second entertainment on last Monday evening." Particular note was made of "the extraordinary ability of some of the players." It also was noted that the play, "the Peoples Lawyer," was much improved over its first presentation and that "The Lottery Ticket" was very droll. The "beautiful scenery and excellent costumes, the large attendance and the sound financial condition of the club" also were noted.

On October 23, 1861, there was mention of the meeting of the Literary Society of Fairview Academy, at which the subject of "States' Rights" was debated. About that time there was a moot United States Senate at Rushville. On January 1, 1862, it was announced that the first session of the moot senate "closed on last Monday evening and the second session commences on next Monday evening." The object of this moot senate was to discuss the affairs of the nation. In the fall of that some year, a story relating to this debating club gave the subject of debate as "The Government is justifiable in confiscating the property of rebels in arms against its authority." In March, 1862, under the head of "Union Literary Society" it was announced that "this institution is now in a healthy condition, and promises to be of much benefit to its members. Great interest is manifested in the discussions and other literary exercises and good order, harmony and friendly courtesy characterize its meetings. The meetings are held on Monday evening at the office of George W. Sloan, Esq." In January, 1865, a story was carried concerning the meeting of the Rushville Literary Society at the court house, at which Elder G. Campbell lectured on "Proper Recreation." The society discussed pro and con the question, "Affirmed, That foreigners should reside in the United States seven years before exercising the right of the elective franchise," it being noted that Messrs. Clark, Sexton, Cassady and others took part in the debate. For the next meeting the subject announced was "Affirmed, That the existence and attributes of the Deity can be deduced from the light of nature," Hendricks to take the affirmative and Campbell the negative. The society's announcement a few weeks later stated that George B. Sleeth would lecture on "The Elements of American Character;" William Cassady would lecture on "Development of Literary Talent," and the subject, "Are theaters more beneficial than injurious?" would be debated. In January, 1866, in an

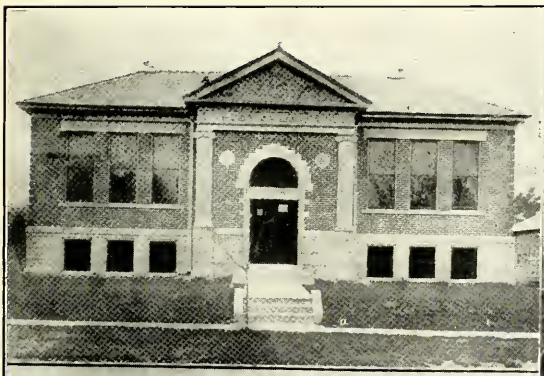
announcement concerning the Young Men's Temperance and Literary Society, the membership of which had sworn to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, the paper made the comment that the society was much needed in the community. In January, 1869, announcement was made of the revival of Kidd's Amateur Club and the presentation of "The People's Lawyer," "The Golden Farmer" and "Toodles." On January 6, 1870, it was announced that "the Lecture Association of Rushville will meet again next Friday evening, on which occasion the Chinese question will again be discussed." Of course, as an accessory to community diversion, the town rarely was without a cornet band, and it is recalled that there were some very good ones from time to time. In August, 1871, it was announced that the articles of association of the Rushville Cornet Band had been filed and recorded, the band being under the leadership of Col. Ed Wolfe. In September, 1872, a graceful little item set out that "every one praised the excellent music furnished by the Carthage Cornet Band last Tuesday. This band has been organized a little over a year, and is under the leadership of Charles Nixon and C. W. Overman. It ranks favorably with any band in this section of the state." In the following month it was announced that "the officers of the lecture association organized in Rushville during the summer for the purpose of providing instructive entertainments during the winter months have made provisions for a course of seven lectures and also a concert by the Hutchinson Family. Lecturers engaged: George Francis Train, Elihu Burritt, Miss Lillian Edgarton, B. F. Taylor, R. E. Hoyt, 'Fat Contributor,' and Robert L. Collier." The organization of an association of old settlers of the county in the summer of 1869 was maintained for many years, and the meetings of the old settlers each year were made occasions for a general outpouring of the people, the papers giving these annual gatherings much space. The county fair also, of course,

during the period of its activity was an occasion of much social diversion taken part in by all the people of the county, and then the street fair came on in its turn to give an outlet for a certain degree of social exuberance.

Rush county's observance of the Indiana state centennial in the week of October 9, 1916, was one of the most interesting of the many county celebrations held during that year. In Rush county this celebration took the form of a homecoming and fall festival, which attracted the attention of many from distant points, who came back for the week to renew the acquaintances of other days, and to revisit the scenes made sacred by the recollections of childhood. The celebration was held at the county seat, and the merchants of Rushville participated actively in the observance, doing everything possible to contribute to the success of the affair and to help out the gala features of the festival. A call was made upon all the people of the county to bring in such relics of pioneer days as might be found in the old homes of the county, and the response to this call was general. A careful list of these articles, which were displayed in the show windows up and down Main street, was kept and a perusal of that list reveals a wealth of pioneer relics in this county probably not exceeded by any other county in the state. Among these relics was a moldboard plow, from the old Arnold farm, which was used in the fields of this county in pioneer days and which is said to antedate anything of the sort treasured in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Among the relics of another day brought to light on this occasion perhaps none had a greater antiquity than a copy of Sir Richard Baker's "Chronicles of the Kings of England," from the time of the Roman occupation to the reign of Charles I, which is owned by Frank A. Wallace, of Rushville. The book has always been in the Wallace family, the tradition being that it was presented by the author to a Wallace kinsman upon publication, and Mr. Wallace naturally prizes the quaint old volume

beyond price, believing it to be one of the possibly very few copies of these chronicles in the United States. The "Chronicles of the Kings of England" was long esteemed and quoted on all matters of English history by the country gentry. Addison makes his model squire, Sir Roger de Coverly, refer to it frequently. Notwithstanding its reputation, however, among that class, the book had no lack of errors and is now all but forgotten. Its author was made high sheriff of Oxfordshire about 1620, but he was soon after thrown into Fleet Prison for debt, which his wife's family had contracted, but for which he had become responsible. There he wrote his "Chronicles," first published in 1641, besides several pious works of less note. He died in prison in great poverty in 1645. The state centennial week was marked by numerous attractive social diversions, which, all in all, it is declared, contributed toward making of the celebration the most successful and most enjoyable county meeting ever held in this county.

The first street fair in Rushville was opened on July 25, 1899, and was a pronounced success, opening the way for many successive entertainments of a similar character, the last of these being the May festival or "Merchants' Booster Week" given there during the week of May 16-21, 1921, under the auspices of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias of that city. In 1890 a newspaper item referred to "shooting matches" being on the boom, though it is not at all unlikely that much better scores were made during the days back in the '30s and '40s when the countryside would gather at the "musters" for military drill and training in shooting. On January 1, 1890, notice was given of the organization of a debating society at Gings Station, and in the same month there was an interesting item relating to the "Kenning Dramatic Company, an organization of Jackson township young folks who have been furnishing the people of the Kenning school house neighborhood with some solid en-



Henry Henley Public Library, Carthage, Indiana

tertainment." This dramatic company's specialty was "a popular five-act temperance drama, 'The Social Glass.'" In March, 1900, it was announced that "a number of citizens who recognize the importance of higher education along the lines of political science have formulated a plan for an Economic League, similar to those of the larger cities of the East and West. They will meet and discuss such questions as trusts, national expansion, Government ownership, direct legislation and other topics of vital interest, the object being a higher ideal of citizenship." On May 2, 1902, there was quite a story about a "pronouncing match" held at the Main street Christian Church, which had attracted a good deal of attention. The opposing sides in this contest were captained respectively by Ernest B. Thomas, with thirteen persons on his side and F. R. McClannahan, with fourteen on his side. The Rev. W. W. Sniff and County Superintendent A. L. Gary were the judges, and despite the fact that the Thomas side was numerically less than the McClannahan cohorts, "a decisive victory" was announced in favor of Mr. Thomas's team. During the winters of 1901-02 there was organized at Rushville a debating society which took the classic name of Zetaphotonian, which held meetings every Thursday evening and continued active for four or five years. Nor must mention be neglected of the Rushville Opera Company, an interesting coterie of local amateurs, who in January, 1890, gave renditions of "The Little Tycoon" and "Pinafore" at the Grand Theater in Rushville. In June, 1891, the organization of the Citizens Band, a musical combination which attained considerable fame in its day, was commented on with enthusiasm. In January, 1893, considerable attention was attracted to a debate held at district school No. 9 in Rushville township between picked teams of the teachers of the county on the question, "Resolved, That the services of the statesmen have been more conducive to the welfare of this nation than those of the sol-

diers." In February, 1894, announcement was made of the organization at Rushville of a new social and literary society which started under the name Les Beaux Esprits. And thus the time passed, one social endeavor after another, even as it is today. In many a precious old scrapbook, sacred relics of a generation that has passed, there are preserved school reports, programs of entertainments, amateur play bills and the like which form most interesting reading today. One such scrapbook has pasted in it ornately printed monthly school reports of the Rushville graded school in 1853, when George A. Chase was principal, and of the later Rushville Academy during the winter session of 1854-55, George A. Chase, principal; also a bill carrying the program of an "exhibition" of the high school department of the Rushville graded school of that period, the same carrying the names of many youngsters who in their turn became leaders in the community life. Then there are in this same scrapbook several of the play bills of "The Amateurs," a local dramatic club, of much fame during the latter '50s and early '60s. One of these, date of May 4, 1859, indicates the versatility of the thespians, presenting, as it does, three plays—"The Omnibus," a one-act "laughable farce;" the "great tragic drama in two acts" of "The Seven Clerks, or the Three Thieves and the Denouncer," and "the laughable and side-splitting farce in one act, 'Boots at the Swan.'" "Admission, 25 cents; children under ten years of age, 15 cents." The manager of The Amateurs was William M. Thrasher and the acting stage manager was J. L. Youse. The cast included the names of J. W. Ellis, N. E. Conde, J. H. Mauzy, Master H. Sexton, Master A. B. Furgason, Miss Doggett, Miss Poe, Miss Furgason, Miss Patterson, S. C. Campbell, E. H. Perkins, J. W. Manzy, T. H. Hibben, B. W. Morgan, Miss Sexton, R. L. Smith and Mrs. Doggett. Then there is a bill of the spring exhibition of Fairview Academy, June 11, 1858, the "order of exercises" showing a most ambitious pro-

gram undertaken by the members of the class, numbering about forty. The program of the annual exhibition of Flat Rock Seminary, July 8, 1859, indicates an equal degree of ambition on the part of the thirty or more members of the class of that year. A bill of the annual exhibition of the Rushville Select School, June 30, 1859, is equally interesting in the range of subjects presented by the twenty-three members of the class. Another bill of the Amateur Club, the cast much the same as that given above, shows that "the evening performance will commence with the minor drama, entitled 'Box and Cox, or a Romance of Real Life,' to be followed by 'The Idiot Witness, or a Tale of Blood,' a melodrama in three acts; the whole to conclude with the laughable farce of 'The Widow's Victim,' in one act. Doors open at 6 o'clock, curtains rise precisely at 7." Then there is a "Program of the order of exercises for the celebration of the Fourth of July at Rushville on Saturday, July 3, 1858," the same surrounded by an elaborate border of the florid typography of the period. H. G. Sexton was the marshal of the day, and the assistant marshals were Col. A. Posey, J. Carmichael, J. Moffett, J. McMillin, J. Hamilton, C. S. Donaldson, J. Dogget, J. S. Lakin, M. Sexton and L. Maddux, the printer's taste for brevity probably being responsible for the clipping of these gentlemen's names to the mere initial. A notable paragraph of this program set out that "the committee appointed will call on each family in town, and at a point designated on those of the county, to receive their provisions, and it is expected that each family will have their provisions ready by half past seven o'clock, with their names on their baskets. This committee will take charge of the provisions and deliver them to those to whom they belong. After dining the committee will again take charge of the baskets and deliver them at the point at which they were received in the morning." Certainly a most comprehensive arrangement.

It is worthy of comment that baseball got a pretty early start here, and as a social diversion has managed to maintain its own down through the years. In August, 1869, it was announced that "Little Rushvillians have organized a baseball club under the title of 'Dirty-feet.' We understand they are going to play the 'Barefeet' of Milroy a match game for the championship." In the issue of the paper carrying that announcement it was noted with every evidence of grave concern that "Rushville presents a great deal of room for moral improvement and the more the question of temperance reformation is agitated the better it will be for the public and the place." In August, 1870, there was a story concerning a "championship" baseball game between the Connersville Quicksteps and the Rushville Whitecaps, the former winning by a close score. While treating of organizations of a social and cultural character the fact ought not be overlooked that the Sunday schools were a considerable factor in the social life of the community even at an early day and that many of the most successful picnics were held under such auspices. On October 31, 1867, the newspapers carried an announcement of the organization of the Rush County Sabbath School Union, the membership of which was composed of the Sabbath school teachers of the county, the organization having been effected by the election of the Rev. John Wiseman, president; Mr. Foster, corresponding secretary; C. Booth, recording secretary; V. B. Bodine, treasurer, and eight vice-presidents and a board of directors. Occasional references to this union in the newspapers during the years following show that it long maintained a useful existence. The beginning of the Young Men's Christian Association work that formerly was carried on in Rushville dated from a meeting held at the Christian church in the middle of February, 1874. C. W. Mock was appointed chairman of the meeting and S. W. McMahan, secretary. A traveling organizer of the Y. M. C. A. explained the objects of the asso-

ciation to the assemblage and a commitee was appointed to effect an organization. This was about the time of the beginning of the great temperance reform agitation, which swept over the country during that period and all agencies for good were active in that behalf. Luther Benson, author of the once widely read book, "Fifteen Years In Hell," who was born in Washington township, this county, was then making a country-wide campaign narrating the story of his vivid experience as a drunkard and his local campaign in this behalf was not without effect. As one of the papers said in 1876, in reviewing one of his addresses, "Mr. Benson fairly took his audience by storm. From the first word to the closing sentence the entire assemblage listened with rapt attention. The speech was a succession of beautiful word paintings. The descriptive powers of the speaker are of a high order, while his portrayal of the woes of intemperance seems to be clothed in words of fire. He used neither notes nor manuscript and spoke in a rapid off-hand manner, with frequent flashes of eloquence." In April, 1879, the papers made much of a temperance revival that was on in the county, and it was noted that 1,200 persons had taken the pledge to abstain from alcoholic drinks.

CHAPTER XVII

Sidelights On Rush County History

Among the "sidelights" on the history of Rush county that have been revealed during the period of research covered in the present compilation none is more illuminating than that reflected from the time-stained pages of the Rush County Public Library Association's minute book, dating back to the fall of 1823. This book, which was presented to the Rushville public library by Miles S. Cox in 1911, is regarded as probably the most precious possession of the library and is a real and inestimably valuable relic of the days which witnessed the beginnings of a social order hereabout. The first entry in this old book, which, happily, is in an admirable state of preservation, is that of November 8, 1823, and the last, May 18, 1839, the minutes thus covering a period of more than fifteen years; the last page of the book carrying a record of the election of Robert S. Cox, grandfather of the donor, to the office of county librarian. The pages of this book indicate more convincingly than a mere monument of stone would have done that even in the busy days which marked the creation of a town on the spot which so short a time before had been but a continuation of the "forest primeval" there were those here who had thought of something more than the material side of things, and were endeavoring to foster and promote a taste for literature in the backwoods settlement and to create in the minds of the settlers a further desire to encourage the good, the beautiful, the true in the upbuilding of the social fabric. It is significant that the record shows that Dr. William B. Laughlin was the head of this little library movement here in the then wilderness, even as he had been found to have been the leader in nearly all

the movements of that time which had to do with the advancement of the common good. This community certainly owes much to Doctor Laughlin.

The opening minute in this precious old book is as follows: "At a meeting of the trustees of the Rush County Public Library elected pursuant to statute on Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1823, present William B. Laughlin, president; Peter H. Patterson, Stephen Sims, Reu Pugh, John Alley and Charles H. Veeder, trustees. On motion it was resolved, first, that the president and members be qualified as the statute directs: Whereupon the oath as prescribed by statute was administered to the members respectively. On motion, Resolved, that a librarian, treasurer and clerk be elected as officers for this institution and voted for by ballot. Reu Pugh was elected treasurer; John Alley, librarian, and Charles H. Veeder, clerk." On further motion Peter H. Patterson, Horatio G. Sexton and Reu Pugh were chosen a committee to draft rules for the direction of the association, and Treasurer Pugh was required to file a bond as treasurer and further "that the president draft and that the clerk attest an order on the agent to pay over to the treasurer all the monies that may have accrued on the ten per centum appropriated out of the sale of town lots to this board, and that the treasurer present said order to the agent of this county." It then further was ordered that the treasurer "purchase with the monies that he may receive on the foregoing order the following books or so many of them as that amount of money can purchase, on the cheaper terms, towit: Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Goldsmith's Abridgements of Greece, Rome and England, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Society and Manners in America, Life of General Marion, Knickerbocker's History, Spectator, Tom Jones, Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, Chateubriand's Travels, Woodfall's Junius, Peter Pindar, Peregrin Pickel and Salmagundi." The minutes then noted ad-

journment to "the first day of January next at 4 o'clock p. m., at the school house in Rushville," and were signed by W. B. Laughlin, president, and attested by Charles H. Veeder, clerk. It will be recalled that Mr. Veeder was the first postmaster of Rushville. The final entry in this book which had been so carefully preserved in the Cox family until presented to the public library, is dated May 18, 1839, and notes that "now comes T. A. Knox and surrenders his office as county librarian; thereupon the board of trustees appoint Robert S. Cox county librarian, and he is hereby ordered to take charge of the books now in said library, and to give notice in the Rushville newspaper to all persons holding books in their hands belonging to said library to return the same to librarian as soon as practicable; and said Cox is hereby authorized to call on T. A. Knox, former librarian, and receive any amount of money that may be in his hand as such librarian. On motion the board adjourned to meet on the 4th day of July next at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the library room in Rushville." This last minute was signed by Jesse Morgan, president, and G. B. Tingley, secretary pro tem.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSHVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rushville and Rush county are proud of their excellent public library which is housed in the court house, occupying commodious quarters on the ground floor and quite apart from the well equipped law library attached to the Rush Circuit Court on the third foor. But there has not always been a public library in the city. The illuminating "sidelight" above thrown upon the effort here in an early day to maintain a public library is only a sidelight. It shows that as late as the fall of 1839 there was such a library, but no light is thrown upon the eventual fate of the institution. Probably with the passing of the generation which maintained it the institution gradually fell into decay and thus passed out, at least the library has no further records covering its period of use-

fulness. The library idea, however, never quite died out and it is known that there were not only private loan libraries maintained in Rushville from time to time, but that in other years before the present method of distribution had been devised following the creation of the Indiana state public library commission twenty years and more ago, township libraries were maintained in some of the townships of the county, a portion of the local school fund being found available for this purpose. The "traveling library" inaugurated by the state commission now supplies the need for books in communities not otherwise provided and schools, clubs or other organizations "of five or more members not having access to a public library" may borrow the traveling library books. Some information regarding the status of the public library in Rushville prior to the establishment of the present library in 1909, is gained from a search of the newspaper files. In November, 1857, a call is made for a meeting of the McClure Library Association of Rushville at the library room, at which business meeting "arrangements will be made for the opening of the institution." In December of that same year mention was made of a meeting at which a movement was inaugurated for the revivification of the Working Men's Library Association, it being noted that P. A. Hackleman, Esq., and the Rev. Daniel Franklin "lectured" on the importance of persons having books belonging to the association returning the same before the next meeting. Evidently there had been a circulating library which had loaned itself out of books. The Working Men's Library Association apparently took a new lease on life, for in 1860 there is mention of the continued weekly meetings of the association and of addresses made at such meetings. In October, 1873, probably anent the opening of the fall term of school, a newspaper inquiry is made as to "what has become of all the township libraries in Rush county. A section of the school law requires that 'at commencement of each school

term, at each school house in their respective townships, the trustees shall cause a notice to be posted up, directing where the township library is kept and inviting the free use of the books thereof by the persons of their respective townships.'" In 1877 mention is made of the "Murdoch Reading Club" and in August of the same year a suggestion is made that a Rush county historical society ought to be organized with a view to the opening of a local museum for the preservation of relics of pioneer days. In April of that same year (1877), under the heading "Public Library," it was announced that "on the 7th inst. a committee consisting of Rev. J. W. Connor, Miss Anna Caldwell, Mrs. R. O. Moffett and Messrs. Marshall Newhouse, A. Barnard and Greeley Mauzy was appointed by the Y. M. C. A. to consider the question of establishing a public library and reading room. Last Saturday evening the committee submitted its report, recommending the appointment of a committee of five to solicit one hundred donations of $5 each from citizens for the purpose of fitting up the lower floor of the Christian church in Rushville for a reading room and laying the foundation of a public library," the further announcement being made that the church had tendered the gratuitious use of its room. It is known that for some time a small library was thus maintained, but the books after awhile got scattered and there was no sufficient organization to keep up the library and it was dropped, as had been its predecessors. This must have been along in the early '90s, for a newspaper mention is made on November 11, 1890, of a benefit musical entertainment to be held for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of "the public reading room." The private circulating library, however, seems to have been maintained intermittently. In May, 1897, under the heading "People's Library," there was newspaper mention of the fact that "the members of the People's Library will always find a nice line of books for their reading at Poe's jewelry store. One of the best

features of this plan of circulating library is that new books are placed on the shelves every three months and thus one has the advantage of recent publications." And the private circulating library was about the only available medium through which the people of Rushville could obtain books without buying them outright until the movement inaugurated by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution led to the establishment of the present public library more than ten years ago.

The public library which is now maintained in admirable quarters on the ground floor of the court house, readily accessible to everyone in the county, has long proved itself an invaluable agency in the extension of the social and cultural life of the community. The nucleus of the library which had been created by the Rushville chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was taken over by the city under the terms of a special ordinance in 1909, and in the following year a small levy was assessed for maintenance and support, the same now amounting to $1,600 a year. Miss Mary Sleeth, the present librarian, was appointed to this position in the beginning and she has ever rendered faithful and intelligent service. In 1913 Miss Sleeth was given an assistant in the person of Miss May Young, who was succeeded by Miss Edith Wilk, and the latter in turn by Miss Jennie Madden, the present assistant librarian. Mrs. John Moore, who was regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the time the library movement had its inception in that body, was of great service in getting the movement under way and was ably assisted by Mrs. A. L. Gary, the latter of whom has been retained as a member of the public library board ever since it was created. The library board as at present constituted is as follows: President, Mrs. Jessie E. Gary; vice-president, J. H. Scholl; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Blanche Abercrombie; E. B. Thomas, A. M. Taylor and Mrs. Mary E. Morgan. When the library was created as

a general public library it had but about five hundred volumes on its meager shelves, these mainly having come through the "book shower" inaugurated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Today there are more than six thousand volumes on the shelves, and in addition to this there are fifty-nine newspapers and periodicals furnished for the convenience of readers. Books for outside reading are provided on call to the public schools in the county, which have no libraries, these books remaining in the schools during the progress of the term; clubs also are served with books on call, and when necessary drafts are made on the resources of the state library for collections of books to supply such needs. The last annual report of the librarian covering the period ending June 30, 1920, showed that there had been 4,585 patrons of the library during the year, and that 29,652 books had been loaned. In connection with the library a rest room for the women of the county is maintained in the court house by the Rushville chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the convenience and comfort of the same has long been proved by the constant use to which it is put.

THE RUSH COUNTY CHAUTAUQUA

For years Rush county has supported a Chautauqua that has done much in a cultural way. This association is the outgrowth of a chautauqua movement started here by the late W. O. Headlee, then county superintendent of schools, who at his own expense in 1905 as an adjunct to the annual meeting of the county teachers' institute in that year provided during the week of August 12-20 (1905) an attractive program of instructive and entertaining features selected from among the leading chautauqua numbers of that day. This meeting proved so popular that Mr. Headlee maintained a similar course running parallel with the county teachers' institutes until his death, after which a formal organization was effected for

the continuing of the annual chautauqua. The articles of association of the Rush County Chautauqua, dated August 2, 1909, set out that "the purposes for which it is formed are to support and maintain in Rush county, Indiana, entertainments for a period of ten days or longer each year for the moral, intellectual and physical improvement and uplift of the people of Rush county." These articles were signed by Lincoln Guffin, president; Alfred E. Martin, secretary, who, with Charles H. Parsons, Frank E. Wolcott, Raymond Hargrove, Will Bliss, Thomas M. Green, John B. Winship and Joseph H. Scholl, were directors of the association. In one of the early programs of the association a tribute was paid to W. O. Headlee, founder of the movement, the same quoting him as having said, "The Rushville chautauqua stands for the higher things in the life of today in which all good people are interested. It bids all good causes welcome." And that has been the animating spirit of the association through the years since then. As Mr. Headlee said, "This assembly is a protest against the waste and worry, the haste and tension of the times, as manifested in this commercial age. We invite busy people to come and camp on our beautiful grounds, breathe the wholesome air and build themselves up in body, heart, soul and brain." And that invitation still is extended. After awhile the chautauqua association was able, aided by voluntary contributions, to erect a coliseum at the city park with a capacity of 2,500, in which the annual assemblies since have been held. The association has conducted its affairs without desire for profit, but so popular have the annual programs proved that it always has a little fund to carry over to the next year, a mutually helpful institution for the good of the community. The present president of the association is Hugh Mauzy and the program committee is composed of Ernest B. Thomas, John A. Titsworth, Anna L. Bohannon, Chester M. George and Joseph H. Scholl, the first three named of whom have acted on this

committee continuously for ten years or more, a review of the successive programs through the years revealing the fact that Rushville and Rush county thus have been provided with the best chautauqua entertainers that have arisen during that period. As Miss Bohannon wrote in the foreword accompanying the program on the tenth anniversary of the association's work, "the worth of such a meeting in our community cannot be computed. The greatest good is often not seen on the surface. The underlying feature of a chautauqua is character building, both of persons ad communities. It is essentially an educational, uplifting influence." And that is what this association has proved to be in Rush county.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED IN COUNTY

Among the numerous interesting "firsts" encountered in making up a history of a community none is more interesting than that having to do with the first record of marriage in the county. The first persons licensed to marry in Rush county were Aaron Osborn and Elizabeth Lee, their names constituting the initial entry in Marriage License Record 1 in the office of the clerk of court. This license was issued on May 10, 1822, a little more than a month after the formal organization of Rush county as a separate civic unit and more than a month before the location of the site of the county seat. The certificate of solemnization of the ceremony uniting this pioneer pair was filed by Elder John Blades three days later, May 13. The second license issued was that in behalf of Samuel Cones and Sally Grigg, this having been issued on May 29 of the same year. The certificate of solemnization, bearing the attestation of John Lenville, justice of the peace, was not filed for record until the following August 3, but there is no explanation on the face of the record to account for this apparent delay in the consummation of the plans of the happy pair. June (the traditional month of brides) was passed without the

granting of a single license to marry—nor is there any explanation of this melancholy fact—and it was not until July 23 that the third license was issued, this latter being in favor of Benjamin Sailors and Kervilley Evans. There was no delay in the consummation of the plans of this pair, however, for the certificate of solemnization signed by Elder John Blades bears the same date as that of issue. This wonderfully interesting little old, time-stained book, No. 1 of the long line of marriage license record books in the clerk's office, carries the record of licenses on to March 29, 1826. One of the most interesting features is the gradually varying style of the certificates of solemnization. Beginning with the first brief attestation made by Elder Blades, told in scarce a dozen words, these certificates gradually grow in specific detail to such a point of verbosity that toward the close of the record book they are found to be filling a full page of the record, as for example on page 154 (the last entry in book No. 1): "William Gilson to Sarah Nash: Be it remembered that on the twenty-ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six a license was issued by the clerk of the Rush Circuit Court authorizing any person (duly authorized) to join together in the bonds of matrimony William Gilson and Sarah Nash; and afterwards, towit, on the third day of April in the year of our Lord last aforesaid Richard Blacklidge, a justice of the peace for Rush county, filed in the clerk's office aforesaid the following certificate, towit: I do hereby certify that I did join together as husband and wife William Gilson and Sarah Nash on the 30th day of March, 1826. Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of April, 1826. Richard Blacklidge, justice of the peace."

It will be interesting to know that among the "firsts" of Rush county the first road planned in the county was the road running through Richland township a mile north of the Decatur county line and crossing the loop of Clifty

creek. It was at the first meeting of the board of county commissioners, April 1, 1822, that an order of the board was entered appointing Jesse D. Condy, Jacob Oldinger and John Cook "to review a road to commence on the east line of Rush county at the corners of sections 21 and 28 in town 12, range 11 east, thence on a due west line to the west boundary of said township." The next road ordered was a matter of minute in the record of the second meeting of the commissioners, May 13, 1822, this meeting having been held at the house of John Lower, it being noted in that minute that "the board appointed Benjamin Sailor, William Junkens and Worth Parker to view a road commencing where Whitsel's trace crosses the line between Fayette and Rush counties and turning thence west the nearest and best route to the dwelling house of Richard Thornberry, thence the same direction to where said trace crosses the line of the counties of Shelby and Rush." Richard Thornberry had entered the northwest quarter of section 26 in Rushville township and the general direction of the old Whitsel trace through this county is thus definitely established across the old Thornberry ford over Flat Rock. This "trace" was the old "blazed trail" cutting up through Franklin and Fayette counties through this region and thence on west to the Wabash country. Reference is made to it in Esarey's "History of Indiana," where, in speaking of the stream of immigration that "followed Driftwood from Vallonia and Brownstown, founding the Haw Patch, Jonesville and Flat Rock settlements in Bartholomew county before 1820," it is pointed out that "the settlements were reinforced by many pioneers who came across from the Whitewater country, following Whetzell's trace to Johnson county." The variation in the spelling—Whitsel and Whetzell—is a not uncommon characteristic of many of the old records, clerks in some instances apparently being guided more by the sound of the name than by any desire for strict orthographic accuracy.

Among other interesting "firsts" the following copy of the first teacher's certificate ever issued to a female teacher in Rush county merits a place: "State of Indiana, Rush county, ss: We, the undersigned school teacher examiners in and for said county do hereby certify that from personal knowledge and examination of Elizabeth Willhoit we find her qualified to teach the following branches, towit: Reading, writing, arithmetic, English gramar (sic) and geography, and that she is well qualified to teach a common English school. Witness our hands this 10th day of March, 1845. Job Pugh, Finley Bigger, examiners." The teacher here referred to, Elizabeth (Willhoit) Caldwell, was the mother of Mrs. John F. Moses and Mrs. Moses treasures highly the time-stained document which attested her mother's early competency as a teacher. The school examiners here mentioned were forceful figures in the county at that period. Job Pugh for years served as recorder of Rush county and in other ways rendered public service. Finley Bigger, a lawyer of wide influence, located in Rushville in 1836, coming from Ohio where his father, John Bigger, had served for years as a member of the Ohio state legislature. In 1853 Finley Bigger was appointed registrar of the United States treasury and served in that capacity until 1861.

A "first" that will be regarded as of importance to the future generations is that of the date of the arrival of the first express shipment to the city of Rushville by airplane. This was May 17, 1921, on which day R. N. Hensler, an air pilot, delivered to the drug store of Pitman & Wilson at Rushville a package of fishing tackle from Dowagiac, Michigan, the trip having been made with but one stop, at Wabash, Indiana. This trip contrasted with the trips made into this section by the lumbering ox carts a hundred years before was regarded as a most significant commentary on the amazing progress that had been made in transportation during the century. The

actual flying time of this trip was two hours and fifty-five minutes, the distance covered being 165 miles as the crow flies.

RUSH COUNTY'S "OUTSTANDING" FEATURE

It long has been a matter of comment on the part of visitors here that the outstanding feature of the social life of Rush county is the genial and wholesome neighborliness of "the folks," a happy trait that has persisted here since the beginning, the people of the county in each succeeding generation continuing to remain "just folks" to all the world. This fine neighborliness of spirit formerly found expression in the annual county fair and in the annual meetings of the Old Settlers' Association. The county fair succumbed to the lessening of distances brought about by better means of transportation, the state fair now easily providing an outlet for that form of expression among the people of Rush county, while the old settlers' meetings ceased to attract apparently for the simple reason than no one could be found in the county any more who would admit that he was "old." In later years street fairs in the county seat, corn shows and the like have served to bring the home folks together on occasion, and there is now on foot a movement to have a great homecoming festival at Rushville in 1922, at which time all who have ever had a part in the life of Rushville will be invited to gather for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the county. In 1916 Rush county celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at the county seat the observance of the state's centennial and that was an admirable "get-together" meeting, but perhaps the best exemplification of the neighborly spirit above referred to ever noted in the county was the remarkable series of meetings held at Rushville in 1920, the "town" entertaining the "country" there in the spring of the year and the country returning the compliment to the town in the fall. In the spring the Rotary Club of Rushville had issued a

general invitation to the farmers of the county to have dinner with the merchants of the city on a day and more than 1,800 farmers and their wives had accepted the invitation, the occasion proving so wholly enjoyable that the farmers and their wives, on their part, decided to return the compliment in the fall. To that end plans were laid for a September dinner and on Friday, September 17, 1920, four great tents were erected in the city park, the business and professional men of the city being invited to partake there of the hospitality of the farmers and their wives. The statement that there were no fewer than 12,000 persons gathered at that dinner was declared by a contemporary print to be "too conservative" an estimate. There were no fewer than 2,500 automobiles parked about the scene of the big dinner, and it did seem that almost the whole county had turned out. In the first of the big tents erected for the occasion the women's committees of Anderson, Rushville and Noble townships entertained; in the second, Jackson, Posey and Richland; in the third, Ripley, Walker and Center, and in the fourth, Union, Washington and Orange. No old settlers' meeting ever drew such a crowd, and the genuine neighborliness of the spirit displayed was commented on by all. As the *Republican,* in its report of the affair, said: "The immense throng of people was jolly and good natured. Neighbors and friends visited with each other and many who had been passing on the streets of Rushville for years without knowing one another became acquainted." Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by local and visiting notables and a series of motion pictures of the neighborhood gathering was taken under the direction of the extension department of Purdue University, these pictures later being exhibited throughout Indiana and in neighboring states as a suggestion to other counties and county seat towns to go and do likewise.

SOME INCIDENTAL ACTIVITIES OF THE QUAKERS

In an interesting review of the history of the Carthage Meeting of Friends prepared some time ago by Owen S. Henley to be read at a celebration meeting of the historic old Meeting, Mr. Henley pointed out some incidental activities on the part of certain members of the Meeting in years gone by as follows: "Dr. John M. Clark, a member, was one of the most noted doctors of an early day, was well read, could speak in a number of dialects and was also a proficient writer. At an early day Herman Allen, a member, applied for and received what was said to be the first patent on the planing machine. The knife was run horizontally and thus cut across the grain of the wood and did not gain public favor. In 1854 Elwood Hill and Noah Small, members of Friends' families, conceived the idea of applying steam as the power to thresh wheat. To carry out this idea they went to Troy, New York, purchased a portable engine of six horsepower, placed it on a wagon and during the season of 1855, so far as can be ascertained, made the first use of steam in threshing wheat in the United States. About 1814, in North Carolina, Joseph Henley purchased, with the idea of setting him free, a colored boy, Joe, the price paid being thirty-two barrels of flour. Joe was skillful in shoemaking for that time and soon left for Richmond, Ind., but insisted on giving his note for $50 as some little payment for the flour. In 1826 Thomas Henley, son of Joseph, starting to Indiana on a prospecting tour, the father gave him the note with instructions to hunt up Joe and see how he was getting along. Joe was found in a little cabin, 12x14, south of what is now Main street, Richmond. Split puncheons led from the trail to the door; the cabin was on posts two feet high, a pool of green dirty water was under the entire structure and several ducks were hunting tadpoles in the same. Joe suggested moving on, thinking he could do better, and offered the

cabin for the note. The nerve of Thomas failed and he left Joe in possession. Thomas Henley then came on out to where Carthage now stands and where at that date his uncle, Robert Hill, was building a mill, and worked with mattock and wheelbarrow thirty days for $10, boarding at the palatial home of Jesse Hill—15x25 feet, dirt floor—at the rate of 12½ cents per day. A copy of the 'menu' has not been preserved."

Certain individual Friends of the Carthage neighborhood were active agents in the operation of the "underground railroad" which "ran" through this county in the days when the enforcement of the fugitive slave law carried a severe penalty for assisting a runaway slave, and those who thus incurred the penalty of the law carried on their operations at considerable risk. In 1916 Thomas T. Newby, of Carthage, published an interesting little book of "recollections" in which he recalled the time when he first saw matches, tells of the circumstances attending the introduction of lamps into Rush county, and of the old railroad that ran from Knightstown through Carthage to Shelbyville, of which the only tangible reminder in this generation is the trace of the roadbed running southwesterly out of Carthage, and tells of the days when excursions were run on this road, when flatcars with benches on them were used for passengers and when passengers had to get off to "give a lift" to the puffing little engine; but probably the most interesting recollection in this interesting little book is that in which Mr. Newby gives some reminiscences concerning the old "underground railroad." He says that "for a few years before the Civil war the 'underground railroad' was patronized very frequently through here by those mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. There were several men in Carthage who sympathized with the South and they were ever watching and ready to inform against any who aided a runaway slave, so that assistance given had to be managed with care and secrecy. There was a 'station' at

Rushville managed by 'Agent' Burns (colored), who would bring slaves to Carthage after night and they were kept secreted until the next night when an 'agent' here, Elisha B. White or Jim Hunt (colored), would take them to another 'station,' the Jessup neighborhood, four miles north of Knightstown, where they were hidden in the daytime and at night taken to the next station north and then on to Newport (Fountain City), where the 'president' of the 'underground railroad' lived—stanch friend of the slave, Levi Coffin. From there they were 'shipped' on to Canada, some times taking several days and much risk. One Sabbath day in the summer of 1855 there were twelve runaways hidden all day in our sugar orchard, it being a dense thicket then."

Reference heretofore has been made of the organized band of horsethieves which operated throughout this section of the state back in the '50s, with headquarters in the Moscow neighborhood. Apparently it was thought by the law abiding Quakers of the Carthage neighborhood that the forces of law and order no longer were to be depended upon and they organized a band of vigilantes, which they called the Ripley Rangers, for the purpose of putting a stop to the repeated depredations of this gang. The constitution and by-laws of the Ripley Rangers, approved by the board of county commissioners on December 8, 1857, point out that "Whereas, horsestealing, counterfeiting, burglaries and larceny have become quite common, and those who perpetrate those deeds escape from justice with impunity and infest our common county with lawless bands; therefore, to the end that justice be established and public order be maintained, the better to secure to the citizens of our country their just rights and to bring offenders to justice" the Ripley Rangers found it necessary to concert for action. The rangers evidently was an oath-bound organization for the by-laws provided punishment for such members as might reveal the secrets of the meetings of the organization. Officers of the association

provided for under the constitution were captain, first and second lieutenants or ensigns and a secretary and treasurer. David Marshall was the president of the meeting at which the organization was effected and Thomas C. Hill was clerk. Other names signatory to the articles of association were Jesse Henley, Amos H. Hill, Joseph Overman, Andrew J. Morely, Elisha B. White, Asa H. Hudson, Jared P. Binford, Henry Henley, Thomas W. Henley, Jesse L. Phelps and John Reddick.

While on the subject of inventions which have been worked out by Rush county men, it is but proper to recall that Jesse Boyd many years ago perfected a double-shovel corn plow, which is believed to have been the first device of its kind ever used. He secured a patent on his device, but failed to protect one of the basic principles of the invention, the arch connecting the plows, and an enterprising manufacturer of agricultural implements recognizing the weakness of the patent filed under the original patent and put out a plow which covered the valuable principle worked out by Mr. Boyd and made a fortune which otherwise might have been that of the Rush county inventor. James F. Harcourt was another inventor who worked out a good thing in a grain drill, the first device of its kind used in Rush county, and for some years manufactured drills on his place in Anderson township, not only supplying the local demand but doing quite a shipping business in the products of his factory until the competition of the big implement factories put him out of business.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1913

It was in the spring of 1913 that Rush county in common with many communities throughout Indiana and western Ohio was visited by the most disastrous flood that ever swept through this region. It was on Monday night, March 24, that the waters of Flatrock rose to a dangerous height and when Tuesday morning dawned the people of

Rushville found themselves confronted with a situation unique in the annals of the town, while all up and down the valley of the river throughout this county, and particularly in the vicinity of Moscow, the flood had spread until the scene presented the appearance of a great, muddy lake. Viewed from the court house tower it was seen that to the east and southwest the land was covered with water as far as could be seen. The water covered the business part of the city in Main street to the rise above Third street and thus every basement in the business section of the city was filled with water, entailing a great loss in damaged stocks of goods. The lower portions of the city in the Eastend were covered, nearly every house in Julian street and in Second and Third streets (east) being entered by the flood, the people in those sections being driven to the second floors of their homes. This situation continued until the following Thursday by which time the waters had subsided sufficiently that stock could be taken of conditions. In the meanwhile railway and interurban traffic was suspended and save for fragmentary and confusing messages by telegraph or telephone—wire service also being practically out of commission—the town was completely cut off from the outside world. Even after the flood in the city had subsided the bottom lands up and down the valley of Flatrock were flooded, the Driving Park being under water for a week. In the bottom lands numerous families were marooned in their homes for several days before assistance and relief could be gotten to them, owing to raging waters, and untold distress was suffered by many. In Orange township an elderly couple were thus marooned and were forced to take refuge against the rising waters in the attic of their house. Their plight was discovered and neighbors set about some measure of relief. A raft was devised and in the evening three men set out in this craft seeking a way to the engulfed house. Their raft was caught in an eddy and all three were precipitated into the

flood. Happily they managed to support themselves by the branches of shrubbery growing nearby, but help could not be sent them in the darkness and they were kept there all night, supported by cries of cheer from the shore and by the lights that were kept burning by the anxious watchers on the bank. One of the trio stood all night in the fork of a small sapling and after the flood had subsided cut this sapling and had it converted into a hall tree which he prizes highly as a souvenir of his night of peril. Happily, there was but one life lost in the great flood. the victim being James Hubbard, a negro, who was drowned at the old hitchrack just south of the county jail. It was estimated that the loss in the city alone aggregated $300,000, while that throughout the rural districts affected by the flood was almost as much. The flooding of the basement of the *Republican* office put the presses of that paper out of commission. The *Jacksonian's* available supply of print paper was destroyed and during the week of flood conditions the two papers merged, being issued under the name of *The Jacksonian-Republican,* a bit of hyphenation that, considering the ancient political feud between the two papers, seemed almost incredible to many of the readers, but which demonstrated to all that in times of trouble personal animosities are wont to disappear in all relations of life. The water gauge in front of Oneal's store on South Main street, which had been maintained there for many years, showed that the water of Flatrock reached a point twenty-five inches higher than ever before recorded, and a good deal of comfort was taken in the statement of the meteorologists who presently attempted to analyze the conditions which brought about the flood of 1913 that the excessive rainfall was caused by a combination of meteorological conditions that might not again be presented in a million years.

AN ECHO OF THE DAYS WHEN HOGS RAN LOOSE

Back in the "old days" when hogs ran loose in the streets and cattle roamed undisturbed along the high-

ways the question of keeping the prideful public square in the growing city of Rushville free from this annoyance evidently was a paramount one, if judged by the number of names of the then leading citizens of the town who formally prayed the board of county commissioners to erect a fence which would be a protection against the intrusion of willful and perverse livestock. This petition, which is preserved in the public library, is dated August 29, 1838, and reads as follows: "We, the undersigned citizens of Rush county, believing that the protection of the public buildings and the convenience of the people generally as well as our standing as a county requires that there should be a good substantial plank fence put around the public square in the town of Rushville, or around as much thereof at least as to enclose the court house, the clerk's and recorder's offices, handsomely in said town; we would therefore pray your honorable body to make an appropriation out of the moneys under your control belonging to said county to construct said fence, and we would further ask your honorable body to appoint some suitable person or persons to procure the necessary material for the construction of said fence and to have the same constructed as soon as the materials can be obtained and the work performed, upon such plans and at such distances around said buildings as you shall in your wisdom direct." This petition is signed by William Cavot, Hartley Felty, John Behman, William Frame, James McPike Robert A. Matthews, John Brown, Walter Brown, H. Offutt, Alonzo Brown, Ervin Fleener, James Curry, I. Hamilton, William Lowry, Harvey Seward, George Hibben, R. Y. McBride, Onias Jackson, Benjamin Lakin, W. H. Endicott, William Oliver, Noah Snidaker, G. W. Braun, P. A. Hackleman, Thomas Olin, Reu Pugh, James S. Arick, William H. Anderson, Joel Wolfe, Erastus T. Bussell, William Lower, Thomas Pugh, John Dixon, G. B. Plush, A. N. Blacklidge, I. N. Pugh, Chapman Morris, John Day, John Hatfield, William R. Callahan, A. S.

Lakin, John Carr, Israel Kister, Joshua I. Walton, Simeon Tooley, John Sproul, Turner A. Knox, John Pride, William Pride, Samuel Davis, Thomas Wallace, Edward Linville, I. N. Alley, Thomas Swift, John Kelso, G. W. Moore, Roland T. Carr, Isaac Arnold, D. M. Stewart, Gustavus Cowger, James Brown, Levi L. Smith, Burel Bell, Lot P. Swift, I. W. Ferguson, C. W. Summers, Joseph Watson, Thomas M. Thompson, Jesse Morgan, John Smawley, Thomas Walter, William McRoberts, William P. Rush, John White, Ebenezer Cross, John Oliver and H. Laughlin, these names constituting a pretty representative list of "leading citizens" of the day.

IN THE DAYS OF "BOUND" BOYS AND GIRLS

The custom which prevailed under legal sanction in a generation now past of binding children out to service by formal indenture, a practice which perhaps sometimes resulted happily to the "bound" boy or girl, but which more often, no doubt, resulted quite to the contrary, is recalled by looking through the time-stained book of "Indentures" in the office of the county recorder. The first entry in this book was made in 1849 and the last in the latter '50s, the record carrying formal copies of numerous such indentures recorded to give them legal force and effect, these indentures binding the children thus involved to a form of servitude that happily was made so obnoxious by a recital of the evils of the system in Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" and other such tales of the period as to secure a repeal of the indenture law in this state. The first entry in this book of indentures in Rush county is as follows:

"This indenture witnesseth that Moses Carr, of Rush county, and state of Indiana, hath put and placed and by these presents doth put and bind out his son, Owen Carr, and the said Owen Carr doth hereby put, place and bind out himself as an apprentice to James A. Fry to learn the art and trade and mystery of farming, which the said

James A. Fry now useth and followeth, the said Owen Carr to dwell with and serveth the said James A. Fry after the manner of an apprentice from the day of the date hereof until the 9th day of May, 1858, at which time the said apprentice, if he shall be living, will be twenty-one years of age. During all which time the said apprentice shall well and faithfully serve the said James A. Fry and everywhere and at all times readily obey his lawful commands; he shall do no damage to the said Fry, nor wilfully suffer any to be done by others; he shall not waste the goods of the said Fry, he shall not absent himself from the service of the said Fry, but he shall in all things and at all times carry and behave himself as a good and faithful apprentice ought during the term aforesaid, and he shall not contract matrimony during the whole term aforesaid; and the said James A. Fry on his part doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to teach and instruct the said apprentice or cause him to be taught and instructed to read and write and cypher to the double rule of three inclusive, if he have intellect sufficient to receive said instruction, and feed and clothe him with ordinary good clothing, and at the expiration of the term furnish him an ordinary good freedom suit and at the expiration of said term pay him $100 in cash, and also teach him the art and trade of farming and during said apprenticeship to furnish him all necessary attention during the sickness of said apprentice. In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 4th day of August, 1849. Moses Carr (seal), Owen (his mark) Carr (seal), James A. Fry (seal). Attest: Finley Bigger, Samuel B. Diffendofer." This indenture was acknowledged before John Dixon, "an acting justice of the peace, within and for said county of Rush," on the same date. The next entry was that in the case of an eight-year-old boy, who was thus "bound out," and so on through the long list. One of the last entries in the record is that in the case of a little girl, as follows:

"Indenture of apprenticeship between J. L. Winship and J. T. McMillen and Polly B. Winship, witnesseth: The said Polly B. Winship, aged twelve years on the third day of March, 1858, by and with the consent of the said J. L. Winship, her guardian and father, hath and doth hereby bind herself as an apprentice unto the said J. T. McMillen until the third day of March, 1864, from the date hereof to learn the trade and occupation of housewifery, and the said Polly B. Winship covenants faithfully to serve J. T. McMillen as such apprentice during said term, and the said J. T. McMillen covenants with the said Polly B. Winship to teach her the said occupation and to provide her with all necessaries proper to her age and condition and to send her to school during nine months of said apprenticeship. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1858. J. L. Winship (seal), J. T. McMillen (seal)." The above indenture was received for record January 25, 1858, at 12 o'clock meridian.

It is apparent from contemporary evidence that sometimes these bound boys did not "stay put." In a copy of *The Indiana Herald and Rushville Gazette* of May 4, 1839, in the public library at Rushville, appears the following advertisement: "One Cent Reward but no Thanks—Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th day of April, 1839, Evan Crawford, an indented apprentice. aged about ten years. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said runaway at my farm, one mile north of Rushville, Rush county, Indiana. Michael Lower."

RECOLLECTIONS OF CERTAIN BITTER CHURCH FEUDS

In the chapter relating to the churches of Rush county there may be found an occasional reference to divisions in congregations, splits over some point of discipline or doctrine, but there is nothing in those formal statements of fact to indicate anything of the exceeding

bitterness which sometimes marked these divisions, nor of the bitter neighborhood feuds thus sometimes engendered, feuds which in some instances hardly have died out altogether to this day, lamentable as the statement may appear. Doctrinal points of ecclesiasticism were maintained with a fierceness of belief and a vigor of expression rarely heard today, and when a "split" on a point of discipline or doctrine occurred it usually was a split that tore the church community wide open. The differing factions usually were led by men of strong convictions and a vigor of opinion that would not brook opposition or argument and in consequence there could be found no room for both in the same church, hence a "split" which would result in the establishment of a counter church, perhaps across the road from the parent church, or at least in the same neighborhood. Sometimes these differences arose over the proposition to introduce instrumental music in the church. Particularly were the United Presbyterians and the Christians of the early day hostile to such "agencies of the devil," and many a division has occurred over the insistence of the younger element in the congregation in favor of the introduction of an organ in the church as an instrument of praise. One such memorable split was that which occurred years ago in a congregation (now defunct) in the northwestern part of the county, over the proposition to put an organ in the church. The contest for leadership in this dispute resulted in the creation of two factions which rent the neighborhood in two. Fist fights were not uncommon in this dispute, and when "lewd fellows of the baser sort" became enlisted as mercenaries in the war of the factions the poisoning and shooting of cattle became common and in some instances the shooting at individuals was a feature of the war, though happily no person was killed. For a time there is said to have been a real state of terror in the community, so that the more timorous feared to venture out at night. The dog of one of the leading fac-

tionists was found one morning crucified to a post in the door yard, the poor creature hanging on a nail driven through the skin of its back. There were divisions in other congregations over the music question, recalled by older readers, though none is recalled in which the element of personal animosity entered to quite the degree above indicated. In one instance the leader of the faction which drew away from the parent church on account of the introduction of an organ in the church and erected at his own expense a church not far away, taking with him a considerable number of the other members, was so pronounced in his opinions respecting the use of an organ in church that he would not attend the funeral of his sister, held in the parent church, of which she had remained an adherent, until promised that the organ would not be opened during the time of the funeral service. Some of the divisions which took place in certain religious denominations during the days of the Civil war have not even yet been reconciled. Rush county suffered "splits" of this character, along with all other parts of the country. In one of the churches the controversy was unusually bitter. One of the members of the divided church presently formed a connection with another communion, and his remark on thus finding a new church home is still quoted with interest. Said he: "I thank God that at last I have found a church that has neither religion nor politics in it."

THE CAUSE CELEBRE, "MEANS VS. ANTI-MEANS"

In the chapter relating to the churches of Rush county reference has been made to the celebrated division which occurred in the East Fork Baptist Church in Washington township in 1845, a local cause celebre of the period which attracted widespread attention. George C. Clark, who afterward became so influential a figure in the general life of the community, for many years lawyer, publicist and banker in the city of Rushville, at that time

was a young lawyer without practice (as he admitted), and partly for pastime during the hearing of the case in court and partly for the value of practice in shorthand, took notes of the proceedings. Before the trial was finished numerous elders and others of the Baptist church insisted on publication with so much earnestness that in 1846 he published the proceedings of the trial. Apparently the little book was much sought, for the edition seems to have been exhausted. For years afterward inquiries were made for copies of the book, but none could be found. Finally Luther Benson, the renowned temperance lecturer and a native of Rush county, ran down a copy of the old book in Missouri, in the hands of Judge Pence, and prevailed upon Mr. Clark to have a reprint made of the report. This reprint was published at Rushville in 1895, and is one of the most interesting documents relating to the history of church feuds in the state. Mr. Clark's reprint covers eighty-eight pages, carrying the testimony in the case and the proceedings of the court, the title of the book being "Means vs. Anti-Means: or the Trial of the Baptist Church Case in the Rush Circuit Court." The title of this notable case in court was John Doe ex. dem. of the trustees of the Little Blue River Regular Baptist Church vs. William Jones, Philander Clifford and James Newhouse; ejectment. The case was tried before John T. Elliott, circuit judge, the plaintiff's counsel being Samuel W. Parker, Robert S. Cox and P. A. Hackleman, the defendants being represented by Jas. Perry, George B. Tingley and R. M. Cooper, and the jury was composed of Roland T. Carr, Thomas Maddux, John H. McGinnis, Wilson Laughlin, Elijah Billings, Samuel Fries, Nicholas Burns, Conrad Cline, Sampson Cassady, William C. Robinson, James Shields and Isaac Adams. The hearing of the testimony, in which many quaint quibbles of doctrine and dogma are submitted, and arguments of lawyers in the case consumed several days. In the court's lengthy charge to the jury Judge Elliott pointed

out that "the testimony shows that the Little Blue River church sent delegates or messengers to the Whitewater Association—that two sets of delegates or messengers appeared at the association, professing to come from the East Fork Flat Rock church, and that a question arose in the association as to which of the two sets represented the true East Fork Flat Rock church. A vote was taken, and the Means delegates received by the association; this vote caused a division of the association; the Anti-means party withdrawing from the grove when the vote was taken, to the meeting house, and the Means party holding their meeting at the grove. It also appears that two of the delegates from the Little Blue River Baptist Church withdrew with the Anti-Means party, the other remaining with the Means. Afterward, at the September meeting of the Little Blue River church, a charge was preferred by Smith, the Means delegate, against Baker and Jones, the Anti-Means delegates, for improper conduct in the association, upon which a vote was taken sustaining Smith, which caused a separation and division of the church," and much more covering the points brought out in evidence. "The jury," it is succinctly stated in Mr. Clark's interesting narrative, "retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs." That the case was regarded as of large importance was indicated by P. A. Hackleman in his address to the jury when he said "I wish you to bear in mind that you are engaged in trying the most important civil suit which was ever tried in this court house." It will be noted that Hackleman's side won. It is proper to point out that the Means of the title of this case refers to the "means" by which God works, "His wonders to perform," and that the split in the church was due to various interpretations of this mystery.

TRAGEDY THAT ENDED IN A PUN

Happily, in the sidelights on the history of this community there are few tragedies to record. In an earlier

chapter there is carried the story of the only hanging in the history of the county—an event that left such an impression upon the community that even now its echo is heard when an occasional reference is made to the time when "my grandfather saw Edward Swanson hung." But about forty years ago in Orange township there was a tragedy of such an unusual character as to merit a reference to it in this connection. Richard Boling, an Orange township farmer, and his wife had driven over to Shelbyville to spend the day at the Shelby county fair and while there Boling, in a moment of convivial confidence, had revealed to a couple of engaging strangers the fact that he had with him a considerable sum of money. Boling and his wife returned to their farm home in the evening without molestation, but in the middle of the night they were aroused from their slumbers by a masked man, who demanded their money, compelling them under threat of death to arise and direct his search for the roll of bills. While the masked intruder was bending over a bureau drawer carrying on his search Boling seized an ax that was in a corner of the room and struck the stranger such a blow on the back of the neck as literally to decapitate him. In the stranger's convulsive reaction to the blow his revolver was discharged. Following the report of the weapon the Bolings heard a voice from outside the house cry "Tom," evidently an anxious inquiry on the part of the masked man's companion, but there was no further alarm. The next morning Mr. Boling reported the presence of the decapitated man in his home, telling the sheriff that he had "axed" him to stay all night and that he had accepted the invitation. The identity of the masked "Tom" never was revealed, as no one claimed the body.

SOME NAMES GIVEN THE OLD TIME DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Besides the number given them when they were organized the district schools of the county usually took the

local name of the owner of the farm on which the house was built, or of some prominent person in the community, but in a number of instances a local name was given, which lived longer than the number of the school. The origin of some of these names is unknown. The location would determine the nickname of others, and in some the name was probably given by some wag in the community, from which there was no appeal. A few of these local names of the district schools, the greater number of which have been abandoned, are as follows: Hardscrabble, Rabbit Hash, Pin Hook, Neffs Corner, Tilliewiggin, Beaver Meadow, Union, Compromise, Frog Pond, Beech, The Switch, German, Flat Rock, Clifty, Beech Grove, Poplar Grove, Locust Grove, Center, Ireland, Macedonia and Tile Shed.

TWO NOTABLE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Rush county has two local insurance associations, which are believed to be unique in the history of such organizations in this state, both working along much the same lines, but with a distinctive difference. Both companies, however, are said to be unique in this state from the fact that policy holders are restricted exclusively to the county. The elder of these associations, the Farmers Insurance Association of Rush County, was organized by the adoption of articles of association on November 24, 1877, and the initial members of the association were A. M. Kennedy, Isaac Goble, William H. Downey, John W. Ferree, John Zion, J. M. Gorman, William Powell, Lewis Dalrymple, Robert N. Hinchman, William S. Reynolds, J. C. Humes, Lee McDaniel, David Conner, Nicholas Brown, O. C. Hackleman, Benjamin F. Norris, John Blacklidge, John W. Clark, R. H. Phillips, J. T. Hinchman and John Fleehart. The present officers of this association are as follows: President, W. A. Alexander; vice-president, O. M. Harton, and actuary, L. R. Webb, the latter of whom has served in that capacity since 1907.

The association has offices in the court house, and has now no fewer than 2,500 policy holders, with liabilities right around $5,000,000. This association insures farmers' property against losses by fire, whether caused by lightning or otherwise. The Rush County Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, which was incorporated in 1917, insures its members against loss by death to their live stock caused by disease or accident, but not if caused by fire or lightning. Jesse A. Leisure was the chief promoter of this latter association, and has been the president of the same since its organization. The other original officers of the association were as follows: L. R. Webb, vice-president; Edmund B. Lowden, secretary; John O. Hill, treasurer; Clyde Henley, Will P. Jay and William A. Mull, adjusters. The present officiary of the association is the same as the above, with the exception that Samuel R. Newhouse is now the vice-president; Joseph A. Stevens, secretary, and A. L. Gary, attorney. The association has about five hundred members, and is carrying policies in excess of a half-million dollars.

THE "REBEL HOUSE" OF RUSH COUNTY

As has been pointed out elsewhere, there were numerous rebel sympathizers in Rush county during the days of the Civil war, and in several instances serious clashes between Unionists and "copperheads" were averted only by the counsels of calm judgment on the part of the community leaders. One of these reputed southern sympathizers was a man named William Griffin, who in 1861, erected a dwelling house on his place, five miles east of Rushville, expressing his sympathies in the architectural arrangement of the house, the cornices of which were emblazoned with figures of a "copperhead," and elsewhere about the dwelling were decorations emblematic of the South, the walls of the lower corridors being painted in the colors of the Confederacy. When the house was being built a league of local Union-

ists was organized in the vicinity and this league prepared to set fire to the building, but the pleadings of Mrs. Griffin saved it from destruction. Not long after the close of the war the place was bought by John Gray, but the emblematic peculiarities were not altered and all through the years since the house was known as the "rebel house" of Rush county. In the spring of 1921, Mr. Gray retired from the farm, and moved to Rushville, the "rebel house" being taken over by a tenant. A few weeks later the house caught fire from a chimney spark and was destroyed, and thus passed a singular relic of a time when sectional feeling found expression in various ways hereabout.

SLAVES ENTER GOVERNMENT LAND IN RUSH COUNTY

It is not generally known that quite a large tract of land in this county was entered by fifteen colored men and women, who had been slaves, prior to their coming to this county. The Register of Sales on file in the recorder's office, which contains a list of names of purchasers of Government lands in this county, reveals the fact that all of section 35 and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 34 in township 13 north, range 8 east was entered by fifteen persons whose name was Graffort. The names of the fifteen persons were Peter, Kasander, John, Hannah, Mary, Tryphenia, William, Hazard, George, Jesse, Westley, Amy, Jane, Leonard and Hedgeman Graffort. The 720 acres of land in this county is situated in the northwest corner of Orange township. These same persons also entered a tract of land in Shelby county near the Rush county land, that contained 480 acres, making a total of 1,200 acres. This acreage gave to each one eighty acres, which carried out the provisions of the owner of those slaves. It is said that by his will the master of those slaves directed that at his death, they should be given their freedom and that his executor was directed to purchase for each of them a tract of eighty

acres of Government land. Perhaps there is no one now living that remembers that the land mentioned was ever occupied by colored persons, as they remained in this county but a short time and there is now no evidence in the neighborhood of the land that any such persons ever resided there or owned the land. The only evidence of the fact, in this county, is the record to which reference is here made, and the few deeds on record that these persons made conveying their several interests, before leaving the county.

SOME STATISTICS RELATING TO RUSH COUNTY

The last annual report of the auditor of Rush county showed balances and receipts (county fund) for 1920 to be $85,743.73; expenditures, $83,352.58; balance, January 1, 1921, $2,391.15; miscellaneous funds, including principal of flood bonds, interest, redemption bonds, benevolent, state, school, roads and the like— balance, January 1, 1920, $80,596.90; receipts for 1920, $1,113,525.34; disbursements for 1920, $1,014,347.58; balance January 1, 1921, $99,177.50. Bonded indebtedness of the county, flood bonds and coupons, $19,417.50; townships, for redemption in free gravel road bonds: Ripley township, $78,502.70; Posey, $71,072.10; Walker, $65,214.45; Orange, $120,104.05; Anderson, $143,823; Rushville, $203,547.65; Jackson, $81,021.60; Center, $56,003.35; Washington, $8,074.50; Union, $56,619.80; Noble, $60,143.15; Richland, $66,717.30. The school township bond indebtedness is set out in the chapter on the schools of the county.

Some current statistics along other lines show that in Rush county the total value of real estate and improvements is $51,968,600; mortgage exemptions, $705,410. Net value of real estate and improvements, $51,263,190; steam and electric railroad property, $3,606,470; telegraph and telephone property, $286,625; express companies' property, $11,445; other corporations and per-

sonal property, $14,389,825; total net taxables, $69,556,-555; polls, 3,123. Taxes levied (state)—general fund, $15,472.82; benevolent institutions, $27,127.04; highway commission, $27,127.04; schools, $37,730.90; educational institutions, $19,475.84; vocational educational, $1,391.11. Taxes levied (county)—general fund, $51,812.58; gravel road repair, $41,733.91; gravel road construction, $168,-936.63; other funds, $6,963.63. Taxes levied (all townships)—township fund, $15,836.23; tuition, $99,571.42; special school fund, $124,182.74; road fund, $46,377.39; poor fund, $4,424.20; other funds, $37,043.94. Corporation taxes—general fund, $29,160.54; light and water, $2,660.39; other funds, $13,293.07; total, $770,340.43. One of the most significant showings made in Rush county in the statistical way is that relating to infant mortality, the death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 births being 56, against a state average of 71. During the year covered by the report for 1920, there were 338 births in the county, 145 males and 183 females. According to the June, 1920, apportionment of common school revenue for tuition made by the state superintendent of public instruction the number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 in Rush was 4,492. The sum of $19,733.55 was derived from the state school tax. The enrollment in the elementary schools of the county for the year 1919-20 was 3,124; high school, 659; total 3,783; average daily attendance in the elementary schools, 2,581; high schools, 561. Graduates—commissioned high schools, 90; certified high schools, 2; common schools, 224. Number of elementary teachers, 102; high school teachers, 46. Number of high schools, 13. Disbursements from tuition fund, $112,620.38; school fund, $182,038.29. Rush county ranked fourth in the state for progress in school consolidation and abandonment of one-room schools since 1890, being preceded by Randolph, Montgomery and Marion. It ranked first in swine production, with 70,721 all purpose swine; 11,720 breeding; total, 82,441.

LASTLY: THE STUDY OF BIOGRAPHY

The second volume of this work, to which the attention of the reader now passes, has to do with the biographies of the leading families of Rush county; these representing, naturally, in the main what commonly and properly are known as "the old families" of the county. The thoughtful reader of the concluding volume of this work cannot fail in his perusal of its pages to be impressed with the statements that "biography is the home aspect of history," and that "history, after all, is but collective biography." The collective biographies of the individuals composing a community, under the analysis of the thoughtful student of biography, become the history of the community thus composed. Particularly is this true of such a community as that of which this history treats. In this collection of biographies, therefore, will be found much of the heretofore unwritten history of Rush county; intimate and informative details of the lives and labors of those stalwart men who took possession here and then passed on, leaving to their descendants the task of carrying on the great work they had so laboriously and so unselfishly begun. In the generations which have succeeded these "old families" in the main have persisted. In the nature of things, intermarriages in these families have been frequent, so that there has arisen here a fine community of interest based upon ties that bind this community as few such in the state are bound; creating, in fact, a real community, a fine neighborly relation in which all share, and in which all take a proper pride.

Due to these intermarriages and the continuing relations borne by the "old families" to the work of the community, the biographies contained in the succeeding pages will be found to cross and to recross, repeated references being found to the work done by the original settlers in establishing neighborly relations here. There will also be noted throughout these pages repeated references to

the influence exerted by the various church establishments that were set up here in the then wilderness in the days of the pioneers and of the manner in which the influence of these respective establishments has persisted in the families now representing the pioneer stock. Other relations will be noted by the thoughtful reader, and it is to these that special attention is called, for in all this correlation there will be found much that will help in the critical interpretation of the real history of the community which the historian has so understandingly presented in the pages which precede this. Therefore the biographical volume of this work will be found to possess as much of value to the student of history as has the historical volume and its pages should be read with as much care, for therein ofttimes will be found statements of fact that will make clear passages in the present volume that otherwise might not carry their full meaning save to those fully informed regarding the history of their home county. To the intelligent student of biography the following volume ought to prove a veritable "mine" of interest and to him is addressed a special invitation to give the succeeding pages his most thoughtful attention. If read from a correlative viewpoint they will be found to be not only wonderfully informative, but intensely interesting, and ought to stimulate the growing interest in the science that treats of tracing pedigrees as well as to accent the importance of the same in connection with local historical research, pointing out the duty of the family to preserve a record of individual descent.

Of late years there has been created in this country an interest in genealogical research that has led to much well-directed and intelligent action along that line. Quite a few Rush county families have carefully compiled records published in attractive book form carrying much valuable information of a genealogical character relating to their particular lines, and it is exceedingly gratifying to note that American families are thus apparently find-

ing much of interest in this process of taking stock of who and what they are. The threads that were broken in Revolutionary days are being picked up, and connections re-established with the mother country, while members of successive generations of the American descent are being traced back and set out in sober printed array with those of the present generation in order that their posterity may have a proper introduction to their forefathers and to their "folks." It is an interesting study, and those who have been caught in the mazes of this sort of research declare it to be a most fascinating one.

> That you may know
> 'Tis no sinister nor no awkward claim
> Picked from the wormholes of long vanish'd days,
> Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd,
> He sends you this most memorable line,
> In every branch truly demonstrative;
> Willing you, overlook this pedigree.
>
> —King Henry V.

Shakespeare knew the value of "pedigree." The modern live stock breeder knows—none better—the value of "pedigree." If it was important to the claimant of a throne to show that his claim to individual descent was "no sinister nor no awkward claim plucked from the wormholes of long vanish'd days, nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd;" if it is important to the intelligent breeder of live stock to know that the strain of his breeding stock runs unsullied, is it not equally important that American families should have some definite information relative to the lines from which they have sprung? Hence the present value of definite genealogical research; hence the creation of a sense of duty on the part of each family to preserve a record of individual descent,—a service of inestimable value to future generations of the family—for unless records that are now perhaps readily accessible for such a purpose are thus definitely preserved they in all probability will be lost to the succeeding generation, or at least consigned to "the dust of old oblivion," thus entailing upon the family a distinct and definite loss that

will be a matter of regret to every member thereof. Remember: "Every man is a quotation from all his ancestors." "Rely upon it," said William E. Gladstone, "that the man who does not worthily estimate his own dead forefathers will himself do very little to add credit or do honor to his own country." It is trusted therefore that it will not be regarded as presumptuous in this connection to suggest the importance of preserving such records. Your grandchildren and theirs some day may be vitally interested to know who your grandparents were. The preservation of such details of genealogy may spare them what otherwise might prove a difficult, if not a wholly fruitless, task. Those who have sought through the biographical volume of this "Centennial History of Rush County" thus to preserve family records as a part of the definite history of their county have done well, and are to be commended for their forethought. They have responded to the call of a plain family duty and future generations of their line will thank them. They thus have relieved their posterity of the graceless task of being compelled to pick "from the wormholes of long vanish'd days" an "awkward claim" to descent. They have made their "memorable line in every branch truly demonstrative." They have obeyed the exhortations, "Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation." "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will show thee; thy elders and they will tell thee." "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things."